

Race Relation - 1925.

Improvement of, - Meetings, Conferences, etc.,

See Also: Agriculture

Business

Church

Education:

Common Schools, Condition of,

Common Schools, Improvement of

Teanes Foundation

Money for Negro

States Supervisors, Rural Schools

Race Problem - United States.

Racial Consciousness.

Riots.

Segregation

Social Conditions, Improvement of

See Also: Lynching

Peonage
Riots.

Improvement

NEW HAVEN CONN. UNION
APRIL 12, 1925
Inter-racial Co-operation
in the State of Alabama

BIRMINGHAM, Ala. — The annual meeting of the Alabama committee on Interracial Co-operation was held in this city a few days ago, attended by leading representatives of the two races from over the state. Secretary J. D. Burton pointed out many evidences of progress during the past year along the lines of educational equipment, school maintenance, economic welfare and public service. Encouraging reports were made also by delegates from Birmingham, Mobile, Selma and other cities.

A report was unanimously adopted expressing the confidence that conditions are improving but stating that much remains still to be done. The report called attention especially to the need of better housing, better schools, higher pay for teachers, more uniform justice in the courts and constructive newspaper publicity for the worthy achievements of the race. The report continues:

"We cannot keep one race down without the other being kept down with it, and those things that will help elevate one race will have an elevating effect on the other also. We must recognize the rights and duties of each race and use all legitimate efforts to secure justice and opportunity for all. . . . Only by the teaching and practice of the principles of Christianity and especially of the golden rule, shall we find that solution for which we labor, hope and pray."

Dr. Dunbar H. Ogden, outstanding Mobile minister, was elected chairman of the committee, and Dr. E. T. Belsaw, a leading colored dentist of the same city, was elected secretary. Among the representatives of the colored group addressing the meeting were Dr. Belsaw, Mrs. R. R. Moton of Tuskegee Institute; Dr. F. F. Ragland of Birmingham; Prof. G. W. Trenholm, president of the State Normal school at Montgomery, and Dr. A. F. Owen, dean of the theological department of Salma university.

IN THE DEATH OF COL. T. O.
SMITH NEGROES LOSE A
TRUE FRIEND

Friday morning, September 18, a gloom overshadowed the city of Birmingham and the people of all races were made sad because of the death of Col. T. O. Smith. The citizens of this community have lost a powerful civic and commercial leader. He stood in heart, soul and spirit with the people of Birmingham. Clear in vision, kind and sympathetic in disposition, bold and courageous in matters affecting the happiness and proper growth of his community and state, Colonel Smith could be and was de-

pended upon by citizens of all colors and the Negroes in particular sought his counsel and trusted his judgment. He was a typical, high-class, altruistic and forward looking Southerner. He believed in the possibilities of the South and always counseled fairer and more liberal consideration of the Negro people of this community. On many occasions in public address Col. Smith told the white people and black people what he thought of the Negro, emphasized his achievements and asked for him consideration not usually advocated by white people. He was a strong lever in the commercial life of the Negro people of Birmingham and many of them have become prosperous and a few wealthy because they followed his teaching and advice.

The city has lost one of its best civic and commercial leaders. None can doubt this. The Negro race has lost a confidential friend, one who would share in their struggle and sympathize with their efforts, a white man we felt free to talk to if it was stormy or in the calm; certainly we have others that we feel to rely upon, and yet we can but feel keenly the loss of this pioneer citizen who spent his life for Birmingham and its people.

TUSKEGEE MEETING
OF EXCHANGE CLUBPlans Discussed For Showing
Cordial Relations of Races
at State Fair

TUSKEGEE, ALA., Oct. 24.—Special to The Advertiser.—The regular meeting of the Exchange club was held Friday at the Carr hotel. Miss Nena Jones, music teacher of the Tuskegee high school, was the guest of honor. She delighted the club members with several piano selections.

Exchanges Brockway and Drakeford made mention of the plan of Mrs. Lida Jones, county home demonstration agent, for making an exhibit at the Montgomery State Fair, of the progress of the colored race and of the cordial relations existing between the white and colored races. Several talks were made, all of them in sympathy with the idea. President Powell called attention to the fact that the Tuskegee Institute would have to be either an asset or liability to Tuskegee and Macon county; that it was a great asset and could be made a greater one with the cooperation of the white people.

Resolutions were passed declaring that it was the sense of the members present that the plan of Mrs. Jones emphasizing the cordial relation of the two races, was right and proper. Several members of the club expressed their appreciation of the great work being done by Mrs. Jones.

J. M. Knight was elected a member of the club. Mention was made of the fact that Congressman Nowling would be present at the next meeting, and Peter Brannon of the department of history at the following meeting. The attendance prize was drawn by M. H. Hurt.

BOOSTERS TO HAVE
BIG PROGRAM; TO
CANVASS DISTRICT

BETTER RACE CO-OPERATION IN
BUSINESS AND CIVIC AFFAIRS IS
THE OBJECT—MINISTERS ARE
PRAISED FOR THEIR CO-OPERATION

The Jones Valley Boosters, an organization formed several years ago by the business and professional men and women of Greater Birmingham and vicinity, is planning its annual program. For the past two years the Boosters have given attention to worthwhile efforts of individual citizens who had rendered commendable service to humanity.

The organization was formed in the interest of better homes, better churches, better business schools, and a more friendly relation between the races.

At the two last annual exhibitions a loving cup was given, the first honor went to the late Mrs. C. A. Tuggle, in 1923, and the reward was given to Prof. A. M. Barker, principal of the Industrial High School for 1924.

"The committee to make the selection for the loving cup is now under consideration by the organization and will be given to the press in the very near future," said Mr. W. B. Driver, founder of the Boosters Club. The committee will meet and make its selection of the one entitled to this honor for 1925. The customs heretofore followed will be continued in this effort. The committee will make its

selection, handing the same to the press and when that is done, the organization will decide when and where the presentation will be made.

The Boosters are indebted to the ministers of the district for the encouragement and cooperation given; they have opened their doors to the Boosters and have spoken to their congregations many times respecting the work of the organization and what it means in race co-operation.

Beginning with 1926 the Boosters organization will be more active in presenting its cause to the public as expressed by the officials. Public entertainments will be given and the regular rule of meeting the people at their various churches and public places will be carried on. Ministers may feel free to call upon the Boosters for speakers at any time they feel

Athena, Ga. Banner Leader NOV 2 - 1925

HE LIKES THE NEGROES

The editor of the Centerville (Ala.) Press is outspoken in his remarks relating to the negro. He is no different, however, from thousands of other southern born white men. It is only natural for us to like our negroes as we understand them and they understand us and it is seldom that friction of a serious character ever arises between the races. Occasionally a crime is committed that leads to a lynching, but aside from that one offense, comparatively little trouble is experienced between and the two races are as harmonious as can be. The editor of the Press says:

"We like negroes; we grew up with them in the negro quarters on a plantation. We have had them in our yard and kitchen, and are going to keep them there just as long as we can. They know us, and we know them. It is home labor that we should make an effort to keep. They have been here a long time, and after all are good farmers, when properly encouraged. The most fun we ever had was driving a "four-mule" team of little negroes down in the quarter, or going rabbit hunting with them, and every now and then we get us a crowd of them and go out rabbit hunting. Let's keep them here. Let's encourage them."

Improvement of.

Race Relations on the Coast

THE Findings Conference of the Survey of Race Relations on the Pacific Coast turned out to be an interim conference with an urgent demand for continuation. It is true, some time was devoted to throwing into shape some general findings on the basis of individual reports; but it was admitted that, since conditions vary considerably between southern California and British Columbia, all such generalizations must be looked upon as tentative until a much larger body of data is available. In fact, some doubt was expressed whether even the larger conclusions supported by the experience of workers in different parts of the area covered could be put forth with conviction as the basis of a campaign of popular education. Perhaps the most encouraging feature of the whole enterprise is the participation of so many institutions of research and their willingness to cooperate in a survey too big to be undertaken by any single agency.

Within the small space at our disposal, we refrain from reprinting the main conclusions of the Findings Conference—particularly because the sensational character of some of them will be misleading without reproduction of supporting evidence, and because some of the participants in the conference themselves were doubtful as to the justification for some of the general statements made. However, readers who are interested can secure copies of the report from the secretary of the conference, Professor Eliot G. Mears, of Stanford University.

In a round of visits to Californian friends of The Inquiry by the secretary of its Commission on Race Relations, it became apparent that they lay much stress on what the philosophers of the movement look upon as the middle phase of an orderly process of applying religious principles to a problem in human relationships. The Oriental Survey, it may be remembered, started from a genuine concern of many thoughtful citizens on the Coast which culminated in a request to the Institute of Social and Religious Research to undertake a survey of the immigrant situation. A preliminary year of conferences and inquiries resulted in an approximate formulation of the major problems requiring documentation and analysis. At that stage, the fact finding activities commenced in earnest, and under the general direction of Professor Robert E. Park, the present survey was got under way. Those participating in it are primarily social students and in keeping with their academic traditions, are averse to taking a hand in activities directed toward spreading the results of their work and making it the basis for the discussion of social policies. But the religious and social workers on the Coast already give evidence of a disinclination to remain satisfied with a publication of reports, however valuable. As soon as sufficient data are available, they will press for methods of promoting study and discussion so that future policies of action may be formulated by widespread intelligent participation.

Indeed, in some cases the recognized problems are so urgent that it is impossible to wait for a more complete collection of pertinent facts. Thus, the secretary happened to be in the office of the Latin American Mission

of the Methodist Episcopal Church at Los Angeles at the moment when the directors were putting their signatures to a contract for the erection of a million-dollar community center in the Mexican section of that city. Individual educational institutions, such as Mills College, Berkeley, are doing pioneer work in training leaders for interracial cooperation. A Japanese newspaper owner, K. Abiko, has drawn up a suggestive scheme for a Japanese-American Friendship Campaign (to which we hope to return). Many of those who on political grounds have favored the Exclusion Act are now said to be more than willing to cooperate in efforts to create a better mutual understanding between white Americans and those Asiatics who are resident in the United States and have acquired citizenship rights.

Race Relations - 1925 Improvement of.

ATLANTA, GA., Constitution

NOV 1 - 1925

Race Relations Committees Praised By the President

Washington, D. C., October 31.—(Special.)—In an address before the International Y. M. C. A. convention, in session here this week, President Calvin Coolidge paid a high tribute to the work of the interracial committees which have been operating throughout the south during the last six years. Commending the Y. M. C. A. as a unifying force in religion, industry and race relations, President Coolidge said:

"It was the American association that established the interracial commissions, which it is generally agreed have been of great importance in the past few years in promoting better understanding and relations between the white people and the colored people. This example has been an inspiration to students of the problem of race relations in all parts of the world."

The interracial movement to which the president referred took form in Atlanta in 1919, with the organization of the Commission on Interracial Cooperation, and spread rapidly through the south, with the organization of hundreds of state and local committees. The purpose of the movement is to promote justice and good will between the races and enlist them in cooperative efforts for the common welfare. Similar commissions have since been set up in many northern cities and in a dozen centers in south Africa.

Race Relations - 1925.

Improvement of

BLACK AND WHITE MINISTERS MEET

Jacksonville, Fla., April 13 (ANP).—

Perhaps one of the most significant meetings for the betterment of race relations which has ever occurred in this city was last Tuesday morning when the white ministerial alliance met the Negro ministers and other citizens in the First Congregational church. At this meeting, which it is hoped will be the first of a series there was an encouraging spirit of mutual interest in the conditions prevailing in this city which are detrimental to colored people.

Florida.

Toward Inter-racial Understanding

By W. W. Alexander, Secretary, Commission of Inter-racial Co-operation.
(Reprinted from Federal Council Bulletin)

American race questions are but part of a race problem which exists around the world. In Egypt, South Africa, India and the Pacific are racial situations in many respects almost identical with those in the United States, and usually more acute. The race problem in America would of



itself be of little significance to civilization as an important segment of a circle of suspicion and misunderstanding that reaches around the globe, including unnumbered millions of many races and times, it is of great significance.

Among the groups recently brought into the closest contacts, "United races" comprise by far the larger number; but for some time past the untinted minority have enjoyed by far the larger measure of control over the affairs of the world. Unfortunately, this privileged minority has not always exercised its power in such a way as to inspire the confidence of its subjects. Indeed, the exercise of power rarely ever does result in confidence. Its very possession inspires suspicion, for which history has furnished ample and plausible grounds.

Exploitation vs. Cooperation

In the past, human contacts were dominated by the philosophy of exploitation. In theory, at least, this philosophy has been abandoned. The passing of slavery would seem to indicate that the improvement is real. However, the psychology resulting from exploitation persists in the minds of both groups and vastly

complicates race relations today. On the one side is contempt and condescension for those formerly held in servitude; on the other side there is resentment and suspicion.

One of the leading dailies in America has recently given repeated expression to the sentiment that the white race must dominate the other peoples of the world and that some sort of cooperation among white nations must be brought about at once, particularly in the interest of controlling the Pacific. The editor tells us that the people of the East must be "kept under." An

Mr. Alexander says:

"Public utilities, such as parks, playgrounds, pools, libraries, are provided but sparingly for city-dwelling Negroes in the South. The streets in colored sections are not infrequently found unpaved, ill-lighted and without sewers. Perhaps in not many communities have Negroes an equal chance before the law, where, if anywhere in the world, men ought to be equal. Indiscriminate arrests, ready police clubs, petit courts where men are esteemed guilty until they prove themselves innocent, are the means by which injustices innumerable are inflicted. Mob violence and lynching, though all too common still, nevertheless appear to be waning rapidly before an awakened public conscience."

eminent American college professor recently brought out a volume in which he seeks to establish the following thesis: Civilization in the past was based upon the economic exploitation of one class by another within the same racial groups; exploitation within the white group must stop; it must prepare at once for a campaign of exploitation among the other races of the world. The sentiment has found cruder and more popular expression in the Ku Klux Klan.

The religion of Jesus is the only influence either willing or able to challenge this philosophy of dominance and psychology of exploitation. The future of civilization is not in the hands of any one race. It is rather the task of men of goodwill from among many races. Right methods or racial adjustment can be discovered only by a democratic process, and men of other races have as definite a contribution to make to the discovery as those of the white race. In every race there are men of the Christian spirit who know that special privilege is a menace to individual and social progress, and who are willing to forego it and join like-minded men from other groups in the search for inter-racial justice through service and helpfulness.

Racial adjustment is rendered more difficult by lack of any comprehensive body of trustworthy facts regarding race. These facts are not easily gathered nor rapidly interpreted. Long periods are required to determine the meaning of tendencies among racial groups. The technique for studying racial differences is as yet crude and elementary. Moreover, feeling plays so large a part in racial attitudes that it is difficult for men to be national. Feelings easily crystalize into dogma. In America today, for example, dogmatic statements about relative racial capacity are being announced, founded so far not on scientific research, but on bare, unsupported assumptions.

The Promise of the Negro

It should not be supposed, however, that prejudice and antagonism constitute the universal American attitude toward the Negro. Thoughtful Americans, North and South, do not share these sentiments. In America's experience with Negroes they see

nothing to justify hysteria or pessimism as to the ultimate outcome. On the contrary, they see much to encourage the hope that racial differences will yet be found not a menace to civilization, but a means for its enrichment, not a cause of war, but an opportunity for fellowship in the common tasks of human welfare.

The educational processes have not been in operation long enough or with sufficient thoroughness to indicate finally what special capacities American Negroes may possess. They have, however, shown an inclination to the arts that has already enriched our national life. This has had its most promising expression in music and poetry. There have been significant outcroppings also in painting, sculpture and dramatics. With almost no opportunity, Negroes have done conspicuous work in science. Prof George Carver, of Tuskegee Institute, has startled the world with his original and valuable contributions to the science of agricultural chemistry. Other contributions may be expected in this field as opportunities open. Not the least encouraging aspect of Negro life in America is the emphasis placed by Negro leaders on education and religion as the forces which can contribute most to the advancement of the race.

While the condition of Negroes in America is steadily improving, they still labor under not a few burdensome handicaps and disabilities. Though provisions for Negro education are increasing rapidly, the ratio of public outlay per child still averages four or five times as much for white children as for colored. For higher education Negroes must yet depend largely upon institutions supported by benevolent boards or individuals.

Public utilities, such as parks, playgrounds, pools, libraries, are provided but sparingly for city-dwelling Negroes in the South. The streets in colored sections

are not infrequently found unpaved, ill-lighted and without sewers. Perhaps in not many communities have Negroes an equal chance before the law, where, if anywhere in the world, men ought to be equal. Indiscriminate arrests, ready police clubs and petit courts where men are esteemed guilty until they prove themselves innocent, are the means by which injustices innumerable are inflicted. Mob violence and lynching, though all too common still, nevertheless appear to be waning rapidly before an awakened public conscience.

The Segregation Issue

Segregation, in many forms, still holds general sway, particularly in the South—separation in schools, places of entertainment and of public recreation, common carriers, hotels, etc. Residential segregation is common, in most cases by tacit understanding, in others by city ordinances, which are now being tested legally and which in two recent cases have been declared unconstitutional by the lower courts. Public sentiment not infrequently operates also to exclude Negroes from certain professions and trades, makes access to the means of culture difficult for them, and denies them participation in many forms of public service.

Advocates of segregation defend it on the ground that artificial barriers are necessary for the maintenance of racial integrity. On the other hand, there are those who hold that in so far as segregation is made a badge of inferiority, it defeats the very purpose it professes to serve, in that it breaks down respect for the Negro's personality, retards the development of self-respect, and makes inevitably for illicit amalgamation. One can explain on no other ground the large measure of intermingling of blood that has already taken

place. It is pointed out also that in the West Indies, where enforced segregation does not exist, racial intermixture, through marriage and otherwise, is no greater than here.

Happily there are many gleams of light. Progress is being made at a rate that is most encouraging to anyone who has a sense of perspective. Church councils are all demanding that the principles of Jesus be applied to these questions. Thousands of church groups are seeking to understand and to realize this ideal. Multitudes of college students, destined to be the leaders of the next generation, are dropping off age-long accretions of prejudice and looking at this question intelligently and honestly. Negro leaders are being listened to with profound interest. The newspapers, almost without exception, are voicing the plea for justice. Inter-racial committees throughout the country are working together for mutual helpfulness.

The goal is yet a long way ahead. There are vast barriers of ignorance, misconception and prejudice still blocking the path. Yet in the light of present trends it is possible for the eye of faith to look forward to a day when understanding, justice and goodwill shall prevail between the white and colored races in America.

IMPROVING RACE RELATIONSHIPS.

Interracial questions have become worldwide. There is an immense literature in papers, magazines and books. One of the latest and by many people regarded as the best discussion of the race question is "Christianity and the Race Problem," by J. H. Oldham. It gives the result of special study of the question throughout the world.

His discussion of race prejudice in South Africa and in our own south shows the many points of resemblance. He says that individuals previously free from race prejudice when they move into a different environment where there are strong prejudices soon yield to these influences. He speaks of "Englishmen of philanthropic disposition who have shown interest in Negroes and received them without discrimination." If they emigrate to South Africa, "within a few months take up completely the prevailing sentiment."

This can be paralleled by the changes

that occur in many northern people who move south.

It should be recognized that there have been changes of sentiment. Chicago, Illinois. The people of the south not only favor justice to the Negro but openly declare their sympathy for larger privileges as to schools, courts and political and social rights. These people are ready to welcome the help of people who come south.

We hear much of the immense migration of Negroes to the north. They have made Harlem in New York city the greatest center of colored people in the world, with Philadelphia and Chicago following along.

There is also a great migration of white people to the south and many of these are buying homes and becoming permanent residents. This is especially true as to Florida, which is now in the midst of a tremendous development. As these people change their citizenship they should identify themselves with the best elements in the southern states and help in the movement. There has been great advance in sentiment that favors giving the colored people equal opportunities for improvement.

The decrease in lynchings is a sign of growing sentiment against this form of barbarism.

In addition to the work of the churches and schools three organizations have helped to advance public sentiment. First is the National Association for the Advancement of the Colored People. It is a million association of both races and has done much to show the horrors of lynching and various other forms of injustice, and also has led in work for the Dyer law and other legislation.

The National Urban League for Social Service Among Negroes has done much valuable work in making better the industrial conditions of colored people in our cities.

The interracial commission, including white and colored leaders is organized in thirteen southern states and has interracial committees in more than 800 of 1,300 counties.

Persons familiar with present conditions believe that there is constant improvement in public sentiment in the south and in the relations of the two races.

DUNCAN C. MILNER.

Mount Dora, Fla.

CHURCH COUNCIL WANTS GOOD WILL BETWEEN RACES

Bad Housing Conditions For Negroes Responsible For Growing Ill Feeling Between Races In North

DETROIT, Dec. 21.—"While the last year has exceeded all expectations in the development of interracial goodwill between the white and colored citizens in this country, a striking development has been the growing tension between the races in northern cities," the Commission on Race Relations reported Friday at the annual meeting of the Executive Committee of the Federal Council of Churches.

Cleveland, Kansas City and Detroit are mentioned by name. The trouble is attributed to housing.

It is imperative for the churches to take up housing through local commissions, the report urges. "Fourteen lynchings have been recorded this year up to November 15," says the report, stressing that all efforts be devoted to making 1926 a "lynchless year." It is pointed out that all the victims of mob violence in 1924 and 1925 have been Negroes, "so that the matter is now fully a race relations problem."

Race Relations Sunday will be observed this year on February 14, the report states, adding, "Of special significance for this year and for the observance in 1926 is its broadening to include relations of Jews and Christians, of whites and Indians, and whites and Mexicans in the United States and of Orientals as well as Negroes and white Americans." Plans were announced for a series of interracial conferences in cities of Pennsylvania and probably in Ohio during 1926.

Because of migration of Negroes to the North and West, the organization of interracial committees or commissions have been carried from the South to these sections. Northern and Western cities now having interracial commissions include:

Brooklyn, N. Y.; Buffalo, N. Y.; Chicago, Ill.; Cincinnati, Ohio; Champaign, Ill.; Cleveland, Ohio; Danville, Ill.; Dayton, Ohio; Denver, Col.; Des Moines, Iowa; Gary, Ind.; Indianapolis, Indiana; Hartford, Conn.; Kansas City, Mo.; Minneapolis, Minn.; Milwaukee, Wis.; Peoria, Ill.; Philadelphia, Pa.; Quincy, Ill.; St. Louis

Mo.; Toledo, Ohio; Trenton, N. J.; Wichita, Kansas; Wilmington, Del. and Youngstown, Ohio.

Inter-Racial Trouble Increases In North

DETROIT.—"While the last year has exceeded all expectations in the development of inter-racial goodwill between the white and Colored citizens in the country, a striking development has been the growing tension between the races in northern cities," the Commission on Race Relations reported Friday at the annual meeting of the executive committee of the Federal Council of Churches.

Cleveland, Kansas City and Detroit are mentioned by name. The trouble is attributed to housing.

Northern and western cities now having inter-racial commissions include Brooklyn, N. Y., Buffalo, N. Y., Chicago, Ill., Cincinnati, Ohio, Champaign, Ill., Cleveland, Ohio, Danville, Ill., Dayton, Ohio, Denver, Col., Des Moines, Iowa, Gary, Ind., Indianapolis, Indiana, Hartford, Conn., Kansas City, Mo., Minneapolis, Minn., Milwaukee, Wis., Peoria, Ill., Philadelphia, Pa., Quincy, Ill., St. Louis, Mo., Toledo, Ohio, Trenton, N. J., Wichita, Kansas, Wilmington, Del., and Youngstown, Ohio.

Improvement of,

Race Relations

By Harry Emerson Fosdick

THE white people had better wake up to the fact that they have a very heavy responsibility in the matter of race relations. Most of the troubles have sprung from the activities of the white race. I mean that the spread of the white race around the world is the most prodigious phenomenon of history. They constitute one-third of the population of the world, but hold nine-tenths of the habitable area.

*Southwestern
Christian
Advocate*

"There is no way out of the Negro problem except by moral solution. Deportation is no solution. You cannot shove the Negro out of the United States, even if you want to. The Ku Klux Klan certainly is no way out. The idea of supposedly intelligent American citizens putting on night-shirts and solving a social problem is one of the most absurd, if not one of the most contemptible, things in the history of the United States.

7-23-25.

"There is no way out of this except on a moral basis, which brings us right to the Christian solution—that you have to treat the Negroes like fellow humans and look at them in terms of their possibilities. I see no way out of this problem except by taking the finest specimens of the Negro race we have, realizing their usefulness, giving them a chance to come to their very best; and it is only when we learn to respect each other at our best that we can come to a solution of the racial problem. * * * Give Negro leaders from educational institutions their chance to be all they have got in them to become, that they may lead their people on to be all that God meant them to be."

Improvement of
THE SOUTH AND THE NEGRO.An Account of Efforts Made in the South to Bring About Better
Interracial Conditions.

By WILL W. ALEXANDER.

Director of the Commission on Interracial Cooperation.

Sixty years ago the people of the South took up the task of building a new civilization. The Civil War had destroyed the economic foundations upon which the former civilization had rested. The soil, the climate and the people were about all that remained. The human elements in the situation had been greatly changed. Former masters were no longer masters and those who had been slaves were now free men. Together they must build anew what had been swept away by war.

Sixty years is a short time in the life of a people. No social change can yield its full and complete results in so short a period. Yet this experience has thrown light upon the nation's most serious race problem. There are roads that undoubtedly lead forward, and a growing number of Southern people are convinced that the way of real progress in adjustment of race problems has been found.

It must be remembered always that there is in reality no such thing as "the South." Instead there are many Souths. Geographical sections in the South differ from one another almost as much as each of these differ from other parts of the nation. In every Southern community differences of opinion, culture and outlook are to be found. However, among the most thoughtful men and women of the South the following convictions regarding race relations are widely held and steadily gaining ground:

1. Education has been and must continue the chief influence in the solution of this, as other social problems. The communities that surround negro schools have the lowest crime records of any negro communities. Scores of the best and oldest negro schools point proudly to the fact that none of their graduates have been convicted of crime. On the white side, those States that have led in education have also been the leaders in the overthrow of mob violence. Good schools and mobs never operate in the same community. So the Southern States are building schools for white and negro. Even in the most backward sections this is going on. It is admitted everywhere that the greatest Southern statesmen since 1865 have been educators. Working at the task from different angles they have been the real pioneers of the South that is slowly but surely working out the task left by slavery, the Civil War and reconstruction.

2. Force and education can never long work hand in hand at a human problem. A study of the crime record of the South for the past twenty-five years shows that resorts to force go along with other types of crime and that force, instead of improving conditions, makes them

worse. Force always calls for more force and begets more crime. This conviction, more than anything else, is the cause of the notable decrease in mob violence against negroes that has marked the last few years. This conviction is held and voiced by preachers, editors and leaders of thought everywhere throughout the South. All these agree in saying that the experience of sixty years has made it plain that force is worse than futile and has absolutely nothing to contribute to the solution of the so-called race question.

3. John J. Egan, the South's most prophetic business man of the last generation, often said that underneath all race difficulties could be found economic causes. Sam Jones used to say "that fellow isn't mad about what he's mad about." This is up-to-date psychology. Group conduct, as well as individual action, is often controlled by hidden causes unrecognized even by those affected by them. A casual study will show that crimes involving race have for the last twenty-five years been notably more frequent in those years when poor crops and low prices have brought economic depression to the cotton sections. The South is least conscious of race when economic conditions are most favorable.

4. Sixty years of experience has demonstrated to thoughtful men throughout the South the fact of community solidarity. No person of intelligence can now be found who believes that the negro community across the railroad tracks is another community from the white community alongside it. Persons make up both communities; in spite of the railroad tracks the community is one. The leaders of every health and welfare agency in the South recognize this; civic and commercial bodies now accept it. This is demonstrated by the action of the Virginia Chamber of Commerce in making better housing conditions for negroes part of its program.

5. Recently there has developed the well-founded conviction that cooperation is the method by which the racial groups here in America will achieve a better life and larger mutual appreciation. This is not solely the white man's burden. Negroes have much to contribute to the solution of the problem. They are already doing so and will continue. Racial situations in the South and elsewhere suffer wherever the communities lack either the will or the simple machinery needed to bring together thoughtful leaders of both races for the consideration of common interests. Dr. Booker T. Washington and the wisest white leaders of his generation recognized that whites and negroes were

parts of one situation and that together they must find a way out.

Two recent developments indicate that this viewpoint is coming to wider and wider acceptance. The most successful agricultural and marketing projects now operating in the South include negro farmers. These movements are recognizing that, in spite of race, white and negro farmers are "economic brothers." This is notably true of the tobacco growers' cooperatives.

For five years the Commission on Interracial Cooperation, composed of influential white and negro citizens, has worked systematically to discover in each community white and colored leaders who would accept conference and cooperation as the method of dealing with common interests. The response to this has been encouraging. Public officials in most instances have been sympathetic. The most influential papers have given whole-hearted support. Church bodies have given unqualified approval. Especially encouraging is the growth of cooperation between white and colored women. Hundreds of interracial committees are now in existence. Slowly the idea is spreading. It works. Never before were there so many white and negro men and women sincerely seeking to understand their common life and through common effort to enrich the life of all. The community chests of Richmond, Norfolk, Atlanta and Louisville include sums for the support of this work. Some of the great Southern church boards are also giving it financial support. The most important result of this method is the better interracial attitude engendered as a by-product. Fellowship in work has been found the surest way to that appreciation and sympathy which alone can displace indifference and suspicion.

KANSAS CITY MO. STAR
AUGUST 4, 1925

RACE RELATIONS IMPROVING.

It seems increasingly apparent that one achievement to be recorded to the credit of America is that two races, each with large numbers, have been able in this country to live peaceably together and to work out their destiny. Despite occasional alarmists, the dominant note in racial discussion for several years has been harmony and cooperation. With but few exceptions, those who view the racial situation in America find genuine ground for optimism.

A typical expression on the subject is that of Dr. W. W. Alexander of the commission on inter-racial co-operation, Federal Council of Churches. Dr. Alexander sees the race situation in America as part of a world problem; he realizes that many conflicting forces have been and remain at work, here and elsewhere. So far as America is concerned,

there are troublesome questions with respect to housing, health, recreation, education and the administration of justice that demand the attention of members of both races. But there are agencies at work for the betterment of conditions. There are "thousands of church groups" busy with the problem throughout the country, and further:

"Multitudes of college students, destined to be the leaders of the next generation, are dropping off age-long accretions of prejudice and looking at this question intelligently and honestly. Negro leaders are being listened to with profound interest. The newspa-

pers almost without exception, are voicing the plea for justice. Interracial committees throughout the country are working together for mutual helpfulness."

The goal is seen a long way ahead. Yet the possibility of understanding, justice and good will has become evident.

HARTFORD CONN. [REDACTED]
SEPTEMBER 24, 1925

The "Catholic White, Native, Protestant, News" says that repeatedly this country is assailed with a movement

to save the nation from the Catholics, Jews, Negroes and "ignorant foreigners." Speakers travel the length and breadth of the land attacking these elements of our citizenry, and the stock arguments are that all the crime and mischief in the country may be laid at the doors of these classes. A favorite theme is the large percentage of Catholics in the penitentiaries. On this account, says the Catholic Telegraph, of Cincinnati, the following answer to a question in the Cleveland Plain Dealer of a recent Saturday is quite interesting:

"According to Warden Thomas (Ohio Penitentiary), 75 per cent of the prisoners are Protestants; 23 per cent Catholic; 31 per cent colored; 2 per cent Jewish. The nationality predominating is native American, the per cent being 83."

It seems, after all that America's ideals are not in so great danger from the Catholic and the foreigner, and that the one great element in

this country that needs attention of real reformers is the great white, native and Protestant class. It is also quite evident that no reforms will be worked by the schemers who are constantly "organizing" amongst the people of this class by preaching hatred of other elements of the population, whilst lining their pockets with easy-money.

While the 23 per cent for Catholics is not large, in comparison with the Catholic population of the country, the term may be attacked in this case, for in every instance, where investigation has been made, it has been found that the Catholics are that in name only, and that a very small percentage of them have been educated in parochial schools and received the Sacraments after the years of their childhood.

FEDERAL CHURCH COUNCIL TO MAKE A CRUSADE FOR BETTER RACE RELATIONS

Supreme Domestic Task Before Churches In America To-Day Is Fight Against Racial Prejudices and Intolerance.

CHURCH MUST FIGHT LYNCHING IN THE LAND

As segregation, proscriptions and race intolerance become more evident in this country, other agencies are not asleep to the danger of the situation.

One of the agencies that is working among all races, is the Federal Church Council of the Church of Christ in America.

In a statement recently issued by the Commission on Race Relations of that body, the churches and the Christian people of the nation are called upon to rally their forces to bring about the brotherhood of man and the fatherhood of God.

The Commission's report was as follows:

"We have come to a period of the world when the peaceful relations of racial groups in daily life are vital to the domestic peace and prosperity of every nation and to all the nations. The assumption of inherent racial superiority by dominant groups around the world is neither supported by science nor justified by ethics. The effort to adjust race relations upon that basis and by the use of force is denial of the Christian principles of the inherent superiority of ethical values and the supreme worth of personality. As it applies to the relations of white and Negro people in America it is a philosophy that leads only to suffering and despair.

"On the other hand to demonstrate that Christian ideals are sufficient to solve the difficult problems of race relations in America is the supreme domestic task before the churches today. Christians must seek as never before to remove suspicions, fears, misunderstandings, and prejudices between racial groups and to

foster mutual understanding, tolerance, respect for personality, and the spirit of co-operation. We must replace attitudes and customs based upon past fears and hatreds by those based upon mutual interests and present services.

"For policies and methods of work to that end, in the spirit of Jesus Christ and under the guidance of God, we commend to the churches of America the following:

"FACE THE FACTS: Let the churches of America continue their study and discussion groups and the use of their pulpits and lecture platforms to bring the facts of race and race relations to the light of day. Let them help the newspapers and magazine to give larger space and attention to the whole range of information.

"The churches should continue to create a literature which shall fearlessly present the truth in this field. The experience of history, the knowledge of science, and the ethics and spiritual values of religion are all needed as guides toward peace and goodwill between the races. In increasing degree the preparation and publication of such literature is a task the churches are obliged to

Improvement of.

INTER-RACIAL COOPERATION

Every Southern State, except Oklahoma, was said to have been represented at the seventh annual meeting of the Commission on Inter-Racial Cooperation, held last week at Atlanta, Ga. Although the number in attendance at the three days sessions did not exceed seventy-five, the personnel of the gathering constituted a fair cross section of the best leadership of the South, representing both races. There were several bishops of the leading Negro churches, educators of both races and leaders in work among women.

New York Age
Among the women present, the chairman of the South Carolina state committee was described as a real Southern aristocrat of the finest type, who has carried the inter-racial message to many of the leading white colleges and to other organizations. Another woman delegate, from Texas, who reported the activities of the inter-racial committee in dealing with tense situations, one of which threatened a double lynching, organized and for some years headed the Texas League of Women Voters. The interest manifested by this class of women in stimulating this movement for the right adjustment of racial relations is one of the most hopeful signs of the situation.

5-9-25
The condemnation of the practice of lynching by many groups of influential women in all the Southern States was regarded as one of the results of the interest taken by members of that sex in the cause of race relations. This factor was aided by the increase in outspoken condemnation of lynching, both in public speaking and in the press. The publicity director of the commission reported a general use of the press service instituted by that body, clippings being in evidence from some four hundred and fifty papers, with a circulation estimated to exceed ten millions of readers. This service goes to all white dailies in the South, to leading religious papers of the whole country and to all the colored press, as well as occasionally to special class publications, such as labor, educational, women's interest, etc. This shows

the wide scope of activities covered in this movement.

Various plans were considered for increasing the effectiveness of the work of the organization, which were turned over to appropriate committees for practical development. The enthusiasm manifested by the gathering in pursuing the objects aimed at by the organizers of the movement and the reports of improvements affected in many sections, constituted a sound argument for the usefulness of the organization and the extension of its activities.

The Inter-Racial Commission as at present constituted is a leavening force in the South spreading the stimulating doctrine of sanity and common sense in dealing with the rights and duties of both races, in their relations to each other.

CHICAGO H.L. CURS CENTURY
MAY 2, 1925

The South Begins to Turn the Corner of Racial Understanding

THE DAY OF THE LORD has not yet arrived in the south but a goodly section of southern opinion has found the right path toward a Christian solution of the vexing race question. That is the outstanding impression left with the visitor to the seventh conference of the Commission on Inter-racial Cooperation, which met in Atlanta, April 22-24. Previous conferences of these leaders of southern opinion of both races necessarily consisted largely of reports of increasing goodwill between the two races and discussions of how to increase that goodwill. The fruits of the commission's work and of the new attitude toward the race problem were manifest at the 1925 session.

ADVANCE IN EVERY STATE

Delegates from every southern state except Arkansas were present, with reports of state and local inter-racial commissions which were making progress in dealing with the race question in its various aspects. Texas reported on the way in which its several commissions throughout the state backed up the sheriff of Orange in his brave stand to protect a prisoner against local elements bent on staging a lynching—partly for vengeance and partly to "advertise the town" as the local editor put it—and how the law was

enabled to take its course. Tennessee, which had been proud of its place on the no-lynching honor roll, reported how it had held a great protest meeting participated in by leading citizens six hours after Nashville had been disgraced by the lynching of a 15-year-old boy dragged from a hospital. The inter-racial commission bestirred itself in the search for the lynchers and reported how sheriffs had saved the lives of other prisoners against whom threats had been made. From other states came similar reports of community activity to halt the lawless taking of life.

Every state was able to report better schoolhouses, parks, nurseries, playgrounds for the Negro citizens. The local commissions frequently engineered these improvements but the conference reported increased recognition on the part of the whole community that such things were the right of the Negro citizens and taxpayers. From certain communities came reports of new school buildings and other improvements obtained by use of the Negroes' voting power in bond elections. Contrary to impression in some quarters the Negro does vote in many southern communities and often he has a balance of power as Atlanta and Louisville bond contests and a Savannah clean-up election demonstrated.

Alabama reported better paving and extension of fire protection to the Negro districts of the cities, with a consequent lowering of insurance rates. Rosenwald schools were secured for numerous communities throughout the south with the aid of local inter-racial commissions. (There are now 2617 of these modern schools built by cooperation of the Chicago philanthropist and the local community—many of them in black counties where lynchings have occurred with painful frequency in recent years.) The commissions have been successful in influencing various state legislatures to increase their appropriations for Negro institutions and to make provision for increased Negro personnel on state and local health and educational services. Efforts of local Ku Klux klans to place additional restrictions upon Negroes were frequently thwarted.

Numerous instances of gifts by white southerners to Negro colleges and schools, hospitals, or for Negro wards in hospitals, were reported. Many community chests in the south provide for Negro charities, and, most interesting of all, include the local and, in a few instances, the general inter-racial commission in their distribution of funds. Justice in the courts is still difficult to obtain for Negroes in certain states but others reported a marked tendency to give the Negro fair consideration. This is especially true in the higher

INFLUENCE OF NEWSPAPERS

Two of the most encouraging changes noted in the south were the improved treatment of Negroes in the news and editorial columns of the southern daily and weekly press and the increased interest in improvement in race relations on the part of southern students, both high school and college.

Dr. Monroe N. Work, Tuskegee's indefatigable collector of records on lynching, reported an increasing disposition on the part of the southern press to carry the annual report on the number of lynchings and threatened lynchings. Nearly all the states reported that the leading papers were handling crime news more carefully and toning down inflammatory headlines which in other years have had much to do with mob violence. Indeed there was complaint that actual lynchings were "played down" too much. Officials and alert citizens are occasionally astonished to learn months later that there had been a lynching in their own communities. But Mrs. Jessie Daniel Ames, director of the commission's work in Texas, expressed the sentiment of the conference when she said that the press was the most hopeful instrumentality for putting an end to lynching in the south. The rural press is the last stronghold of the fire-eaters and the commission resolved to make a drive to enlighten the rural editors on the importance of cooperating in the movement to make this a lynchless land.

News of constructive activities of the Negro race and of individual Negroes receives increasing attention in both the urban and the rural press of the south. A deed of heroism by a Negro boy went the rounds of the papers. Both the periodicals and the text books of the south take increased notice of the historical and economic role of the Negro in the country and particularly in the south.

COLLEGES PROMOTE STUDY

Southern white colleges more and more offer courses in race relations. Both men and women students are showing interest in the race problem and trying to do their part in finding an intelligent solution. Under the leadership of the Young Men's and Young Women's Christian associations a dozen communities in which there are both white and Negro colleges have forums where students of the two races come together to discuss the race problem. Atlanta, which revived the Ku Klux Klan, has such a forum, which not only provides a meeting place for the two races but is participated in by both men and women students. Two brilliant young white college men, scions of the oldest

and proudest families of Georgia, gave the commission its only tense moments when they precipitated a discussion on the advisability of the commission officially assuming the leadership of these student forums. There were both Negro and white delegates who favored the commission getting behind this movement but the more conservative members of the commission raised the objection that the commission had no means of controlling the forums and no right or desire to control them. There was a frank uneasiness lest the meeting of young people of both sexes and both races in communities where sentiment is still so inflammable might give rise to gossip which would jeopardize the entire program of the commission. It was agreed that the young people would continue to meet whether the commission approved of the meeting or not and the situation was met by adoption of a resolution "noting with interest and encouragement the progress of the forums" and hoping that they would be carefully supervised by the college authorities. The outside observer was deeply impressed with the change that is taking place in the south making possible such a frank discussion of the relations of white and Negro men and women.

Christian men and women predominated at the meeting of the commission and take a leading part in the work of the commission throughout the south but, as Dr. M. Ashby Jones, the distinguished Atlanta Baptist clergyman who is chairman of the commission, put it, "The sad part of this great movement is that the leadership is not assumed by the church and state." Clark Foreman had informed the commission that only two Augusta white clergymen were in favor of meeting with the Augusta Negro clergymen. In general the clergymen were among the last to join in the inter-racial work, this young southerner declared. Dr. Jones asked indulgence for his brethren. "We are so concerned with salvation of the individual here in the south that most of us never get round to thinking socially," said this son of General Robert E. Lee's chaplain.

Among the well-known churchmen participating in the conference were: Bishop James Cannon, Jr., of the Southern Methodist church; Bishop R. E. Jones, of the Methodist church; Bishop George C. Clemon, of the African Methodist Zion church; A. M. Townsend, of the national Baptist convention; Bishop R. C. Ransom, of the African Methodist church; R. H. King, P. C. Dix, Thomas Johnson, and other Y. M. C. A. executives, and Dr. A. F. Smith, editor of the Christian Advocate of the Southern Methodist church.

AFRICA STUDYING EFFORT

Leading teachers of sociology in southern universities, officers of women's clubs

and women's church organizations, a railway executive, business men, attorneys—such was the make-up of the commission. There were two fraternal delegates from the society of Friends who were warmly welcomed, as was a Scottish missionary in Africa who came to see how the south was meeting its race problem. Africa, by the way, has sent a number of visitors to the study the commission's work and the principles worked out by the commission are being applied in that continent.

One of the most interesting suggestions formulated at the meeting was a proposal for an annual award for the most distinguished service in the field of race relations. The commission is considering plans for making such an award which will take a place alongside the annual recognition of services in promoting international peace. It is also proposed to evolve a plan for giving public recognition to sheriffs who by their courage and intelligence avert lynchings. The local law enforcement officer is the key person in preventing lawlessness, it was pointed out, and those officers who do their duty need to have the support of the rest of the community. Many of them risk their political futures when they defy mobs.

There is much work ahead of these pioneers in the promotion of interracial goodwill and cooperation but this observer for one is convinced that they are on the right track. The outstanding characteristic of the present movement, as expressed by Mary McLeod Bethune, president of the national federation of Negro club women, is that it is whites and Negroes working together for a better south and a better land—not whites working for Negroes, as has been the case in other movements. With such spirit as that manifest at the Atlanta conference great things are possible.

CARROLL BINDER.

A BIG INTER-RACIAL

REPRESENTATIVES OF 43 NATIONALITIES AND RACES DINE AT 20th CENTURY CLUB—FRATERNAL SPIRIT UNDER FEDERATION OF CHURCHES—PRES. GUTHRIE OF FEDERATION EXCLUDES COLORED FROM HIS CHURCH AND SUNDAY SCHOOL, HOWEVER

In an atmosphere of fraternity and good will representatives of 43 nationalities broke bread at the same table last night at a "Good Will" meeting—the first of its kind ever held in Boston—at the Twentieth Century Club under the auspices of the Greater Boston Federation of Churches.

Dark eyed daughters of France, Spain and Italy smiled and whispered together with their blonde sisters from Norway, Sweden and Denmark; the Irish men and women forgot their feud with England and Scotland and discussed with quiet eyes and open and women politics in the British Isles; negroes from Liberia and Amer-

ica stood shoulder-to-shoulder with Yankee graduates of Harvard and Radcliffe and sang "My Country 'Tis of Thee;" all were brothers and all pledged a fraternal sympathy that shall be everlasting.

George W. Coleman made some very interesting remarks on the subject of Americanization. Joseph Lee, in a short address deplored the existence of so much hatred of race and prejudice regarding religion.

Denis McCarthy, Irish poet, expressed his appreciation of the trend of the nations toward brotherhood and finer feeling toward each other and read a short poem.

Other addresses were made by students from Germany, France, Russia, China, Armenia and Korea.

James P. Munroe, president of the Twentieth Century Club, welcomed the assembly and said that such meetings should occur more often in the future and that through them all groups in American society would learn the real meaning of peace and good will.

Rev. Samuel M. Crothers, pastor of the First Parish Church, Cambridge, was toastmaster.

The South's Work For the Negro Race in the South

In the recent annual report of the Commission of Inter-racial Co-operation there was an imposing list of the things that the South is doing for its negro population.

The recital of progress the South is making in this respect has so impressed the Boston Transcript that it warns Northern people that no longer are they justified in assuming that all, or even the chief part, of negro welfare work is being done by Northern philanthropists or Northern institutions.

Among the projects designed to serve the negro race, and sponsored by Southern interests, cited by the report are a negro school building program in Atlanta, Ga., involving an outlay of \$250,000; new schools in Memphis, costing \$300,000; a provision in the bond issue to be voted on by Kentuckians soon that \$1,000,000 be devoted to the higher education of negroes; and the establishment and improvement of many schools in Alabama.

These, of course, are only a few of the enterprises. In other States similar work is being carried on in behalf of the negroes. Texas is not behind other Southern States in its concern for the advancement of the colored population. To the list might be added the projected hospital for negroes here in Houston, which a Southern philanthropist proposes to provide.

It is gratifying progress that the South is making in extending the benefits of its general advancement to its negro citizens. Probably, in no other section is there a more genuine desire to give the negro a fair opportunity to develop himself than is to be found in the South. Most of the talk about the lack of opportunity and the discrimination that has been heard in connection with the negro migration has been nothing more than propaganda unsupported by the facts.

But another gratifying and significant thing in connection with the South's advancement of the negro is the recognition it is receiving in the North, as this expression from Boston, the ancient seat of the agitation of the race question, gives evidence. The South's attitude has too long been misunderstood, and it has too long gone without credit in many sections of the

country, for what it has done for the negro in its midst.

If, as the Transcript advises, the Northern people will make a drastic shift in their perspective in this matter, they by that action alone will make a great contribution to the solution of the race problem.—Houston Post-Dispatch.

Survey of Race Relations.

Some very interesting results have been secured from a survey of race relations on the Pacific coast recently completed by the California Survey of Race Relations, co-operating with the Bureau of Social and Religious Research of New York. Among the tentative findings of the reports of the various committees it was shown that the Chinese population on the Pacific coast has been steadily decreasing since 1890 and that the Japanese population has been increasing, although at a decreased rate, since that date. The ratio of Chinese and Japanese to the total population of California has been steadily declining since 1900. More than one-third of the Japanese population of that state is native born. It is also shown that there has been a distinct tendency on the part of the Chinese toward urbanization. Less than one per cent of the agricultural labor of the state is now done by Chinese. Since the passing of the alien land legislation there has been a distinct movement of the Japanese population to the cities. In rural communities Mexicans are taking the places of Chinese and Japanese in agricultural labor. These things indicate that the Pacific coast may have been more frightened than was warranted by the presence of Orientals, and that it may have made a bad swap in the field of agricultural labor.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NATION:

SIR: On this, the sixtieth anniversary of *The Nation*, we, the members of the Johnson C. Smith University Club of New York City, an organization of over one hundred Negro college men, in deep respect and profound gratitude, tender to you as editor our sincerest thanks for years of useful service in the cause of all humanity.

New York, July 11

J. EGERT ALLEN,
President

Inter-Racial Justice In Internationalism

The problem of Inter-Racial Relations became a vital issue in a new sense when Congress flouted Japan last Spring. As champion of the colored races against the domination of the white race, Japan will be heard from quietly but insistently in international gatherings from now on, at least until she has herself won equal treatment.

Our missionaries in Japan all bear witness to the enduring difficulties that have followed that unfortunate outbreak of nationalism in our country. California has been blamed for it but obviously with great injustice. California is only one State and it should not be forgotten that it was the San Francisco Chamber of Commerce that introduced the resolutions condemning the Japanese exclusion bill that were adopted by the United States Chamber of Commerce in convention.

No, the bill was passed by an overwhelming vote in both Houses through the combined efforts of the American Federation of Labor, the American Legion and the Ku Klux Klan.

Regarding the activity of the last named in determining our immigration policy, Dr. W. H. Evans, the Klan's Imperial Wizard, in his official summary of the Klan's achievements at Kansas City, Sept. 23 said:

"The Fall of 1923 witnessed the definite formulation of the Klan immigration policy, first announced at the great gathering at Dallas and since carried to triumphant victory. Men all over the nation seemed to be instinctively reaching to the Klan for leadership. The Klan may, without presumption, claim the better part of credit for the great achievement at Washington which guarantees future protection for our citizenship and homes."

Our discrimination against the Chinese and Japanese because they are yellow is what makes this Act a part of the great race question. It is such discrimination that tends to drive together for mutual protection of their interests the yellow race and the brown race and the black race. The question is not one of a year nor of ten years perhaps; but it has been raised now and given a firm hold upon the very heart strings of a proud and powerful nation. It will never be forgotten.

How is the race question going to be solved? Our Jingo press—the same part of the press that supported the Japanese Exclusion Act—now says, Get ready for war! Build airplanes, scout cruisers, submarines. Push military training camps. Institute "Defense Days," and "Navy Days." Stamp out pacifism.

One cannot deny the logic of this sequel to such a gratuitous insult. If we are going to stride

through the world slapping nations' faces, we need to be well armed. Nationalism and militarism are Siamese twins by their very nature.

But is this a solution? Nationalism and militarism have fared badly in history wherever tried. It has always been found possible to create a combination strong enough to conquer the offending power. The history of Germany is a lesson which we may profitably study in this connection.

Moreover, another world war with airplanes and poison gas would probably be the end of all the participating nations as factors in world affairs. London, the experts told Sir Philip Gibbs, can be wiped out by three squadrons of airplanes and less than \$1,000 worth of poison gas. London, then all our cities. "We must end war or war will end us."

So men are looking in the opposite direction. Instead of preparing for war, they have been preparing for peace at Geneva the last month. A world court of justice has been set up at The Hague. A "protocol" to outlaw war has been submitted for consideration to all governments. A League of Nations has been created looking to the prevention of war. Full and free discussion of the possible causes of war is the goal sought.

It means that we must be willing to be just—"just to those to whom we may not want to be just." Justice is a keen sword and plays no favorites. Since inter-racial relations are a possible cause of war, we must look forward to the day when the domination of the white race will be superseded by equal treatment of all races before the Law.

This does not mean that immigration will be unrestricted, but I believe it will mean that it will be considered as a subject for diplomatic negotiation and not as a purely domestic issue.

This and other questions will arise one after another. We do not have to settle them all now. What we must settle is the fundamental one. Shall we as a nation follow the path of armed nationalism or shall we follow the path of friendly co-operation in a family of nations? We must choose knowing that the one path leads to war inevitably, beyond peradventure of doubt; and that the other path leads to justice, whether we like it or not. We shall not be free to exploit Haiti. We shall not be free to flout the Japanese. We shall have to be just. Are we willing to pay this price for peace?

Even justice will not save us. There is something higher than justice,—a still more excellent way. I cannot conceive of justice succeeding in a world of hostile peoples. We must build goodwill,—an attitude of goodwill in ourselves and in our State. Without it no machinery will pre-

vent war. With it many of our problems will be solved already.

And remember! It is not on others that we need to concentrate our attention in building good-will. It is each man on himself.

CHURCHES SEEK BETTER RACE CONDITIONS

New York.—The launching and successful operation of inter-racial committees, the holding up of economical justice and the removal of discrimination in all walks of life is the plan offered in "the crusade of the churches for applied brotherhood in race relations" by the Federal Council of Churches in America. Circulation of leaflets and news matter dealing with the improvements necessary in this platform is being made by the race relations commission of the council, which held its fifth quadrennial meeting in Atlanta some time ago. 7-16-25

Expression by the race relations body as to the co-operative program to be entered into takes the following effect:

"1. Churches of America, the churches of America, continue their study and discussion of crime and for justice in the groups and the use of their pulpits and lecture platforms to every citizen, irrespective of bring the facts of race and race creed or color, full protection of relations to the light of day. Let our laws.

them help the newspapers and magazines to give larger space and attention to the whole range of information. Economic justice: The Negro as a producer has many handicaps in agriculture, industry and commerce because his

"2. Interracial conferences: The past years have demonstrated the effective utility of conferences between thoughtful, conscientious leaders of racial groups to discuss conditions that generally should be raised that confront them and to adopt plans to deal with the situation. These conferences have been the basis of his ability. Amicable race relations in industry and

most effective where surveys have been made by competent persons beforehand to secure data as a basis for such conferences and program making. The annual observance of race relations Sunday is commended as a step in this direction.

"3. Interracial conferences: Experience has shown that small committees of white and colored men and women have been indispensable for effectively carrying out constructive programs of race relations, especially in the local communities. Let the Christians and churches in each community and of the nation increasingly give attention, service and support to such committees.

"4. Justice through law: The churches have joined the campaign to abolish lynching in our land. That campaign has met with success as shown in the rapid reduction of the evil. Let the churches continue the crusade until America is a lynchless land. Let us go forward with a campaign for speedy and impartial trial for those accused of crime and for justice in the courts that shall guarantee to every citizen, irrespective of race and race creed or color, full protection of relations to the light of day. Let our laws.

Economic justice: The Negro as a producer has many handicaps in agriculture, industry and commerce because his white neighbors do not regard him as a man to be dealt with on the basis of capacity and worth. The voice and hand of the churches and of Christians groups to discuss conditions that generally should be raised that confront them and to adopt equal economic opportunity shall be accorded every person on the basis of his ability. Amicable race relations in industry and

business are of vital concern to religion.

"6. Removal of discrimination: The churches of America have a challenge to the very principles they profess in the discrimination in housing conditions, school facilities, travel accommodations and other public provision of our communities. For the sake of our own ideals as well as for the protection of our fellow citizens, we are called upon to abolish and to prevent these discriminations.

"7. Our children and young people: The education of our young people in attitudes of racial respect and appreciation is so vital for the future that the churches cannot ignore this responsibility as a part of their program of education.

"The white and Negro people, the two largest racial groups in America, profess a common religion and common ideals of democracy. They possess mutual interests wrought out through generations of contact. As a result the American churches have probably the most unique opportunity in the world to demonstrate the processes of interracial co-operation that will influence racial groups everywhere."

CHICAGO HILL NEWS
MARCH 26, 1925

CO-OPERATION IS FAST SOLVING NEGROES' PROBLEMS IN SOUTH

Education Must Continue to Be the Chief Influence, Thoughtful Men and Women Are Agreed.

This Is Not Solely the White Man's Burden, But Both Races Must Contribute to the Solution.

BY WILL W. ALEXANDER.

[Director of the commission on interracial co-operation.]

(This is the second of a series of articles on the Negro and the race problem.)

Sixty years ago the people of the south took up the task of building a new civilization. The civil war had destroyed the economic foundations upon which the former civilization had rested. The soil, the climate and the people were about all that remained. The soil and the climate alone were as

problem. There are roads that undoubtedly lead forward and a growing number of southern people are convinced that the way of real progress in adjustment of race problems has been found.

It must be remembered always that there is in reality no such thing as "the south." Instead there are many souths. Geographical sections in the south differ from one another almost as much as each of these differ from other parts of the nation. In every southern community differences of opinion, culture and outlook are to be found.

Specific Conclusions Reached.

However, among the most thoughtful men and women of the south the following convictions regarding race relations are widely held and steadily gaining ground:

1. Education has been and must continue the chief influence in the solution of this, as other social problems. The communities that surround Negro schools have the lowest crime records of any Negro communities. Scores of the best and oldest Negro schools point proudly to the fact that none of their graduates has been convicted of crime. On the white side those states that have led in education have also been the leaders in the overthrow of mob violence. Good schools and mobs never operate in the same community. So the southern states are building schools for white and Negro. Even in the most backward sections this is going on. It is admitted everywhere that the greatest southern statesmen since 1865 have been educators.

2. Force and education can never long work hand in hand at a human problem. If the hopes and methods of education are true, force is false. A study of the crime record of the south for the last twenty-five years shows that the employment of force goes along with other types of crime and that force, instead of improving conditions, makes them worse. Force always calls for more force and begets more crime. This conviction, more than anything else, is the cause of the notable decrease in mob violence against Negroes that has marked the last few years. This conviction is held and voiced by preachers,

editors and leaders of thought everywhere throughout the south. All these agree in saying that the experience of sixty years has made it plain that force is worse than futile and has absolutely nothing to contribute to the solution of the so-called race question.

Traced to Economic Causes.

3. John J. Eagan the south's most prophetic business man of the last generation, often said that underneath all race difficulties could be found economic causes. Sam Jones used to say "that fellow isn't mad about what he's mad to about." This is up-to-date psychology. Group conduct, as well as individual action, is often controlled by hidden causes unrecognized even by those affected by them. A casual study will show that crimes involving race have for the last twenty-five years been notably more frequent in those years when poor crops and low prices have brought economic depression to the cotton sections. The south is least conscious of race when economic conditions are most favorable. The working out of a more stable and equitable economic condition for the masses of people will undoubtedly contribute greatly to racial adjustment.

4. This sixty years of experience has demonstrated to thoughtful men throughout the south the fact of community solidarity. No person of intelligence can now be found who believes that the Negro community across the railroad tracks is another community from the white community alongside it. Persons make up both communities; in spite of the railroad tracks the community is one. The leaders of every health and welfare agency in the south recognize this; civic and commercial bodies now accept it. This is demonstrated by the action of the Virginia Chamber of Commerce in making better housing conditions for Negroes part of its program.

Co-Operation Only Certain Cure

5. Recently there has developed the well-founded conviction that

simple machinery needed to bring together thoughtful leaders of both races for the consideration of common interests. Dr. Booker T. Washington and the wisest white leaders of his generation recognized that whites and Negroes were parts of one situation, and that together they must find a way out.

Two recent developments indicate that this viewpoint is coming to wider and wider acceptance. The most successful agricultural and marketing project now operating in the south include Negro farmers. These movements are recognizing that, in spite of race, white and Negro farmers are "economic brothers." This is notably true of the tobacco growers' co-operatives.

For five years the commission on interracial co-operation, composed of influential white and Negro citizens, has worked systematically to discover in each community white and colored leaders who would accept conference and co-operation as the method of dealing with common interests. The response to this has been encouraging. Public officials in most instances have been sympathetic. The most influential papers have given whole-hearted support. Church bodies have given unqualified approval.

The Idea Is Spreading Fast.

Especially encouraging is the growth of co-operation between white and colored women. Hundreds of interracial committees are now in existence. Slowly the idea is spreading. It works. Never before were there so many white and

Negro men and women sincerely seeking to understand their common life, and through common effort to enrich the life of all. The community chests of Richmond, Norfolk, Atlanta and Louisville include sums for the support of this work. Some of the great southern church boards are also giving it financial support.

The most important result of this method is the better interracial attitude engendered as a by-product. Fellowship in work has been found the surest way to that appreciation and sympathy which alone can displace indifference and suspicion.

Race Relations- 1925

Georgia.

Improvement of
SAVANNAH, GA., GAZETTE

OCT 30 1925

IMPROVEMENT IN RELATION BETWEEN RACES IS SHOWN

BISHOP REESE, JUDGE
ADAMS AND MRS. LAW-
TON RETURN

THEY ATTENDED

ATLANTA MEETING

The Rt. Rev. Frederick F. Reese, bishop of Georgia, Judge Samuel Adams and Mrs. A. R. Lawton, members of the Georgia committee on inter-racial co-operation returned yesterday from Atlanta where they attended a meeting of that committee on Wednesday. It was in the nature of a conference on the progress of the work to bring about a better relation between the races, and was attended by both white and colored members who reported the results of their efforts in that direction during the past year.

Improvement

That there is an improvement in the situation, Bishop Reese said this morning, is shown by the fact that during the year there have been two lynchings against eleven or twelve in former years, and the committee is meeting with some co-operation in its effort to better conditions. The women of the committee, both white and colored, have been very active, and have raised enough money to meet the sum offered through the Rosenwald fund to aid the state in its public welfare work. This means better sanitation and health conditions in colored institutions.

Legal Aid

The colored representatives at the meeting were given an opportunity to express themselves as to the injustice of having both the good and the bad of their races lumped together, without discrimination as to the better element among them, and of not having the more self-respecting members recognized as such.

The committee has been able to supply legal aid in some cases where injustice has been meted out to the colored race, and to do something to improve conditions in this respect.

The committee here has been asked to receive members of the Colored Ministerial Union on November 17th, to hear an expression from them of the need of the work here.

*Boston Mass.
Christian
Science Monitor*

NOV 21 1925

INTERRACIAL CO-OPERATION IS SOLVING GREAT PROBLEM

"Atlanta Plan" Reported to Be Operating Successfully in
Promoting Harmonious Understanding

By ROBERT B. ELEAZER

Educational Director, Commission on Interracial Co-operation

Atlanta, Ga.

ONE would hardly expect any good from so ill a wind as a race riot, yet, in the wake of the storm of rioting which swept sections of Atlanta in 1906, there emerged a method of racial adjustment which has grown into perhaps the most important sociological development in America since emancipation—the method of interracial conference and co-operation.

Immediately after the riot, when a group of Atlanta's best citizens gathered to study its cause and to seek means by which recurrences might be prevented, they found that the trouble was the result largely of contacts between the worst elements of the two races; and that, while these contacts were numerous and dangerous, there were no offsetting contacts between the better elements, by which mutual

understanding might be attained, grievances corrected, and threatening conditions cleared up. Accordingly they set about to supply this need. The result was an interracial committee, composed of representative whites and Negroes, meeting from time to time, discussing conditions frankly, reaching conclusions as to what what should be done for their improvement, and going out in a co-operative way to achieve the desired end.

This was the beginning of the so-called "Atlanta Plan," which has been in operation ever since. In the

membership of the original committee one finds the names of such representative men as Charles T. Hopkins, L. Z. Rosser, J. W. English, Forrest Adair, Capt. W. B. Ellis, H. Y. McCord, Dr. C. B. Wilmer, Rev. John E. White, and many others.

Progress Seen in Georgia Race Relations

HELPFUL COOPERATION IN MANY COMMUNITIES

Atlanta, Ga., Oct. 29.—Education, justice in the courts, protection from mob violence, courteous public service, and right racial attitudes were among the subjects discussed at the annual meeting yesterday of the Georgia Committee on Interracial Cooperation, which was attended by more than fifty representative white and colored men and women from all parts of the state.

Reports were heard relative to the work of the State Commission, and that of local interracial committees in Americus, Athens, Atlanta, Augusta, Fort Valley, Macon, Monroe, Savannah, Thomasville and Way-

cross. Efforts in the interest of anti-lynching legislation, better schools and other public utilities, adjustment of interracial difficulties, study of prison conditions and juvenile courts, street improvement, legal aid, and other lines of activity were reported. Special reference was made to the general cooperation of the press of Georgia in the anti-lynching campaign, which has brought the state's lynching record down to two a year as against a previous twenty-year annual average of eleven.

Dr. Willis King, of Gammon Theological Seminary, made one of the most effective addresses of the day. Other colored representatives taking part in the program were Prof. E. Franklin Frazier, Mrs. H. R. Butler, Mrs. Kemper Harreld, L. J. May, Mrs. Willie Hill Powell, Mrs. Pearl Smith, W. H. Harris and J. H. McGrew.

Fitzgerald, Ga., Herald.

NOV 6 - 1925

PROGRESS IS SEEN IN GA. RACE RELATIONS

Atlanta, Ga., Nov. 1.—Education, justice in the courts, protection from mob violence, courteous public service, and right racial attitudes were among the subjects discussed at the annual meeting yesterday of the Georgia Committee on Interracial Cooperation, which was attended by more than 50 representative white and colored men and women from all parts of the state.

Reports were heard relative to the work of the State Commission, and that of local interracial committees in Americus, Athens, Atlanta, Augusta, Fort Valley, Macon, Monroe, Savannah, Thomasville and Waycross. Efforts in the interest of anti-lynching legislation, better schools and other public utilities, adjustment of interracial difficulties, study of prison conditions and juvenile courts, street improvement, legal aid, and other lines of activity were reported. Special reference was made to the general cooperation of the press of Georgia in the anti-lynching campaign, which has brought the state's lynching record down to two a year as against a previous twenty-year annual average of eleven.

Improvement of.

LIFE SAVING SOCIAL SERVICE RACE RELATIONS

Georgia Missionary Women Inaugurate Important Work

(By R. B. Eleazer)

Two years ago, at the suggestion of the Georgia Race Relations Committee, the Methodist Missionary women of Georgia provided funds for the employment by the State Board of Health of Miss Rosa Palmer, a colored public health nurse. Their purpose was to attract attention to a great human need previously neglected, and to demonstrate the possibility of meeting it. Their hope was that, if the work were successful, the state would then take it over and make it permanent.

The results have just been reported to the North Georgia Woman's Missionary Conference, in session in Atlanta, by Dr. Joe P. Bowdoin, of the State Board of Health, in a most commendatory survey of the nurse's work. In the past year, said Dr. Bowdoin, she has rendered intensive service in 32 counties, visited 785 homes, spoken to 82 groups aggregating over three thousand people, given instruction to several hundred midwives, and greatly facilitated the State Board's efforts in behalf of the colored people. The Board would not consider having her work discontinued. The demonstration is a conspicuous success.

"One of Georgia's biggest problems is that of midwifery," said Dr. Bowdoin, "and it is probably in this field that your nurse has done her most important work. Over a third of all the mothers in Georgia are attended by midwives, of whom the majority are Negroes. Many of these midwives are ignorant, superstitious and wholly untrained. The nurse enrolls these midwives in classes, gives them a course in ten lessons, and then examines them for a certificate. In one of these classes over ninety women were enrolled. This work alone will mean the saving of unnumbered lives which otherwise would be sacrificed needlessly. The fact that similar local work in Macon has reduced child mortality forty-eight per cent. in three years indicates the vast importance of the work which this nurse is doing."

The story deserves to be passed on because it demonstrates a new and unusual form of missionary effort—the sort of social service which reveals community need and stimulates society to take up its task and go forward with

it through the regularly constituted social agencies. There are many other states and communities where similar efforts would bear fruit a hundred fold

COMMITTEE FOR AUGUSTA, GA.

Augusta, Ga., Feb. 21.—At a meeting of forty representative citizens held in the rooms of the Board of Commerce yesterday, a local committee on race relations was formed, with Geo. B. Barrett as chairman and Mrs. L. H. Charbonnier as secretary. A co-operating colored committee was created at the same time headed by Miss Lucy Laney, Principal of Haines Institute, with Dr. G. N. Stoney as Vice-Chairman. It was decided that regular monthly meetings of the committee should be held, including the provision for colored people of more adequate schools, recreational facilities, and better court conditions. Committees were appointed on health and housing, education, courts and legal aid, civics, corrective and charitable institutions, and recreation. Clark Foreman, Secretary of the Georgia Race Relations Committee, was present in an advisory capacity and told of the work being done by similar committees in other communities in the State.

DAVID JONES JOINS INTERRACIAL STAFF

Atlanta, Ga.—David Jones, of this city, who recently resigned his post as secretary of the Standard Life Insurance Company, has joined the staff of the Commission on Interracial Co-operation as a field secretary for work throughout the Southern States. Mr. Jones is a brother of Bishop Robert E. Jones, of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and was for several years secretary of the Colored Y. M. C. A., of St. Louis, where he served effectively.

ATLANTA, GA. Constitution

APR 24 1925

Newspapers Aiding

Inter-Racial Work, Eleazer Reports

The newspapers of the south have been a valuable factor in the promotion of better race relations, and particularly in helping to bring about the sensational decrease of 70 per cent in the lynching record during the last three years, according to the statement of R. B. Eleazer, publicity director for the interracial commission, now meeting in Atlanta, in his report before that body Thursday. He exhibited numerous clippings from southern papers expressing unanimous and vigorous condemnation of the lynching habit.

The report showed also a very wide and general use of the commission's press service, clippings being in evidence from 450 newspapers, the majority of them in the south. The purpose of this service, according to Mr. Eleazer, is to promote better understanding and more helpful relations between the races, to the advantage of both.

Dr. T. J. Woofter, Jr., research secretary of the commission, told an interesting story of the study of race relations in the white colleges of the south. Courses in this subject are being given in some 60 colleges, he said, and there are also numbers of voluntary student discussion and interracial forum groups which are doing fine work. The commission expressed keen interest in this development and recommended that it be encouraged and promoted under the auspices of college authorities and the student Christian associations.

Dr. Woofter outlined plans for an intensive survey of negro conditions in selected southern counties and also for a study in 30 selected cities of segregation in all its forms, with a view to getting at the actual facts. Both projects were given the indorsement of the commission.

Clark Foreman, of Atlanta, secretary of the Georgia interracial committee, told of recent investigations of model housing projects in Cincinnati and New York and outlined plans now under way for similar projects in the south. The commission was unanimous in its approval, feeling that such a movement would meet an acute and long-felt need in many southern communities.

Lieutenant L. A. Oxley, director of the department of negro work of the North Carolina state board of Welfare, paid a high tribute to the liberal attitude of that state in the matter of negro education, and said that a study of the criminal records showed that negro crime has decreased as educational provisions for negroes have increased.

A committee was appointed to draft resolutions in memory of the late Mrs. John D. Hammond, a Georgia woman, who was one of the pioneers in the interracial movement and a charter member of the commission. Committees were appointed also on

nomination, housing, and lynching. These will report Friday morning. The commission expects to adjourn today.

BENEFITS EXPECTED FROM RACIAL BOARD

At the joint meeting of both divisions of the Inter-racial Cooperative Committee, at the Y. M. C. A. Friday afternoon, the belief was expressed that the organization would meet a long felt need and would be of great value to both races in maintaining the good feeling and confidence that now exists between the white and colored people of Columbus.

President Columbus Roberts, said the international cooperative committee should be a clearing house for the needs of the negro race in Columbus and a medium through the white people could help them in their development and progress.

Dr. M. L. Taylor, speaking for the colored division said, "This organization is a God send and meets a long felt need. It should not be made a medium of kick but of help."

It was decided to hold a monthly meeting of the joint committee on the last Thursday evening of each month in the Y. M. C. A. at 7:30 o'clock.

The following committees were appointed: housing and health, courts and legal advice, education, civics, instructions, and recreation. Corresponding and cooperative committees will be appointed from the colored division and it is through these committees that the Columbus committee will function.

The Columbus committee of Inter-racial Cooperation is composed of the following: Rev. R. M. Stimson, Dr. J. A. Davison, Dr. W. A. Everhart, Fuller Mynatt, Dr. S. A. Wragg, W. H. Young, L. T. Chase, Dr. J. M. Baird, J. B. Key, Mayor J. Homer Dimon, Herman Julius, W. J. Diegnan, Mrs. John S. Jenkins, Mrs. Cecil Neal, Mrs. T. R. Clark and Miss Edwina Wood.

W. T. Woofter, the southern committee chairman and Clark H. Foreman, the chairman of the Georgia committee were present and spoke, the former on the purposes of the Inter-racial committee and the latter of the benefits of the committee. C. R. Medley was elected to the office of secretary.

The colored division of the Columbus committee is composed of the following: Virginia Toles, Rheila Rivers, Mable Kimbro, Mattie E. Taylor, Dr. R. H. Cobb, Dr. K. H. Terry, Dr. I. H. Brewer, Professor W. H. Spencer, Professor G. F. Rivers, Chaplain A. W. Thomas, Rev. M. A. Fountain, Rev. C. P. Hobbs, Rev. H. J. Peeples, Rev. Tompkins Joseph Clark, Elbert Wilson and Dr. M. L. Taylor.

Newspapers Aiding Inter-Racial Work, Eleazer Reports

The newspapers of the south have been a valuable factor in the promotion of better race relations, and particularly in helping to bring about the sensational decrease of 70 per cent in the lynching record during the last three years, according to the statement of R. B. Eleazer, publicity director for the interracial commission, now meeting in Atlanta, in his report before that body Thursday. He exhibited numerous clippings from southern newspapers expressing unanimous and vigorous condemnation of the lynching habit.

The report showed also a very wide and general use of the commission's press service, clippings being in evidence from 450 newspapers, the majority of them in the south. The purpose of this service, according to Mr. Eleazer, is to promote better understanding and more helpful relations between the races, to the advantage of both.

Dr. T. J. Woofter, Jr., research secretary of the commission, told an interesting story of the study of race relations in the white colleges of the south. Courses in this subject are being given in some 60 colleges, he said, and there are also numbers of voluntary student discussion and interracial forum groups which are doing fine work. The commission expressed keen interest in this development and recommended that it be encouraged and promoted under the auspices of college authorities and the student Christian associations.

Dr. Woofter outlined plans for an intensive survey of negro conditions in selected southern counties and also for a study in 30 selected cities of segregation in all its forms, with a view to getting at the actual facts. Both projects were given the endorsement of the commission.

Clark Foreman, of Atlanta, secretary of the Georgia interracial committee, told of recent investigations of model housing projects in Cincinnati and New York and outlined plans now under way for similar projects in the south. The commission was unanimous in its approval, feeling that such a movement would meet an acute and long-felt need in many southern communities.

Lieutenant L. A. Oxley, director of the department of negro work of the North Carolina state board of Welfare, paid a high tribute to the liberal attitude of that state in the matter of negro education, and said that a study of the criminal records showed that negro crime has decreased as educational provisions for negroes have increased.

A committee was appointed to draft resolutions in memory of the late Mrs. John D. Hammond, a Georgia woman, who was one of the pioneers in the interracial movement and a charter member of the commission. Committees were appointed also on

nomination, housing and lynching. These will report Friday morning. The commission expects to adjourn today.

Co-operation for the Common Good

W. W. ALEXANDER, Director, Commission on Interracial Co-operation, Atlanta, Ga.

Recently there has developed in the South the well-founded conviction that co-operation is the method by which the racial groups here in America will achieve a better life and larger mutual appreciation. For five years the Commission on Interracial Co-operation, composed of influential white and Negro citizens, has worked systematically to discover in each community white and colored leaders who would accept conference and co-operation as the method of dealing with common interests.

The response to this effort has been encouraging. Public officials in most instances have been sympathetic. The most influential persons have given whole-hearted support. Church bodies have given unqualified approval. Especially encouraging is the growth of co-operation between white and colored women. Hundreds of interracial committees are now in existence. Slowly the idea is spreading. It works. Never before were there so many white and Negro men and women sincerely seeking to understand their common life and by common effort to enrich the life of all. The community chests of Richmond, Norfolk, Atlanta, Savannah and Louisville include some of the great Southern church boards are also giving financial support.

The most important result of this method is the better interracial attitude engendered as a by-product. Fellowship in work has found the surest way to that appreciation and sympathy which can displace indifference and suspicion.

Inter-Racial Work Shows Big Progress In Southern Church

In reporting the work done by women of the W. E. church, South, in 1924, the following interesting information concerning progress made in interracial work was given:

"Inter-racial committees were reported on the increase, 571 in 1924 as against 445 in 1923. One hundred and sixty-five community clubs were reported. From these reports we gather that 11 clinics are conducted for negroes—maternity, venereal diseases, tuberculosis and general; five day nurseries, two rest rooms for country women, two kindergartens, three libraries and reading rooms, one health nurse and one police matron maintained, all with the help of or solely by auxiliary women.

But there is a great bulk of interracial work aside from these institutional units. From nearly every southern conference we have reported clean-up campaigns, health work, playgrounds promoted, better school houses secured, equipment for schools, books given, literature sent, Sunday school literature distributed, teacher training classes held, court trials attended and justice secured for colored boys, a colored probation officer engaged, county home demonstration agent secured, domestic science equipment put in school, negro addition secured for country library, helpless old negroes cared for, vacation Bible school organized, mothers clubs organized, young people furnished library for the Bethlehem house, programs put on for white societies by negroes with music, lectures, readings, etc. Negro missionary societies addressed and helped by white women; Red Cross nurse secured to teach colored mothers.

These serve to indicate the variety of activities under this head. The permeation of society with a more friendly attitude is the fruit of these scattering ventures."

Interracial Committee Formed in Thomasville

THOMASVILLE, Ga., March 25.—A committee on interracial relations has been organized in Thomasville as the result of the visit this week of Clark Foreman, of Atlanta, who called a meeting for the purpose. This committee is composed of two groups, one from the white and the other from the colored residents. In all matters of importance, where vital questions are to be considered or community action necessary for better relations between the two races, this committee will cooperate. Miss Lucy Lester was made chairman of the white group and Dr. M. L. Walton, a well-known negro, of the colored group. There is probably no town in the south where there has been less friction between

white and colored people than Thomasville, and the organization of this committee will tend to preserve that condition.

PUBLIC REST ROOM

FOR COLORED PEOPLE

At the request of the local interracial committee, the City Council of Monroe, La., has just voted to provide a public rest room for the use of colored people. The building will be erected at once. The question of further extension of water and lights in the Negro section of the city is being taken up also.

CHANGED HIS VIEWS COMPLETELY.

By R. B. Eleazer.

Atlanta, Ga., March 10.—An interesting feature of the Interracial Movement in the South has been the organization of interracial student groups in a number of college centers, by which white and colored students are brought together at regular intervals for the exchange of views and the promotion of understanding. The results have been gratifying in every case. Misapprehensions have been cleared up, knowledge has taken the place of rumor and preconception, and confidence and goodwill have supplanted suspicion and prejudice. The following story shows how the plan works:

At an early meeting this year of the Atlanta group, made up of the students from three white and three colored colleges, the question of higher education for Negroes was raised. One white student very frankly said that he did not believe in it; he thought it unnecessary and undesirable. He was asked to bring in at the succeeding meeting a paper in support of his view, while a colored student was asked to prepare a paper on the other side. With much interest the group looked forward to the expected debate.

At the next meeting of the committee, the white student was called upon for his paper. He replied, "I haven't any. When I began to look into the subject, I found I was wholly

mistaken. My views are completely changed. I believe now that colored students should have the same sort of educational opportunities that other people have. "Not only so," he continued, "but through the press and otherwise."

11/4/48 8 1925

**BENEFITS EXPECTED
FROM RACIAL BOARD**

Newspapers Aiding
Inter-Racial Work,
Eleanor Reports

**Co-operation for
the Common Good**

These will report Friday morning that the commission expects to adjourn tomorrow.

The newspapers of the city have been a valuable factor in the promotion of better race relations, and particularly in helping to bring about the sensational decrease of 70 per cent in the lynching record during the last three years, according to the statement of R. B. Eleazer, publicity director for the interracial commission, in his report before the body Thursday. He exhibited numerous clippings from southern newspapers and

Dr. M. L. Taylor, speaking for the colored division said, "This organization is a God send and meets a long felt need. It should not be made a medium of kick but of help."

It was decided to hold a monthly meeting of the joint committee on the last Thursday evening of each month in the Y. M. C. A. at 7:30

The Columbus committee of racial Cooperation is composed of the following: Rev. R. M. Stimson, Dr. J. A. Dawson, Dr. W. A. Everhart, Fuller Mynatt, Dr. S. A. Wragg, W. H. Young, L. T. Chase, Dr. J. M. Baird, J. B. Key, Mayor J. Homer Dimon, Herman Julius, W. J. Diegan, Mrs. John S. Jenkins, Mrs. Cecil Neal, Mrs. T. R. Clark and Miss Edwina Wood.

The colored church has a committee composed of the following: Virginia Toles, Rhelie E. Rivers, Mable Kimbro, Dr. K. H. Taylor, Dr. R. H. Cobb, Dr. K. H. Terry, Dr. I. H. Brewer, Professor W. H. Spencer, Professor G. F. Rivers, Chaplain A. W. Thomas, Revere's, M. A. Fountain, Rev. C. P. Hobbards, Rev. H. J. Peoples, Rev. Tompkins Joseph Clark, Elbert Wilson and D. M. L. Taylor.

The newspapers of the south have been a valuable factor in the promotion of better race relations, and particularly in helping to bring about

the sensational decrease of 40 per cent in the lynching record during the last three years, according to the statement of R. B. Eleazer, publicity director for the interracial commission, at a meeting in Atlanta, in his report by which the racial groups herebefore that body Thursday. He exhibited numerous clippings and and larger mutual appreciation papers expressing unanimous and and larger mutual appreciation and vigorous condemnation of the lynch-for five years the Commission included in its report showed also a very wide interracial Co-operation, coming and general use of the commission's influential white and Negro press service, clippings being in evidence, has worked systematically and forceful of them in the south. The pur and colored leaders and workers from 450 newspapers, the mal-discover in each community with a purpose of this service, according to Mr. Eleazer, is to promote better relations as the method of dealing with standing and more helpful relations as the method of dealing with

Dr. J. T. Wofford, Jr., research secretary of the commission, told an interesting story of the study of race relations in the white colleges of the south. Courses in this subject have been given in some 64 colleges, he said, and there has also been a great volume of discussion and in unqualified approval. The commission is encouraging the growth of interracial groups which are doing a fine work. The commission expressed keen interest in this development and recommended that it be continued and promoted under the Slowly the idea is spreading.

[illegible][illegible]

the southern communities. Lieutenant J. A. Oxley, director of the department of negro work of the North Carolina state board of Welfare, paid a high tribute to the liberal attitude of that state in the matter of negro education, and said that a study of the criminal records showed that negro crime has decreased as educational provisions for negroes have increased.

Inter-Racial Work
Shows Big Progress
In Southern Church

In reporting the work done
woman of the M. E. church, South,
1364 ~~South~~ *South* ~~South~~ *South* ~~South~~ *South*
perintendent of social service, in
the following interesting information

er concerning "Protestants and
racial minorities" were
"Inter-racial committees were
571 in 19

in reported on the increase in the number of clinics against 445 in 1923. One hundred and sixty-five community clubs were reported. From these reports it is reported that 11 clinics are conducted for negroes—maternity, general, tuberculosis, tuberculosis, general; 10 day nurseries, two rest rooms, one country women, two kindergarten, three libraries and reading rooms, one health nurse and one police matron to be maintained, all with the help of the sole by auxiliary women.

has playgrounds, equipment for school, clean-up campaigns, better health books given, literature sent. Summer school literature distributed, ten books. Training classes held, court trials supervised and justice secured for colored patients, a colored home demonstration given boys, county domestic science agent secured, negro additional agent put in school library, helpful color-cured for country, vacation colored negroes cared for, vacation school organized, mothers club formed. It raised, young people furnished, and for the Bethlehem house, provided for the white societies by the

These serve to indicate the life of mothers.

These serve to indicate the life of mothers.

Financial
result of
Interacial Committee
Formed in Thoma
by THOMASVILLE, Ga., Marc
has a committee on interacial relat
to that has been organized in Thom
whichas the result of the visit th
of Atlantic

This committee is composed of groups, one from the white other from the colored residence all matters of importance, vital questions are to be decided by community action necessary to better relations between the races, this committee will call Miss Lucy Lester was made president of the white group and

that contains a **PUBLIC REST ROOM FOR COLORED PEOPLE**. At the request of the local interracial committee the City Council has agreed to give the use of the colored people. The building will be erected at once. The question of further extension of water and lights to the Negro section of the city is being taken up also.

By R. B. Eleazar

Atlanta, Ga., March 10-

ular intervals for the
views and the pro
standing. The results
gratifying in every case
erev hensions have been clear
edge has taken the pla
and preconception, and c
Goodwill have supplian
or and prejudice. The fo
grams shows how the plan w
At an early meeting

the Atlanta group, made the Red colored students from three white colleges, the higher education for more raised. One white The variety these frankly said that he

in it; he thought it undesirable. He was in at the succeeding sessions in support of his view. The student was asked to read the other side.

At the next meeting, the white student, upon for his paper haven't any. When

He replied. "I began to look mistaken. My views

changed. I believe no
students should have
educational opportu
people have.

Race Relations-1925.

Improvement of Inter-Racial Group Will Back Charges Against Policemen

Citizens of the Peachtree-Seventh street neighborhood, supported by the committee on inter-racial relations, have filed formal complaint with Chief of Police Jett and the police committee against Motor-cycle Officers Milam and Harbin, charging that they "beat up" Dannie O'Neal, negro, and poured liquor into his wounds, last Saturday night, after he was arrested on charges of drunkenness, reckless driving and transporting whisky.

In reply, officers filed a statement in which they set out that the negro attempted to run them down after twice colliding with an automobile and that when he was captured he attacked one of them. He was struck two blows with the butt of a pistol, they said, in order to subdue him. They denied pouring whisky on the negro's head.

The complaint may come before the police committee tonight but it is understood that the officers have the right to demand three full days' notice in order to prepare defenses to charges.

GRIFFIN, GA., News

JUN 2 1925 IMPROVEMENT OF RACIAL CONDITIONS IN WARE

WAYCROSS, Ga., June 3.—Organized for the purpose of promoting improved conditions among the two races in the matters of health, sanitation and education, the local Inter-Racial Relations committee, formed here late yesterday, will meet for business next Tuesday afternoon at 5 o'clock at headquarters of the Waycross and Ware County Chamber of Commerce.

GEORGIANS BURY OLD SERVANT BESIDE SONS

MACON, Ga., May 20.—The gates of the most exclusive cemetery in this city were thrown open Wednesday to receive the last remains of Anna Jordan, who for 39 years had been a faithful servant in one of the wealthiest old households in the South, the Robert H. Smiths. The aged colored woman was laid to rest in a grave beside those of two of the Smith children whom she had nursed and looked after with the tenderness of a mother. Both colored and white attended the funeral which was held from the Smith's residence. A colored preacher performed the last rites before the rich casket which was laden with floral offerings.

FINDS RACES SEEK A MUTUAL UNDERSTANDING

Enlightened Self Interest Is Playing Large Part In Modification Of Southern White Sentiment

CHICAGO, Ill., May 27.—The Inter-racial Commission held in Atlanta, Georgia, recently has come nearer to bringing a mutual understanding between the colored and white man of the south than any other endeavor that has ever been attempted, according to Carroll Binder, widely known correspondent for the Chicago Daily News. The Chicago news correspondent, who has been making an extensive study of the race problem in the south, and who is at present engaged in writing a series of articles on the subject for his paper, stated that through his observations at the Inter-racial Commission he found that an enlightened self interest was playing a large part in the modification of southern white sentiment on the race question.

Binder expressed himself as being impressed with the idealistic spirit manifested at the meeting by both southern white and Negro participants. He felt that both were sincerely desirous of better conditions and stronger co-operation, and that they were possessed with a real de-

termination to overcome old evils that had caused so much bitterness and hatred among the races in the south.

"There was a feeling that the white south had in the past shown an unchristian spirit to the Negro, and there was a manifest desire to bring about a spirit of brotherhood between the two races," Binder declared. "Its idealism has not yet taken root among the majority of southerners of either race, however," Binder emphasized to bring out the fact that the Inter-racial Commission was truly the high tide of southern sentiment.

Affected by Migration
Race prejudice is still very strong among both whites and Negroes. The "cracker" or poor white still carries a chip on his shoulder, dislodged of which in many instances makes him reach for his gun. But the non-idealistic southern white man both city and rural, had a change of heart as a result of migration.

"From all parts of the South come reports of an improved condition, for the Negro in the way of schools, health, protection, housing, justice in the courts, and relief from lawless acts made possible largely because the whites realize it is to their interest to make life in the South less burdensome to the Negroes." The correspondent relieves the minds of thousands of Negroes when he says: "Leaders of the inter-racial commission firmly refuse to advise the Negroes to remain in the South. Its program is in the direction of making the South a desirable and friendly place for both white and colored races."

MACON, GA. TELEGRAPH
DECEMBER 23, 1924

PROGRESS WITH A "PROBLEM"

The report recently issued by the Inter-racial Committee, with headquarters in Atlanta, contains many heartening facts. In the first place, lynchings during the last three years in the Southern territory have decreased 75 per cent. In 1922 there were 58 of these lynchings; in 1923, 28, and in 1924, only 14. This decrease is attributed in a large measure to the persistent work of Southern editors who have waged the war against summary justice, which in many instances is the grossest kind of injustice. Of course, the editors have not been the only ones who have been in the battle, but they have had a particularly good opportunity to improve public opinion, and when public opinion improves, conduct improves. Even the mob spirit prefers to abide with public opinion rather than against it. People who form mobs are usually the last people on earth to

endanger their own hides, or even to make themselves unpopular.

The report of the Interracial Commission is declared to be "packed with stories of concrete achievements" not only in regard to better educational facilities and the anti-lynching crusade, but concerning legal aid, adjustment of differences, provision of public utilities, the study of race relations in church and college groups, and the work of various organizations in the field. The truth of matters is that a larger tolerance and understanding, and a better spirit all the way around, working in terms of simple justice and mutual benefit, are needed by both races. Matters are moving in the right way in the South. Every prospect is that they will continue so to progress.

It is interesting to note that the amount spent for Negro education in the Southern States has increased from 200 to 300 and in one case 500 per cent in the last ten years. The feeling on the part of friends of the Negro race here in the South particularly is that the emphasis in education for the colored people should be industrial and moral preparation. There are two reasons for this—first, that the field of opportunity for the Negro is largely in industry; and, second, that any primitive race in the presence of a race of superior culture is in the greatest need of training in the fundamental virtues. It is found that the colored people particularly go to pieces quickly when they yield themselves to the vices rather than the virtues of civilization. Marie Gossett Harlow, writing for a Negro publication in the North and commenting upon this attitude of the Southern Whites in desiring industrial rather than classical education for the Negroes, remarks that whatever the motive behind it may be, in the end it should work out well for the Negro. Booker Washington saw this very clearly, and insisted that the way the Negro would come into his own would be through becoming a good brick-mason, a good farmer and an industrious and useful member of society generally. As soon as any people become necessary, the attitude toward them tends to become friendly.

Miss Harlow, who conducted some of her investigation and observation in the city of Macon, visiting the school of Prof. Ingram and others, wrote in her article as follows:

"Whatever may be the intention of the South in insisting that the Negro be taught in industrial schools, if he be taught at all, it is a blessing in disguise. Modern civilization is one of industry, productive industry. In my personal opinion, it would be well for everyone, whether white, black, red or yellow, to be able to produce something which counts in modern life, to be taught the dignity of labor; then, if his talents lie in a more individual, that is to say more classical, direction, certainly he will be none the worse for his previous manual training. It would be well, then, in the light of the importance of industry in our existence, to welcome more heartily this industrial training which is being forced upon the Southern Negro.

This is especially well stated, being a

worthy example of constructive criticism, industrial schools, if he has had the classical education, it is not supposed to, although a number of its students have developed into such, employing its high and mistaken he was—at least, so far as their well-ordered mechanical training as a needs—are concerned. The Negro as a race is of art—but it produces the best of artisans, poetic, oratorical, emotional; certainly. What Tech and like schools are doing for needs the infusion and ingrounding of the industrial colleges and high-schools are doing for the Georgia Negro. And wherever the Negro youth has applied himself at these in-

ATLANTA, GA., COMMUNIST

JUL 1 - 1925

Inter-Racial Group Will Back Charges Against Policemen

Cycle Officers Milam and Harbin, charging that they "beat up" Dannie O'Neal, negro, and poured liquor into his wounds, last Saturday night, after he was arrested on charges of drunkenness, reckless driving and transporting whisky.

In reply, officers filed a statement in which they set out that the negro attempted to run them down after twice colliding with an automobile and that when he was captured he attacked one of them. He was struck two blows with the butt of a pistol, they said, in order to

The real regret, on the part of both races, and wherever the Negro youth has applied himself at these in-

Improve went of inter-racial group Will Back Charges Against Policemen

GEORGIANS BURY OLD SERVANT BESIDE SONS

MACON, Ga., May 20.—The Gates south had in the past shown an un-termination to overcome old evils that had caused so much bitterness and hatred among the races in the south.

“There was a feeling that the white street neighborhood, supported by the committee on inter-racial relations, had filed formal complaint with the Chief of Police Jett and the police committee of council against Motor cycle Officers Milam and Harbin, charging that they “beat up” Dannie O’Neal, negro, and poured liquor into his wounds, last Saturday night, after he was arrested on charges of drunkenness, reckless driving and transporting whisky.

In reply, officers filed a statement out that the and white attended the funeral which in which the Negro was held from the Smith’s residence, among both whites and Negroes. The feeling on the part of friends of the Negro race here in the South particularly is that the emphasis in education for the colored people should be industrial and moral preparation. There are two reasons for this—first, that the field of opportunity for the Negro is largely in industry; and, second, that any primitive race in the presence of a race of superior culture is in the greatest need of training in the fundamental virtues. It is found that the colored people particularly go to places quickly when they yield themselves to the vices rather than the virtues of civilization. Marie Gossett Harlow, writing for a Negro publication in the North and commenting upon this attitude of the Southern Whites in desiring industrial rather than classical education for the Negroes, remarks that whatever the motive behind it may be, in the end it should work out well for the Negro. Booker Washington saw this very clearly, and insisted that the way the Negro would come into his own would be through becoming a good brick-mason, a good farmer and an industrious and useful member of society generally. As soon as any people become necessary, the attitude toward them tends to become friendly.

GRIFFIN, GA. NOW

JUN 2 1925

IMPROVEMENT OF RACIAL CONDITIONS IN WARE

WAYCROSS, Ga., June 3.—Organized for the purpose of promoting improved conditions racial, among the two races in the mat-Georgia, recently has come nearer to ters of health, sanitation and ed- between the colored and white endeavor uation, the local Inter-Racial Re- the south than any other endeavor lations committee, formed here- that has ever been attempted, accord- late yesterday, will meet for busi- ing to Carroll Binder, widely known ness next Tuesday afternoon at co- respondent for the Chicago Daily 5 o’clock at headquarters of the Negro Chamber of Commerce.

FINDS RACES SEEK A MUTUAL UNDERSTANDING

Enlightened Self Interest Is Playing Large Part In Modification Of Southern White Sentiment

CHICAGO, Ill., May 27.—The Inter- racial Commission held in Atlanta, res- tudy of the race problem in the creased 75 per cent. In 1922 there were 58 of south, and who is a series of articles on the in writing a paper, stated that 14. This decrease is attributed in a large subject for his paper, the inter- measure to the persistent work of Southern through his observations at the fact that an editors who have waged the war against sum- racial Commission he found that a enlightened self interest was playing many justice, which in many instances is the a large part in the modification of southern white sentiment on the race question.

PROGRESS WITH A “PROBLEM”

The report recently issued by the Inter- racial Committee, with headquarters in At- lanta, contains many heartening facts. In the first place, lynchings during the last three years in the Southern territory have de- creased 75 per cent. In 1922 there were 58 of these lynchings; in 1923, 28, and in 1924, only 14. This decrease is attributed in a large measure to the persistent work of Southern editors who have waged the war against sum- mation, which in many instances is the a large part in the modification of southern white sentiment on the race question.

Show Sincerity

Binder expressed himself as being have been in the battle, but they have had a impressed with the idealistic spirit particularly good opportunity to improve pub- manifested at the meeting by both lie opinion, and when public opinion im- southern white and Negro partic- proves, conduct improves. Even the mob pants. He felt that both were sin- cerely desirous of better conditions spirit prefers to abide with public opinion and stronger co-operation, and that rather than against it. People who form they were possessed with a real de- mobs are usually the last people on earth to

endanger their own hides, or even to make themselves unpopular.

The report of the Interracial Commission is declared to be “packed with stories of concrete achievements” not only in regard to better educational facilities and the anti-lynching crusade, but concerning legal aid, adjustment of differences, provision of public utilities, the study of race relations in church and college groups, and the work of various organizations in the field. The truth of mat- ters is that a larger tolerance and under- standing, and a better spirit all the way around, working in terms of simple justice and mutual benefit, are needed by both races. Matters are moving in the right way in the South. Every prospect is that they will continue so to progress.

It is interesting to note that the amount spent for Negro education in the Southern States has increased from 200 to 300 and in one case 500 per cent in the last ten years. The feeling on the part of friends of the Negro race here in the South particularly is that the emphasis in education for the colored people should be industrial and moral preparation. There are two reasons for this—first, that the field of opportunity for the Negro is largely in industry; and, second, that any primitive race in the presence of a race of superior culture is in the greatest need of training in the fundamental virtues. It is found that the colored people particularly go to places quickly when they yield themselves to the vices rather than the virtues of civilization. Marie Gossett Harlow, writing for a Negro publication in the North and commenting upon this attitude of the Southern Whites in desiring industrial rather than classical education for the Negroes, remarks that whatever the motive behind it may be, in the end it should work out well for the Negro. Booker Washington saw this very clearly, and insisted that the way the Negro would come into his own would be through becoming a good brick-mason, a good farmer and an industrious and useful member of society generally. As soon as any people become necessary, the attitude toward them tends to become friendly.

ATLANTA, GA., Constitution

JUL 1 - 1925 Inter-Racial Group Will Back Charges Against Policemen

Citizens of the Peachtree-Seventh street neighborhood, supported by the committee on inter-racial relations, have filed formal complaint with Chief of Police Jett and the police committee of council against Motor cycle Officers Milam and Harbin, charging that they “beat up” Dannie O’Neal, negro, and poured liquor into his wounds, last Saturday night, after he was arrested on charges of drunkenness, reckless driving and transporting whisky.

In reply, officers filed a statement in which they set out that the negro attempted to run them down after twice colliding with an automobile and that when he was captured he attacked one of them. He was struck two blows with the butt of a pistol, they said, in order to

Miss Harlow, who conducted some of her investigation and observation in the city of Macon, visiting the school of Prof. Ingram and others, wrote in her article as follows: “Whatever may be the intention of the South in insisting that the Negro be taught in industrial schools, if he be taught at all, it is a blessing in disguise. Modern civilization is one of industry, productive industry. In my personal opinion, it would be well for everyone, whether white, black, red or yellow, to be able to produce something which counts in modern life, to be taught the dignity of labor; then, if his talents lie in a more individual, that is to say more classical, direction, certainly he will be none the worse for his previous manual training. It would be well, then, in the light of the importance of industry in our existence, to welcome more heartily this industrial training which is being forced upon the Southern Negro. This is especially well stated, being a worthy example of constructive criticism. Georgia Tech itself has become a great institution and a veritable God-send to Georgia because it teaches the White youth of the State how to use his hands, and his head in on from artisanship to the realm of the art-terms of his hands, in the finest possible way—in whatever field he chooses for him- that an artisan can. Tech does not turn out itself. Some genius has said there is no such artists—that is, it is not supposed to, al-thing as technique; but those who do not though a number of its students have de-possess it, naturally or otherwise, know how veloped into such, employing its high and mistaken he was—at least, so far as their well-ordered, mechanical training as a neces- needs are concerned. The Negro as a race is sary technique and foundation for the work musical, poetic, oratorical, emotional; certain- of art—but it produces the best of artisans. ly more than any other race on earth, he What Tech and like schools are doing for needs the infusion and ingrounding of the the White people of the South, so the in- basic mechanics of things—especially where dustrial colleges and high-schools are doing he is ambitious. The real regret, on the part of both races, for the Georgia Negro. And wherever the Negro youth has applied himself at these in-

subdue him. They denied pouring whisky on the negro's head. The complaint may come before the police committee tonight but it is understood that the officers have the right to demand three full days' notice in order to prepare defenses to charges.

STANDARD PROVISION FOR NEGRO WELFARE

Staff of the Interracial Commission in a recent meeting formulated a suggestive minimum standard of community provision for Negro welfare which it is introducing into the various local committees in places in the South where there is a considerable number of members of the race. It is as follows:

Equitable distribution of school funds, both for maintenance and buildings; Jeanes Fund supervising teachers for colored schools of the country; erection of at least one Rosenwald school a year until the needs are met; election and maintenance of a central training school; colored parent teacher association which receives the cooperation of the white association; colored public health nurse and adequate hospital facilities; colored farm and home demonstration agents; proper provision for Negroes in jails, almshouses and juvenile detention homes; juvenile probation officer or advisory committee; humane and just administration of the law, without discrimination as to race.

It is comprehensive and large enough in its scope to make life immeasurably better for both races where there is vision enough and courage enough on the part of those concerned to bring it into actual practice.

There is no doubt but that this commission is doing a large part in the creation of a better sentiment in the communities of the South in regard to the problem of the common life of the races in the same communities. These results are becoming increasingly evident in the better treatment which is being accorded the Negro in many ways in which before he received no consideration. And there is reason to hope that with the passage of time there will come a more definite sentiment for the increase of the well-being of the Negro on the part of his white neighbor.

There is a way in which this day can be measurably hastened by Negroes themselves; That is by the evidence of a steady and consistent demand for the things which are due them as citizens and a continual pointing out of the fact that they are only the rights of a citizen who is to be expected to make his full contribution to the welfare of the country of which he is a part. The time is past for him to view himself as a race apart and to be content to think that good schools, paved streets and decent living conditions are to be considered as a mark of special favor. These things are fundamentals; are due every person; that they have not been had in the necessary abundance before has been a grievous injustice; that they should come now should be considered as a matter of course, nothing more. The race should see to it that the old time rule of "allowing well enough to do" should be forgotten in the new determination to seek by every means to impress the need of this standard provision for Negro welfare on every community as the means by which full contribution to the welfare of that community may be made possible.

Changed His Views Completely

Student's Attitude Transformed by Interracial Conference

ATLANTA, Ga.—An interesting feature of the Interracial Movement in the South has been the organization of interracial student groups in a number of college centers, by which white and colored students are brought together at regular intervals for the exchange of views and the promotion of understanding. The results have been gratifying in every case. Misapprehensions have been cleared up, knowledge has taken the place of rumor and preconception, and confidence and good-will have supplanted suspicion and prejudice. The following story shows how the plan works:

At an early meeting this year of the Atlanta group made up of students from three white and three colored colleges, the question of higher education for Negroes was raised. One white student very frankly said that he did not believe in it: he thought it unnecessary and undesirable. He was asked to bring in at the succeeding meeting a paper in support of his view, while a colored student was asked to prepare a paper on the other side. With much interest, the group looked forward to the expected debate.

At the next meeting of the committee, the white student was called upon for his paper. He replied, "I haven't any. When I began to look into the subject, I found I was wholly mistaken. My views are completely changed. I believe now that colored students should have the same sort of educational opportunities that other people have."

"Not only so," he continued, "but I think we ought to do something about this matter. A great many people still think as I used to, just because they do not know. Let's go to work to get the facts over to them through the press and otherwise."

Interracial Committee of Georgia Meets

ATLANTA, Ga., April 6.—Enactment of an effective anti-lynching law, provision of a State institution for delinquent colored girls, survey of housing conditions, and the securing for colored people of more adequate educational advantages, better conditions of travel, and justice in the courts, were among the immediate objectives set by the Georgia Committee on Interracial Cooperation at its recent annual meeting in this city. Sixty members of the committee were present from all sections of the State, both races being represented by leading ministers, educators, business and professional men, social workers and clubwomen.

It was unanimously agreed that the effort for more effective legislation against lynching should be kept up. To this end the executive committee was instructed to have a suitable bill drafted and to work for its passage.

Unfair discrimination in the distribution of school funds was brought to the attention of the committee by Dr. T. J. Wooster, Jr., of the interracial staff, and the executive committee was instructed to give the facts to the public in pamphlet form and through the press. The need of better housing conditions was repeatedly emphasized and a study of these conditions was ordered, in order that they may be brought to the attention of the authorities and the public.

ATLANTA, TENN. APR 30 1925

Growing Co-Operation of Races.

(Chicago Daily News.)

Not only is the Atlanta conference on interracial co-operation significant, but the facts reported by a correspondent of the Daily News in illustration of the southern change of attitude toward the negro are most gratifying. Prominent citizens, as well as undergraduate students representing both races, sit together and discuss not so much the particular problems of the American negro as problems of citizenship and community life common to all Americans.

Equally significant is the fact that in not a few southern cities whites and negroes meet regularly and frequently to consider their common civic and other problems. The conviction is growing that an American city is a single community, not two, one of white and the other of darker skins. Matters of health, sanitation, education, local transportation, zoning, and police protection concern all right-minded citizens of a community and injury to or neglect of any element is fraught with danger to all others.

One of the most substantial signs of improvement in the relations between the races is to be discerned in the interest taken by white citizens in the industrial and vocational education of the negro. There is a nationwide movement on foot to raise a \$5,000,000 endowment for Hampton and Tuskegee institutes. The north as well as the south is promoting this excellent project. Hampton and Tuskegee have done much not only for negroes but for the material and moral development of the south. The negro is increasing wealth wherever he lives and the better the educational facilities afforded him the better for the American city, state and nation.

The northward migration of negroes, caused by the World war and by the restrictions upon foreign immigration, continues and is not likely to be checked while business conditions remain satisfactory. This movement has given rise in the industrial sections of the north to new questions that must be settled with fairness and in accordance with reason and fundamental American doctrines.

Improvement of White and Colored Pastors to Preach in Others' Pulpits

By the Rev. W. B. Norton.

IN recognition of Abraham Lincoln's birthday anniversary the committee on inter-race relations of the Chicago Church federation, of which committee Dean Shaller Mathews of the University of Chicago divinity school is chairman, has arranged for an interchange of white and colored ministers in various Chicago pulpits. On Lincoln's birthday, Thursday, a race relations conference will be held at the First Presbyterian church, 41st street and Grand boulevard, beginning with a luncheon at 12:30. Dean Shaller Mathews and three colored men will be speakers. The announcement reads: "There are to be no resolutions and no propaganda, but simply a chance to become acquainted and to learn each other's viewpoint." 2-8-25

White churches which will have colored ministers fill the pulpits are: Austin Baptist, Ferdinand street and Pine avenue, 7:30 p. m., the Rev. S. F. Maloney; Park Center Methodist Episcopal church, 10:45 a. m., the Rev. H. H. Stewart; North Austin Methodist Episcopal, Waller avenue and Pontiac street, 11 a. m., the Rev. N. D. Shamborgner; Austin Presbyterian, Waller avenue and Fulton street, 11 a. m., the Rev. W. Edward Williams; Irving Park Baptist, Irving Park boulevard and Kostner boulevard, 11 a. m., the Rev. S. E. J. Watson; Howard community, 7569 Rogers avenue, 11 a. m., the Rev. C. W. Burton; Park Manor Congregational, South Park avenue and 70th street, the Rev. F. A. McCool. The colored churches in which white ministers will preach are: Wayman African Methodist Episcopal, Milton and Elm streets, 7:30 p. m., the Rev. J. H. Carstens; Institutional African Methodist Episcopal, Dearborn and 39th streets, 10:45 a. m., the Rev. Willis Ray Wilson; South Park Avenue Methodist Episcopal, Prairie avenue and 30th street, 10:45 a. m., the Rev. C. A. Bloomquist; Hope Presbyterian, 61st street and Loomis avenue, 10:45 a. m., the Rev. Robert Clements; Pilgrim Baptist Tabernacle, Indiana avenue and 33d street, 10:45 a. m., the Rev. Guy C. Crippen; Lincoln Memorial Congregational, 65th street and Champlain avenue, 10:45 a. m., the Rev. C. F. Dunham; St. John's Baptist, Wabash avenue near 35th street, 10:45 a. m., the Rev. Robert E. Zeizler; Berry Memorial and Calvary Methodist Episcopal churches, Ravenswood Presbyterian.

Lincoln Memorial Congregational, and St. Luke's Evangelical churches will exchange pastors next Sunday or at an early date.

WHITE AND NEGRO PASTORS EXCHANGE.

Chicago.—Denominational and color lines were crossed here Sunday when several ministers exchanged pulpits with Negro brethren in observance of the anniversary of the birth of Abraham Lincoln. 3-5-25

Further exchanges will be made next and subsequent Sundays, as arranged by the committee on race relations of the Chicago Church Federation.

One of the changes affected the First Presbyterian church, of Austin, one of the city's leading churches, whose pastor, Dr. Robert Clements, is moderator of the Chicago Presbytery.

Dr. Clements preached in the Hope Presbyterian church a Negro congregation and his pulpit was filled by Dr. W. Edward Williams, Negro pastor of Hope church. Dr. J. H. Carstens, pastor of the Austin Baptist church, exchanged pulpits with Rev. F. S. Maliney, pastor of the Wayman African Methodist Episcopal church.

RACE RELATIONS

"Create an understanding between the intelligent and influential groups of both races, present the existing problems before them and then sit down without bias and in all fairness and iron out your problems." This is the appealing propaganda that has been disseminated by certain black people who state that they are seeking to better the relations between the races. These inter-racial groups have been polluted and contaminated by poltroons who have never been seriously interested in adjusting racial difficulties, but to the contrary have been interested in securing personal power, aggrandizement and wealth. Race relations and inter-racial groups have been methods whereby philanthropic whites have been exploited and converted by selfish, avaricious black men. Chicago Whip

The strength of the white man's pocketbook is fully appreciated. The weakness of the black man's is not forgotten. Economic inequalities are recognized and lack of opportunity is not overlooked. We are never allowed to forget the fact that we are a poverty-stricken race. Still it appears that we should seek to get out of these inter-racial meetings "opportunity and not alms." 6-27-25

When the man who is interested in the uplift of humankind, who is conscientiously concerned with injustice and sin, who sincerely desires to create a brotherhood among men, when this sort of man is entrapped in the oily intrigue of the trained beggar and after he has opened his eyes and discovered the duplicity of those whom he sought to aid, then he becomes bitter, then hatred rankles and one more soul is enlisted in the ranks of the multitude of those who hate black men.

Black men who meet white men upon the common plane of social and human service, should preserve that relationship and keep it sacred. The bonds that bind the souls of these men should be made everlasting. The issues should be presented in reason and with truth and these issues should be discussed as intelligent people handle vital questions, without the customary fencing and angling for strategic and keynote positions.

Out of inter-racial meetings great good can be realized; and out of inter-racial meetings contacts can be created that can be capitalized by the unprincipled and great harm will result. Great care, deliberation and caution should be used by the black man who gets an opportunity to function with the fair-minded white man.

Race Relations - 1925.

Iowa.

Improvement of

IOWA U. HAS INTER-RACIAL COMMISSION

Students Of Many Nationalities Chosen. Two St. Louis Boys Represent Colored Students And Negroes' Side Of Complex Question

IOWA CITY, Ia., May 19 (Special to The St. Louis Argus).—A new feature in connection with the university here is the organization of an Inter-Racial Commission. This commission is regarded as an important factor at the university, its function being largely to disseminate good will and friendly relations among the student body, who are soon to be out into the world, and to promote equal opportunities for all men regardless of race, creed or color.

The commission is composed of many nationalities, including white, colored, Jews, Japanese, Chinese, Filipinos, Hindoos, Indians, etc.

The two colored members on the commission are: Clarence T. Hunter and Earl E. Scott, both of St. Louis, Mo. They were selected from among the seventy-two colored students at the university, to give expressions of the hopes and aspirations of the colored people. Both of them are juniors in the university. Hunter, who is the son of Mr. and Mrs. Green Hunter of W. Belle, is majoring in ornithology; and Scott, who is the son of Mrs. R. Scott of Finney avenue, is majoring in social science. Young Hunter is the first Negro to become a member of the Ornithology Club of the University of Iowa.

Improvement of

A NEW ERA.

Charleston Messenger—The Inter-racial movement which is becoming nation-wide in scope is destined no doubt to become the most successful method of race adjustment in America. Since its inauguration which was made necessary following the late war, when much bitter feeling between the races was prevalent in different portions of the country not only has its effectiveness as a moulder of friendly relations been proven, but it has made a clear fact that many of the problems and differences are the result of misunderstanding, and that only through a co-operation that permits frank but cordial discussion in which each group may grasp the perspective of the other, can any solution hope to be gained.

Some of these meetings have proven doubly interesting inasmuch as they brought forth opinions which could have only been formed as a result of lack of contact and unbiased study, all of which serves to impress the fact that if peace, harmony and justice is to exist it is imperative that there must be a source of helpful contact provided for the representative element of all concerned.

It is indeed a new era in the development of race adjustment, with men and women of both groups earnestly seeking the best solution, and students of the leading universities giving intensive study to social problems as affecting the races in America. With fresh hope and courage we may look forward to a brighter day in the relationship of two races whom God has ordained must dwell together.

ALEXANDER DISCUSSES RACIAL DIFFICULTIES

Indianapolis, Ind., November 21. (Special.)—"The popular picture of the negro mind which the white people have, is the picture of a negro mind that never did exist," said Dr. Will W. Alexander, of Atlanta, secretary of the inter-racial commission at the annual meeting of the board of home missions and church extension

sion of the Methodist Episcopal church here.

Dr. Alexander said in part: "Negroes understand whites better than whites understand negroes, and yet much that negroes attribute to whites is not true. The relationships are made difficult by misunderstandings on both sides."

"There is much good will among whites in the south for negroes. The difficulty is that it is good will towards the type of negro that no longer exists."

"Our investigations further revealed that racial difficulties grow largely out of the mental attitudes."

"We discovered that by bringing intelligent colored and white men together in frank and friendly discussion this chasm between them could be bridged."

Work of Commission.

"The work of the commission on inter-racial cooperation has been to try to build a bridge across the gulf that exists between the intelligent white men and intelligent negroes."

"There are two fundamental principles for creating better race relations: conference and cooperation."

"There had been a conspiracy of silence in the south on this question. Dr. Moton says that negroes tell white men what they think is safe for white men to know; and that white men tell negroes what they think negroes have sense enough to understand. You cannot get along that way. The first step is to bring this question to open, frank discussion."

"Right race relations are a by-product. If men work together around the concrete task, they will soon change their attitudes to one another."

"With many others, I am convinced that the millions of negroes in America have something of great value to contribute to American life."

Worthy of Confidence.

"The negro is not a menace to America. He has proved himself worthy of confidence. He has been, and may continue to be, a blessing. In the years that are to come he needs the help of those who have voices of influence."

"The forces working for racial good will in America have been unified. Never before since the civil war has the negro had such a chance to speak for himself. Not only have negroes in these days been speaking for themselves, but they have found new voices to speak for them. During the 35 years previous to 1922 with 439 lynchings, there had been but one indictment, so far as the records show. The poor and ignorant everywhere have a hard time in the courts. Possibly the thing which has mattered most has been the changed attitude which has come to the white people who have been doing the work."

Improvement of

INTERRACIAL CO-OPERATION IN WICHITA

BY W. L. HUTCHERSON

IN THE fall of 1921 a committee on Negro welfare was formally organized in Wichita, Kansas. At that time the secretary of the Church Federation was also secretary of the Council of Social Agencies and the committee accepted the dual task of serving these two organizations. There were nine colored and six white people on the committee who met and discussed matters touching the social and civic welfare of the Negroes of Wichita. Little was done after the discussions were over, though the secretary of the Council of Churches—as the Federation was later called—and the chairman were always on the lookout for some tangible way of making proper contacts and a real working organization. There was abounding goodwill between the races but our task was to make it of value in community relationships.

We soon found that a worth-while program of racial co-operation was something more than a phrase to be played upon, something more than meetings of an organized group. We agreed that the best results could be obtained by finding things which the two races might do together. Already members of both races were meeting in gatherings of a religious nature. Colored pastors were cordially received as members in the Ministerial Association; four of our churches were in the Council and as many Sunday schools were in the city association. In the fall of 1922 Wichita adopted the Community Chest plan of financing community organizations. The colored citizens, under their own leaders, were given certain sections of the city. So creditable was the showing made by them that it has gone down in history and is constantly referred to with pride by the Community Chest leaders. This record has been maintained each year.

In the fall of 1923 a detailed study was made of Negro life in Wichita under seven general headings including religion, education, home life, employment, health, welfare, recreation, crime, the press, and truancy. Following this study Dr. George E. Haynes came to Wichita and directed a three-day conference which was attended by members of both races. A committee on findings was appointed to make a digest of the survey and the conference and put it in the form of a working program to cover five years. One of the outstanding recommendations of this committee was that there be two distinct committees, one on social welfare under the direction of the Council of Social Agencies and the other on race relations under the Council of Churches. These two committees were appointed and each consists of seven white and eight colored members, with a colored

chairman. The executive secretaries of the two organizations direct the activities, both being white men.

Another recommendation of the findings or program committee was that a pageant be held showing the progress of the Negro since freedom, as it was generally felt that the white citizens needed to know more about the Negro. In March of this year the Commission on Race Relations staged a pageant entitled "Milestones" written and directed by Miss Ada Crogman, given before an audience of over four thousand, of which sixty per cent were white. There were five hundred people in the cast. Thirty-six hundred dollars were realized and twelve hundred dollars were divided equally among the colored branches of the Y. M. C. A., the Y. W. C. A., and the Race Relations Committee.

Much was made of Race Relations Sunday. Seventeen white churches observed the day, ten having either colored speakers or special music by colored singers. In four churches white and colored ministers exchanged pulpits. There are twenty-three white churches that have formal meetings of groups giving definite study to the subject of interracial goodwill, using as textbooks "The Trend of the Races," "In the Vanguard of a Race," "Adventures in Brotherhood," "The Clash of Color," "Who is My Neighbor?" "Of One Blood," and "Christianity and the Race Problem."

National Negro Health Week was observed last spring in Wichita. The two committees met and planned the program, with the support of all the health agencies in the community. The newspapers gave all the space requested and a splendid program was carried on throughout the week. The local daily papers were much interested in promoting our efforts.

Wichita was one of the two towns west of the Mississippi to have delegates at the recent National Conference in Cincinnati, sending one white and one colored representative.

IMPROVED RACIAL RELATIONS

The Kansas City Star, an intelligent and observant newspaper, concludes that probably in no other period of American history has there been so marked an advance in racial harmony and understanding as in the last five or six years.

"Just prior to this period, immediately following the World War," says the Star, "there were race riots of serious proportions in several American cities and friction and antagonism were in evidence rather generally." The millennium has not yet approached in matters affecting the races, but in the last few years there have been some developments "that form a remarkable contrast to the events not only of the immediate post-war period, but to previous decades."

What were these remarkable developments? The Star says that the holding of

a series of inter-racial conferences in Illinois cities in November is but one evidence of changed conditions. Meetings were arranged in at least six cities. At these gatherings men and women of both races dealt with problems of mutual concern, with housing, health, education, recreation and church life. Local conditions were gone over and programs formulated in accordance with local needs. The principle of friendly co-operation, we are told, was dominant.

Continuing, the Kansas City paper says:

There has been extensive effort of the same character in many parts of the country. In hundreds of counties in the South inter-racial groups have been at work for several years. The idea of a mutual and frank expression of views, of an exchange of opinion and an understanding of racial differences and of possible sources of friction has had expression in various cities outside the South to which large numbers of negroes recently have moved. Kansas City has had a part of this work, not only in inter-racial gatherings but in moves to better the housing, health and working conditions of the negroes.

Much, of course, remains to be done, here and elsewhere. Only a start has been made. But it is a start in the right direction and in a spirit that is full of promise.

There is nothing new in the observation that the racial relations are improving, notwithstanding that unfortunate schemes have been projected to capitalize, for political and financial reasons, latent racial fears and antipathies, and notwithstanding occasional violent clashes between white and black groups here and there, North and South.

In the South the race problem is working itself out, but we are relying upon no one panacea to hasten solution. We are relying chiefly upon the natural good feeling of the better elements of both races. We are relying upon the common sense of both races. As the negro acquires property and education, he grows in dignity and pride, but he does not as a rule become radical. He remains an unhurried conservative and retains his confidence in the sense of justice and fairness and the protective instincts of the better class of white people, as well as confidence in his own ability not only to survive but flourish and be happy in the white man's civilization.

So long as we can suppress the fire-eaters and the fools of both races we shall have peace between the races, even as we have long had understanding.

The migration of negroes to the North about which so much has been said, was economic in its motive, and economic in its effect; but its effect was not economic alone. It accentuated the race problem in

many Northern cities and caused millions of Northerners to change their minds about the question. It brought our departed negroes around to a different point of view with regard to Northern people, without, by the way, causing Southern whites to suffer the loss of the departed negroes' esteem. The departure of the negro from Southern farms crippled the land-owner who was dependent upon his labor; but we believe the whole movement has tended to make all classes concerned, North and South, take a more sympathetic and a more reasonable view of the race question. Hereafter the South will suffer less from meddling politicians and uplifters of the North; and the negro will realize that no class of propagandists will discover for him a short-cut route to Heaven or Earth. He will confirm in his own mind the theories of the late Booker Washington. And the whites will become more and more ready to listen to a statement of all just grievances.

Race Relations - 1925.

Kentucky.

Improvement of
**IMPORTANT
PERSONAL
LETTER**

To Readers Of The
News From The Ken-
tucky Commission On
Interracial Co-Oper-
ation.

P. C. DIX, Chairman.

DR. JAMES BOND, Director.

Louisville, Ky., May 5, 1925.

Dear Friend:

The following inter-racial pro-
gram, based upon the report of the
Findings Committee of the recent
State Inter-racial Conference, would
appear to be the least that the In-
ter-racial Commission of Kentucky
should undertake to accomplish dur-
ing the present year.

HEALTH.—In view of the alarm-
ing health condition among the Ne-
groes of the State; that the City of
Louisville be asked to provide a de-
partment or arrangements in the
City Hospital by which Negro physi-
cians and nurses may serve Negroes;
that provision be made in the new
Tuberculosis Sanitarium at Waverly
Hill for a resident Negro physician
and nurses for Negro patients; that
consistent effort be made to secure
equal hospital facilities throughout
the State in institutions supported
by public taxation; that continued
effort be made to secure the estab-
lishment by the State Board of
Health of a bureau on Negro health
under a competent Negro physician,
a plan already accepted in principle
by the State Board of Health.

EDUCATION.—In view of the ed-
ucational crisis confronting the Ne-
groes of the State; that the Inter-
racial Commission co-operate with
the State Board of Education and

superintendent McHenry Rhoads in front rank of the States of the
securing the passage of bills by the Union? The office of the Inter-
next General Assembly which will racial Commission, 214 Pythian Tem-
relieve the erious situation as re-ple, Louisville, will be glad to fur-
regards racial discrimination in local nish further information or clear up
taxation for education, an equitable any points of misunderstanding
distribution of public educational whenever asked to do so.
funds and the placement of the man- Cordially yours,

agement of our cities of the fourth,
fifth and sixth classes under one
Board of Education; that the efforts
be continued to raise the State Nor-
mal at Frankfort to the rank of a
standardized teachers' college and
the passage of a bill by the Genera
Assembly authorizing the establish-
ment of an industrial and teachers'
college for Negroes in the western
section of the State; that continued
effort be made to remove our tw
State educational institutions from
political influence; that the Inter
racial Commission co-operate with
Superintendent McHenry Rhoads and
the State Board of Education in se-
curing from the next General As-
sembly adequate appropriation for
necessary buildings and maintenance
for the State Normal at Frankfort;
that the Inter-racial Commission co-
operate with the University of
Louisville in the establishment of a
department of higher education for
the training of Negro citizens.

**INSTITUTION FOR FEEBLE-
MINDED NEGRO CHILDREN.**—
That the Inter-racial Commission co-
operate with all agencies and indi-
viduals in securing the establishment
by the next Geneal Assembly of an
institution for feeble-minded Negro
children.

Will you speak to candidates for
the State Senate and House of Rep-
resentatives and others in authority
in regard to these matters to the end
that justice be done to all classes of
our citizens and that racial bitter-
ness and friction be removed and
that our State take its place in the

Interracial Commission's Work For Negroes Wins Praise

The health campaign in Louisville
thru the co-operation of such agencies
as the health council of the Com-
munity Chest, State Board of Health,
City Hospital, medical societies, the
Urban League, Boy Scouts, colored
Y. M. C. A. and Y. W. C. A., Public
Health Nursing Association, Board of
Education and other agencies, was
the most intensive and far reaching
ever held, the report stated. Louis-
ville won second prize among the
cities carrying on Negro Health Week
activities.

Clinics for children were held in five
public schools under the direction of
colored physicians, the Public Health
Nursing Association and the State
Board of Health. Health messages by
speakers and motion pictures were
presented in Central High School,
Simmons University, Y. M. C. A., Y.
W. C. A., community centers,
churches, public schools and motion
picture theaters. Defects of the chil-

dren were discovered for the first time
and many bad conditions have been
corrected. For the first time in the
history of Louisville, Dr. Bond de-
clared courses were given to colored
physicians at the City Hospital by
members of the University of Louis-
ville medical school staff.

The opening of the swimming pool
and playground at Seventeenth and
Magazine streets ended a long drawn-
out effort on the part of the com-
mission, the report said, and removed
a deep-seated grievance of the colored
people. The average daily attendance
has been greater than that at the
Shelby pool, even in the days when
the soldiers from Camp Taylor came
to swim, it was said.

The interracial Commission has
co-operated with the Urban League in
holding a number of conferences with
the Board of Education in regard to
the \$5,000,000 bond issue proposed by
the board, and with the trustees of
the University of Louisville as to the
\$1,000,000 bond issue proposed by the
trustees of the university. Dr. Bond
was selected manager of the colored
contingent in the drive to raise \$100,
000 for Simmons University. He de-
clared that thru this interracial co-
operation the relations between the
races have been improved perceptibly.

The Inter-racial Commission, a
member organization of the Com-
munity Chest, has worked for the im-
provement of the relations between
the white and colored races and the
securing of better educational facili-
ties for negroes during the past six
months, according to the semi-annual
report submitted to the Chest yester-
day by Dr. James Bond, director of
the commission.

One of the outstanding contribu-
tions which the Inter-racial Commis-
sion has made during 1925, Dr. Bond
stated, was the direction of Negro
Health Week in Kentucky. This cam-
paign was held in sixty-three counties
throughout the state, with the co-opera-
tion of the United States Public
Health Service, the State Board of
Health, county health officers, county
interracial committees, schools,
churches, women's clubs and munic-
ipalities.

DR. BOND ON MR. WHEAT AND BOY SCUT MOVE- MENT.

Permit me to call the attention of
your readers to the splendid work
which the Louisville Council of the
Boy Scouts and their representative,
Mr. R. M. Wheat, executive officer of
the Colored department, are doing for
the Colored boys in the city.

Louisville has the unique distinc-
tion of being the only city of the
South where such work is being done.

Seventy-one Colored ministers rep-
resenting all of the denominations,
recently attended a meeting where
the work of Mr. Wheat and the needs
of the Colored boys were discussed,
and where enthusiastic endorsement
of the work being done was given in
the following resolutions:

Resolved— 12-19-20

First—That the Colored ministers
of the city representing the Interde-
nominal Ministerial Alliance and
the Baptist Ministers and Deacons'
Meeting, go on record as heartily en-
dorsing the Boy Scout movement
among the Colored people of the
city and pledge their co-operation
and support to the limit.

Second—That we go on record as
unqualifiedly commending Md. R. M.
Wheat, the executive officer of the
Colored Department of the Boy
Scouts of Louisville for his untiring
and efficient supervision of this work.

Third—That we express our ap-
preciation of the support of the Lou-
friends of this movement for the im-
provement of Colored boys.

In this connection we affirm that
it is our conviction that Mr. Wheat
and the Scout Movement represent a
phase of interracial good will and co-
operation which should be fostered
and supported.

Fourth—That we call upon all the
pastors of the city for their contin-
ued support of this great movement.

Fifth—That we commend that, as
far as possible, on next Sunday every
Colored pastor preach a sermon on or
make a reference to this great
movement, commending it to their
people and urging their loyal support.

Signed: Revs. B. F. Broadus, L.
M. Kinnaird, J. M. Caldwell, Jr., A.
H. Shumake, H. W. Watson, J. M.
Whalen, T. J. Lewis, A. Walker, H.
W. Jones, James Bond, W. H. Craig-
head, Sr., L. H. Hughes, V. T. Taylor,
G. F. Watson, T. H. Roan, G. G.
Walker, W. H. Weeden, J. M. Cald-
well, Sr., Crestwood, Ky., J. A. Hunt
and J. W. Samuels.

It is hoped that the National Coun-
cil of the Boy Scout Movement which
meets here next spring will find a way
to extend this work into many cities
in the South taking Louisville as an
example of what may be accomplish-
ed, for the work hehre has long since
passed its experimental stage and has
become one of the outstanding agen-
cies for the work among Colored peo-
ple in the entire city of Louisville.

JAMES BOND,

Improvement of.

INTER-RACIAL CO-OPERATION THE
REMEDY

In another part of this issue is published, under the caption: "Remarks of Mr. G. H. Terriberry, President of the Community Chest," a statement in which the president expresses his gratitude and appreciation to all persons for their co-operation in making the chest a success.

Mr. Terriberry expressed the wish that some of the colored people had been present in order that he might have told them of the satisfaction and encouragement their generous co-operation afforded those white people who have given their time and very large sums of money that all might be benefitted.

The colored people's donations have been considerable; and the fair minded president of the chest unhesitatingly gives public recognition of this fact.

The Voice believes that the more our people show active willingness to co-operate in the advancement of respective communities, the more readily will those white people who are in a position to do so, see to it that a worthy colored citizenry gets equal justice before the law and ample opportunity in its pursuit of happiness.

There may be some differences difficult of settlement, but thru active co-operation on the part of the black and white people of this country, and particularly those of the Southland, every right and privilege consistent in the situation, can be granted to the ONE of a DUAL citizenry who unselfishly co-operates with the OTHER for the general welfare of all.

For the better element of white people to be able to say: In all things making for better health, moral, civic, etc., conditions, our colored people are co-operating with us, will be to secure to the Negro equality of justice thru an awakened public sentiment which will say: The Negro is as much interested in the general advancement of this country as are the white people; he is working with them, not against them, he is proving more and more to be their truest friend; and therefore, must be given every consistent right to work out the salvation of his race.

LOUISIANA MAN
URGES BUSINESS
CONTACT SOUTHSays South Should Invite
Growing Industries Into
Chambers Of Commerce

NEW YORK, Aug. 27.—Leo M. Favrot of Louisiana, field agent of the General Education Board, writing in the American City Magazine for August, asserts that there is hardly any contact between white and colored citizens in southern cities and urges that white chambers of commerce arrange to meet and discuss community problems with colored citizens.

"The South has only recently begun to realize," writes Mr. Favrot, "that it can never attain its highest development while the interests and welfare of 40 per cent of its population are neglected. We southern members of the white race too frequently think of our community life in terms of the white population alone. It is strange that we should forget the old adage that a chain is no stronger than its weakest link, and that link in the average southern community is likely to be the Negro population or the community influences derived from it."

Regrets Lack of Contact

"There is little opportunity in the South for the leaders of the colored race to come in contact with the leaders of the white race. Southern white people do not come in frequent contact with Negro physicians, dentists, merchants, bankers, educators or ministers, although the number of trained and educated Negroes in southern communities is increasing every day. We come to think of the Negro then entirely in terms of the great masses on the lowest rung of the ladder and seldom of that intelligent and capable minority which furnishes the guidance and leadership of the masses. . . .

"In my experience of thirteen years as a worker among Negroes, I find a distinct desire on the part of many of their leaders to discuss with white men plans for racial betterment. They feel that their sphere of opportunity as leaders is limited by the fact that they

do not have ample opportunity to get in frequent contact with Negro physicians, dentists, merchants, bankers, educators or ministers, although the number of trained and educated Negroes in Southern communities is increasing every day.

Mr. Favrot reports that he questioned 167 secretaries of chambers of commerce and that 78 per cent of them had no provision for consulting or meeting with colored citizens. Such contact is the more necessary, says Mr. Favrot, as Negroes are not admitted to membership in southern chambers of commerce.

SAYS LEADERS OF
TWO RACES SHOULD
FORM A CONTACTWhite Writer Points Out How
Discussion Of Community
Problems Between White
And Colored Would Help.THINKS CHAMBERS OF
COMMERCE SHOULD ACT

Leo M. Favrot, of Louisiana, field agent of the General Education Board, in the American City Magazine for August, asserts that there is hardly any contact between white and colored citizens in Southern communities and urges that white chambers of commerce arrange to meet and discuss community problems with colored citizens.

"The South has only recently begun to realize," writes Mr. Favrot, "that it can never attain its highest development while the interests and welfare of 40 per cent of its population are neglected. We Southern members of the white race too frequently think of our community life in terms of the white population alone. It is strange that we should forget the old adage that a chain is no stronger than its weakest link, and that link in the average Southern community is likely to be the Negro population or the community influences derived from it. * * *

No Contact of Leaders

"There is little opportunity in the South for the leaders of the colored race to come in contact with the leaders of the white race. Southern white people do not come

Reports on Work With Negroes Are Given at Holiday Service

NEW ORLEANS LA. TRIBUNE

NOVEMBER 27, 1924

Data Shows South Is Becoming More in Favor of Inter-Racial
Commission to Find Solution of
Problem

A comprehensive report of what is being accomplished in negro religious, educational and welfare work was made at the Thanksgiving day services yesterday in the St. James African Methodist Episcopal church.

The Rev. H. H. Dunn, superintendent of negro Congregational church work in Louisiana, Texas, Mississippi, Arkansas and Oklahoma supplemented his own account of what is being done by submitting reports covering not only New Orleans but the entire South, made by Leo M. Favrot, field agent of the general educational board, Dr. W. T. B. Williams, field director for the Jeanes and Slater boards; N. C. Newbold, director of the division of negro education, North Carolina Board of Education; J. Stanley Durkee, president of Howard University; R. R. Morton principal of Tuskegee normal and industrial institute.

James E. Gregg, president of Hampton normal industrial institute; F. A. Summer, president of Talladega college; N. B. Young, president of Lincoln University, Jefferson City, Mo.; A. C. Lewis, state agent of rural schools for negroes in Louisiana; J. S. Clark, president of Southern University; J. P. O'Brien, president of Straight College; O. E. Kreige, president of New Orleans College; Mother Eucharis of Xavier College; A. V. Delche, assistant superintendent of the Orleans parish schools; Bishop R. E. Jones of the Methodist church; the Rev. A. Lavless of the Congregational church and many others were also authors of reports.

Finding Favor

Quoting from the report of Favrot, the Rev. Mr. Dunn said: "More and more the Inter-racial Commission is finding favor in all parts of the South. Today there are 800 counties that have inter-racial committees. These groups realize that there is a great economic waste in the South because of race friction and race misunderstandings. They believe that the South will be a better South from an economic standpoint when the white and negro races can face each other dispassionately and discuss the problems arising from their living side by side. They believe that when there will be less friction and more co-operation between the races there will be more contentment for both races and less restlessness on the part of the negro."

Dealing with negro education in New Orleans the report of A. V. Delche of the parish schools was presented showing a total expenditure of \$125,250 recently spent for annexes and additional rooms for negro schools. The annexes have been made to McDonogh No. 6; McDonogh No. 24 and at the Willow school, and school rooms added to McCarthy school,

Bienville school, and Danneel school. The total negro enrollment in the negro day schools was reported to be 13,769 and 1,468 in the night schools, studying under a corps of 316 teachers.

Speaking of negro church welfare work one of the outstanding developments in New Orleans was said to be the People's church center operated by the Methodist church under the Rev. W. T. Handy.

Insurance Progress

A report of the progress made in negro insurance societies in New Orleans was also made, with references to the reports of C. C. Dejoie, Unity Industrial Insurance company; W. L. Cohen, People's Industrial Insurance; L. T. Burbridge, Louisiana Industrial Insurance company; H. E. Braden, Douglas Life Insurance company; S. W. Green, Liberty Industrial Life Insurance company, and B. E. Baranco, Order of Odd Fellows.

The following negro institutions of New Orleans shared from the Community Chest a total assistance of \$46,332: Colored Day Nursery; Liners Harvest Home; St. John Berchman Asylum; Lafon's Catholic Old Folks' Home; Lafon's Protestant Old Folks' Home; Boys' Orphan Asylum; People's Methodist Episcopal Church Center and the Flint-Goodrich Hospital.

Race Relations—1925
Improvement of

Maryland.

BALTIMORE AND AMERICAN
FEBRUARY 25, 1925

INTER-RACIAL COMMISSION IS ORGANIZED

essary funds. The work is to be
conducted by sub-committees to be

MANY RACES AT J. HOPKINS CHINA PARLEY

Negro Delegates Participate
in Dispute Over Exterri-
toriality and Tariff

ACCORDED DORMITORY
AND DINING FACILITIES

Men Praise Treatment and
Back Celestials in Stand
For Square Deal

Three Race delegates backed
China's demands that treaty provi-
sions of extraterritoriality and tariff re-
strictions be abolished as voiced by
her spokesmen in a conference on
American Relations with China at
John Hopkins University Thursday.

This conference which grew out
of an effort of leading Americans
to settle disputes between China and
foreign owners and which resulted
recently in student riots and general
boycotting of foreign goods as a pro-
test against international interfer-
ence in her internal affairs, was
called by a committee of sponsors
including those interested in vari-
ous angles of the dispute as well
as Chinese notables.

The colored men who participated
were President John Hope, More-
house College, Atlanta, Ga., C. H. To-
bias, Secretary Colored Department,
National Council Y. M. C. A., and
George E. Haynes, Secretary Com-
mission on the Church and Race
Relations, Federal Council of
Churches.

At John Hopkins

All of the attendants were housed
at John Hopkins University dur-
ing the conference and had their
meals in the dining room of that in-
stitution. They praised the excel-
lent manner in which the confer-
ence was conducted, involving as

it did the question of delicate race
relations.

Chinese delegates were outspoken
in their demand for complete auton-
omy and several times spoke their
mind against the assumption that as
a race and nation they were not
able to manage their own affairs
without the overlordship and the
hardships it entails, of white admin-
istrators.

Exterritorially

One of the main points of dis-
pute which has caused such an out-
break against foreigners recently is
the treaty provisions which have
taken from Chinese judiciary the
right to administer justice to for-
eigners on their own territory.

Another involves the control of
customs by foreign powers. For
more than eighty years the foreign
nations have imposed these restric-
tions on China in the general inter-
est of business enterprises which
conduct enormous trade there.

Adherents of this policy have
claimed that the Chinese govern-
ment was not able to properly pro-
tect foreigners and foreign inter-
ests but Chinese officials and spokes-
men claim that if ever such an ex-
cuse existed it does not exist now.

Back China

When asked what view the col-
ored delegates took of the matter
Dr. George E. Hayns stated: "The
Chinese representatives stated their
case in a most able and convincing
manner and defended their demands
in the debate with calm logic and
eloquence.

"They were none the less insis-
tent on respect for their sovereign
rights in the abolition of extrerri-
toriality and the tariff autonomy,
these being the two most important
matters they are demanding of the
Powers. The justice of their case
appealed strongly to me and I be-
lieve to the majority of those pres-
ent.

Body Authorized By Legisla-
ture to Study Problems of
Negroes in State.

FINE AIMS ARE OUTLINED

Program Includes Education,
Health, Public Safety, Char-
ity and Legal Questions.

The Inter-Racial Commission des-
ignated by the Legislature to study
the problems of negroes of the
State met and organized yesterday
in the office of Governor Ritchie.

The aims of the commission were
outlined tentatively and later adopt-
ed by Dr. J. O. Spencer, president
of Morgan College. It was agreed
that the committee should follow
five different lines of study in the
matter of paving the way for any
needed legislation on inter-racial or
negro problems. These pertain to
charitable and penal institutions of
the State, public and private edu-
cation, health and housing, public
safety and legal problems.

The committee is composed of 21
members, but eight of the white
members were not present. The
white members present were Dr.
Spencer, chairman; Harry E. Park-
hurst, Charles M. Cohn, Ralph P.
Gilmore and John J. Stump. The
colored members present were the
Rev. George F. Bragg, Carl J. Mur-
phy, Thomas J. Calloway, Truly
Hatchet, William L. Fitzgerald, H.
M. St. Clair, the Rev. A. J. Mitchell
and Mrs. Anna McMechen.

The Governor pointed out that
there were no funds provided to
carry on the work of the commit-
tee and that whatever work was to
be done would have to be volun-
tary or paid for out of private sub-
scription. Dr. Spencer said there
would be no trouble raising the nec-

Improvement of NEW YORK CITY WORLD SEPTEMBER 13, 1925 NEGROES IN WHITE PULPITS

Special Despatch to The World

BALTIMORE, Sept. 12.—A number of Negro Baptist ministers, attending a convention here, will occupy pulpits tomorrow in white churches by special invitation. The departure is regarded with interest as it is the first time such invitations have been extended.

The Negro ministers will preach in some of the leading churches and large congregations are expected.

There has been no protest in any of the congregations against the invitations and the appearance of the Negro preachers in white pulpits meets with approval generally among churchmen.

Race Relations - 1925. Improvement of

BOSTON MASS. HERALD
JANUARY 31, 1925

NEGROES TO SPEAK IN WHITE CHURCHES

Pulpit Exchanges to Be Made on Race Relations Sunday

The race relations committee of the Greater Boston Federation of Churches has been arranging to have members of the negro race, clerical or lay, speak on the general subject of better race relations to white congregations, or parish organizations, and conversely, to have white ministers and laity preach or speak to negro groups.

Sunday, Feb. 8, being the Sunday before Lincoln's birthday, is Race Relations Sunday, and most of the pulpit exchanges or meetings addressed are to be on that date or as near as may be. The following is the list of churches (including church organizations) that have entered this arrangement:

Faulkner Methodist, Malden; Pilgrim Congregational and the Church of Good Tidings Universalist, North Weymouth; Melrose Highlands Congregational, Allston Congregational, Fourth Presbyterian, South Boston; St. John's Episcopal, Arlington; Prospect Hill Congregational, Somerville; First Baptist, Quincy; Second Congregational, Dorchester; Mysticside Congregational, Malden; Arlington Heights Congregational, Newton Highlands Congregational, First Baptist, Hyde Park; Mt. Vernon Congregational, Boston; First Baptist, Newton Centre; First Methodist, Boston; A. M. E. Zion, Boston.

Most of these assignments were made through the federation office. Other churches are making arrangements for later dates. There will also be addresses before these colored organizations: Robert Gould Shaw House, the Women's League for Community Service and St. Mark's Literary Society, all of Boston; the Lucretia Mott Mothers' Club, West Medford, and the Allston Culture Club.

Several of the Jewish rabbis have also been asked to speak before various organizations.

White Church Calls On Black Pastor

PARSON SICK, CONGREGATION INVITES COLORED PREACHER

SPRINGFIELD, Mass.—Because of the illness of the Rev. Cecil J. Hayes, their pastor, the officials of the Carew Street church, invited Rev. Silas M.

Dupree, Black pastor of Mt. Calvary church, and his congregation to join with them in Sunday services. "As time goes on," said the Rev. Mr. Dupree, "the tendency will be to forget color and creed and to think more about the great unselfish program laid out for us by Christ." He said that race distinction in this country is rapidly becoming less pronounced, even in the South, from which he came not long ago.

One of the largest congregations of the year attended the services, a big percentage of the members of both churches being present. The Black church choir did the singing, and they also made a decided hit with the white church members.

Massachusetts.

Improvement of.
**DECLARES SEVERAL
AVENUES OPEN FOR
RACIAL GOOD-WILL**

**Dr. Haynes Thinks American
Trade Emmisaries Can Do
Much To Spread Gospel of
Brotherhood Of Man.**

E. Northfield, Mass., June 18—
Speaking here today before the As-
sociation of Executive Secretaries
of Federations and Councils of
Churches, Dr. George E. Haynes,
Secretary Commission on the
Church and Race Relations, Fed-
eral Council said in part:

"We have several avenues for a
sane approach to racial prejudices
and for understanding and remov-
ing them. One of our greatest ap-
proaches is through education.
Never before has there been such
great need that we should train
our children and young people in
brotherly attitudes and ethical con-
ceptions of their relations to va-
rious racial groups. Our schools
and our churches must become ave-
nues for teaching these principles.

"Through travel and through
contact with various peoples and
countries both old and young may
come to new attitudes toward peo-
ples of other color and creeds. A-
gain, those who represent us in
trade, in commerce and in politics
must understand that they too are
either the messengers of goodwill
or the carriers of ill-feeling and
prejudice depending upon how
friendly and considerate their deal-
ings are with other peoples and
races. Especially is this true as
stronger groups and representa-
tives of more advanced races come
in contact with weaker groups in
less advanced races.

"Finally, the great solvent of
race prejudice, friction and vio-
lence between racial groups is re-
ligion. That is, real religion that
carries into practice the ideal of
brotherhood set forth by Jesus
Christ. This calls for more than
a mere verbal profession; it de-
mands practical performance in in-
dustry, in housing, in neighbor-
hoods, in schools, in colleges and
churches in every place where peo-
ple of different races and colors
meet along the highway of every-
day life."

NEW YORK CITY NEWS
SEPTEMBER 17, 1925

Both Races Cooperate To Allay Trouble in Detroit

DETROIT WILL SEEK INTER-RACIAL PEACE

Detroit, Mich., Sept. 16.—An inter-racial committee, composed of eight members headed by Tracy W. McGregor, Detroit philanthropist, has been appointed by Mayor John W. Smith, in an effort to prevent future clashes between white and colored persons here. Appointment of the committee follows several clashes between members of the two races and public charges by Mayor Smith that the Ku Klux Klan was fomenting the trouble for political purposes.

DETROIT, Mich., Sept. 18.—A. N. P.)—Detroit is passing through another crisis. But according to conservative Detroiters of both groups, Detroit will maintain a position of justice, fairness and protection for all citizens. This is the trend of determination, a few hours following the tragedy, in which ten colored Americans are held on the charge of murder, following the fusillade of bullets from the new and beautiful residence of Dr. Ossian H. Sweet, in Garland Avenue, a white neighborhood. Dr. Sweet, who had recently purchased the property, claims that the act was one of self defense and home protection, a situation created by the taunts and hoodlum activities of angry whites who do not wish the neighborhood "infested by Negroes." Police authorities were fearful of trouble, following the purchase of the property from a white woman, at a sum said to be \$30,000, and they were keeping what was supposed to be close guard upon the place. But this did not prevent the throwing of stones through windows and the gathering of crowds from time to time.

If there is further trouble, some are claiming it will be due to the headlines in some of the daily newspapers, and the riotous turn given the stories following the shooting. That the thoughtful people of both races are deeply affected by this fourth or more act of persecution within as many months, put the matter mildly.

There are white people of great influence, with whom the Associated Negro Press has discussed the subject, who claim that any American has the right to purchase property anywhere he is able to buy, and he must be protected; and there are black people who take the position that caution should be exercised in getting into neighborhoods where it is known in advance there will be bad feeling aroused. On the other hand, there is that rowdy element among whites that would undoubtedly furnish the fuel for a real riot, and there are such among blacks, except for the grim determination of the authorities of Detroit that the good name of the community shall not be further blotted.

City in Fluid State of Development

Detroit is in a fluid state of development. The automobile industry has made the city jump in population by leaps and bounds, within the last ten years, making a city of considerably over a million, and rais-

ing the Negro population from a mere ten thousand to more than eighty-five thousand. Because of the high wages paid in the automobile industries, where thousands are employed, practically all of the workers have money. The business and professional men of the race thrive in proportion, and it is very obvious that many of them are "in the money."

As in New York, Chicago, Cleveland, Pittsburgh, and other northern cities, it has been a physical impossibility to house thousands of people, in territory commonly accepted as that in which colored people live. There has had to be expansion, and this expansion has taken wide outlets in all of these cities. In New York and Chicago, a majority of the people live in apartments. In many of the other cities, a majority live in individual homes. It is natural that tastes vary, and quite as natural that some will be more adventurous than others.

It is impossible to say at this time just what the effect of this latest occurrence will have upon the future for the Negro in Detroit. The Associated Negro Press can state with authority of the highest kind that the automobile industries, including the mammoth Ford organization, are united in their purpose to continue Negro workers in their employ, and they are fully aware of the fact that efficiency cannot be maintained where there has been created a feeling of unrest in the midst of the very people, who are today their chief source of recuperation, since the immigration act is in effect. While in the instances to date, the trouble has not been with the masses, it is realized, by these employers, that it will not be long before the reaction will reach down, and it is this problem with which Mayor Smith, police officers, and employers are concentrating their attention.

The N. A. A. C. P., the Urban League, various religious denominations and the Y. M. C. A., have declared that they will closely follow the proceeding weeks and months in this serious situation of race adjustment. A number of ministers took the subject for their pulpits Sunday.

Improvement of Race Relations in Milwaukee

J. N. Kerns, Secretary Milwaukee
Urban League

While the Christian Church two of the greatest difficulties the throughout America is interpreting Negro has to face is that of securing Christianity in the form of the rela-opportunity for work which he is tion of one race to another, more qualified to do, and the securing of especially the relation of the Negro better houses. The right to earn a and white race in America, it is fit-decent wage, the opportunity for ad- vancing that we observe Race Relations vancement in any line of endeavor, Sunday,—and would that every Sun- and to live in wholesome surround- day were such, if by such day-ven- ings, are potent factors in any prog- ram of establishing better racial re- lations. In this relation not only the davor to establish better relations be- tween and learn more of each race.

If our Christian religion functions as it should, the Christian worker must seek to know and feel the infirm- ities of his neighbor by entering into his life and participating in his joys and sorrows.

Milwaukee can boast of the fact that very pleasant relations have ex- isted between the races here. In this happy relationship the churches and the social agencies share in the praise. Although much has been done, much remains to be done, the real program needed being not one of material im- provement but one of taking part in community improvement. If the church and social agencies would ben- efit the Negro, who is daily trekking northward, they must infuse in the Negro's desire to acquire material prosperity and equal desire for that spiritual proportion which is so essen- tial to a contented life.

The changed status of the Negro migration to Milwaukee, viz: more of a family movement than an unattached movement must be considered. In se- curing better homes and larger op- portunities for employment the Negro will become a healthier and more de- sirable citizen and neighbor. During the last two years the Negro group has done much to improve conditions within the race. The federation of colored women's clubs has brought to- gether a force working for good; the sponsoring of health week programs, the organization of the Negro Busi- ness League, the efforts of the Nation- al Association for the Advancement of Colored people to bring leading Ne- groes to the city as speakers, have been efforts worthy of mention. The bringing of such outstanding Negroes as Dr. George Haynes, W. E. B. Du Bois, and Roland Hayes, have shown the possibilities of the Negro and cre- ated a wholesome attitude towards the race.

MINNEAPOLIS MINN. EVE. TRI
NOVEMBER 20, 1925

There is a little heralded but very extensive move- ment over the country for better racial feelings and understandings as between whites and blacks. Organ- izations are at work in a large number of communities, and more particularly in the southern states. Inter- racial meetings are held at which the subject of racial tolerance and good will is discussed in its larger national significance, and in terms of the localities in which the white and black conferees get together.

Observers who are specially interested in the move- ment are convinced that it is bearing fruit, although scarcely more than a beginning has been made. One of these observers is W. W. Alexander, secretary of the inter-racial commission of the Federal Council of Churches, who says:

"We discovered that by bringing colored and white men together in frank and friendly discussion this chasm of misunderstanding or prejudice could be bridged. In this way they came to understand one another; and whenever men will sit down in front of a thing and try to understand it, the difficulties are on the way to be removed. Understanding in this as well as in all other human relationships is the basis of good will."

Women's organizations with a very large aggregate membership have interested themselves actively in this effort to create right mental attitudes in the relations of whites and blacks. They are doing what they can to remove causes of friction, and to establish the Negro in every community on a plane where he may make the most of himself and be assured a fair and equitable standard of living.

There are practical phases of this inter-racial ques- tion which it is not wise or profitable to ignore. It is one of the most promising aspects of the current good will movement that idealistic concepts are tempered with a due consideration of the realities; that theory is not pressed and stressed to the exclusion of certain patent facts of human nature; that it is recognized that in the solution of this racial problem in the United

States there must be a correct assessment of the testi- mony of social experience.

The late Booker T. Washington set up guideposts that are dependable. If those of his race adhere to his counsel, and if the whites show the good will which he pleaded for, the race question, in the sense of the color question, will have been answered and disposed of. There is room enough in the United States for two things—for all those who live therein, and for happiness to go around to everybody.

MINNEAPOLIS M. MORN. TRI
NOVEMBER 20, 1925

Inter-Racial Good Will.

There is a little heralded but very extensive move- ment over the country for better racial feelings and understandings as between whites and blacks. Organ- izations are at work in a large number of communities, and more particularly in the southern states. Inter- racial meetings are held at which the subject of racial tolerance and good will is discussed in its larger national significance, and in terms of the localities in which the white and black conferees get together.

Observers who are specially interested in the move- ment are convinced that it is bearing fruit, although scarcely more than a beginning has been made. One of these observers is W. W. Alexander, secretary of the inter-racial commission of the Federal Council of Churches, who says:

"We discovered that by bringing colored and white men together in frank and friendly discussion this chasm of misunderstanding or prejudice could be bridged. In this way they came to understand one another; and whenever men will sit down in front of a thing and try to understand it, the difficulties are on the way to be removed. Understanding in this as well as in all other human relationships is the basis of good will."

Women's organizations with a very large aggregate membership have interested themselves actively in this effort to create right mental attitudes in the relations of whites and blacks. They are doing what they can to remove causes of friction, and to establish the Negro in every community on a plane where he may make the most of himself and be assured a fair and equitable standard of living.

There are practical phases of this inter-racial ques- tion which it is not wise or profitable to ignore. It is one of the most promising aspects of the current good will movement that idealistic concepts are tempered with a due consideration of the realities; that theory is not pressed and stressed to the exclusion of certain patent facts of human nature; that it is recognized that in the solution of this racial problem in the United States there must be a correct assessment of the testi- mony of social experience.

The late Booker T. Washington set up guideposts that are dependable. If those of his race adhere to his counsel, and if the whites show the good will which he pleaded for, the race question, in the sense of the color question, will have been answered and disposed

of. There is room enough in the United States for two things—for all those who live therein, and for happiness to go around to everybody.

NEGRO SINGERS ON PROGRAM TO BOOST SCHOOL

Prentiss Institute Principal
and Musicians Smash
Precedents at Rotary
Luncheon.

An aggregation of negro musicians, headed by the principal of the school which they represent, giving a program at today's weekly luncheon of the Hattiesburg Rotary Club, succeeded in breaking—at the urgent insistence of the membership—a couple of the iron-bound rules of the organization at one and the same time.

They were:

A collection was allowed to be taken up from among the members at the suggestion of one of the Rotarians, seconded by half a dozen others; and,

The busy business and professional members of the organization sat contentedly in their seats for 15 minutes after the regular closing hour, unmindful of the fact that a rule calls for adjournment each Tuesday at promptly 1:15 o'clock or before, and asked to be retained longer.

It was a unique occurrence in the history of the local organization.

J. E. Johnson, principal of the Prentiss Industrial and Training School, and a corps of six musicians and a youthful reader, provided the program for the occasion, and for the first time in a couple of years, anyway, the membership applauded and applauded, and called for more encores, long after the closing hour had been passed.

Johnson brought his quintette of singers and a pianist here today in connection with the campaign which was launched sometime ago in the interest of a \$25,000 fund for the Prentiss Institute. All but \$9,000 has been raised.

Is Money-getter

If Johnson's original and serious methods of raising money for his

school, employed today, are continued, there is no doubt but that the deficit will be on hand in a record time.

Victor M. Scanlan, Hattiesburg capitalist, and a member of the board of trustees of the institute, introduced the principal to the Rotary Club. He explained that Johnson was a man who "understands the relations between the two races—the white and the black. He also understands that the best friend in the world to the negro is the Southern white man."

Because two of the singers were late in arriving, the colored school official took the opportunity of explaining the purposes of the campaign, and the need of funds.

"We have appeared before Rotary Clubs in Greenwood, Memphis, Canton, St. Louis and other cities," he said. "We know that there is an unwritten law against collections being taken in Rotary Clubs. Yes, we know that. We knew it when we first appeared in Greenwood, and when we later appeared in Memphis.

"Knowing this, the Rotarians there said: 'Johnson, we are behind you in every way. You take your hat and stand at the door, and when the meeting adjourns, hold out your hat. The members will do the rest.

"There were two exits to the hall. My wife was with me, and I put her on the other door.

Comedian Contributes

"The first man to leave was Raymond Hitchcock, famous comedian. He dropped a crumpled bill in the hat, and said: 'Johnson, I'm giving you this money, believing that you are doing in Prentiss, Miss., what you say you are doing—trying to make the negro self-sustaining. And I hope you are right.' And so I took the \$10 bill—and, well it was Johnson this and Johnson that, and more than \$300 was contributed to the school by the Memphis Rotarians.

"We went to St. Louis. There it was MISTER Johnson this, and MISTER Johnson that. 'Come around any time,' they said. 'Call at our offices.' And when MISTER Johnson counted the collection he was glad that he had gotten his hat back.

"In Memphis it was Johnson and coin; in St. Louis, MISTER Johnson and nice words, which do not keep a school going."

His quintette sang several selections, many of them old-time favorites. At the conclusion, T. S. Jackson suggested that Johnson be allowed to take up a collection, and he got half a hat full of bills and coins as a result.

Dr. Fern Champenois announced to the Rotarians that the Father and Son banquet is to be given at the Y. M. C. A. Friday night at 7:45 o'clock, and that Dr. L. B. Hudson, in charge, has invited every Rotarian to be present. "Bring your own son, if you have one," the invitation stated. "If you have none, bring some one else's son."

Cliff R. Granberry announced that the Salvation Army drive for \$7,000 has fallen short, and suggested that the Rotarians help raise the required sum.

Secretary Bill Breland read an announcement from the Business and Professional Women's Clubs regarding the performance at the Strand next Monday and Tuesday, when Marion Davies will appear in "Janice Meredith." Each Rotarian was asked to purchase tickets for the performances, a per centage of which will go to the club.

Seven directors to serve a year beginning May 1, were elected today. They were David P. Cameron, W. H. McIntosh, George Calhoun, Louis L. Major, L. E. Faulkner, George J. Hauenstein, and Joe Cook.

The guests of the day were Mrs. L. L. Mullinix, Mrs. W. I. Thames, George N. Bryan, Leroy Morris, Dr. H. L. McKinnon, C. M. Lowery, and W. J. Sullivan, of Birmingham.

Race Relations-1925.

Improvement of

ST. LOUIS MO. STAR
APRIL 29, 1925

On this page appears an excellent editorial reprinted from The Kansas City Times, "For Racial Betterment." It is a deserved expression of appreciation of the efforts of the ~~Negro National Educational Congress~~ to bring about a more harmonious and effective relationship between the far-sighted, progressive leaders of both the negro and white races for the uplift of the negro in all the relations of life. There are many white men of vision and conscience who have been working in the same direction, and such earnest, intelligent effort on both sides is steadily producing wholesome effects.

Improvement of.

THE PLACE NAMED HERBERT

We congratulate John M. Herbert, the venerable Trenton businessman, in whose honor the place opposite his family's estate is to be officially named on Friday. We applaud the broad and courageous action of the Trenton city government in thus recognizing the sterling merit of one of its stalwart citizens who happens to be colored. This action reveals precisely what we call an ideal condition of American equal citizenship. Our veteran friend is not being honored because he is colored. No colored delegation waited upon the city officials asking that this be done as a token of the city's appreciation of a deserving Negro! No white citizens have taken exception nor filed any remonstrances nor staged any anti-demonstration. The question of color has not arisen and will not arise. John M. Herbert is simply one of the respected, leading citizens of the Jersey capital by reason of his sterling worth and reputable character. Nothing more and nothing less. It is the same sort of honor and recognition given a generation ago in many a Northern and Western State when capable colored citizens were elected to office as district attorneys and city officials. That was in the day before professional Southerners and professional Negro-problem solvers churned the air with their race agitation and demagogic nostrums. That was in the day before short sighted, shallow pated, selfish politicians of both races advocated separate schools and segregation. That was the time before the race tension and hysteria brought on by Thomas Dixon's "Clansman," the "Birth of a Nation," the Ku Klux Klan, and the present crop of pussyfooting, treacherous politicians, black and white.

The Herbert family has lived for more than 100 years in the same house on Lamberton street in Trenton. From generation to generation they have been quiet, cultured, plodding artisans, known for their honor and honesty. They have never been flashy in dress or deportment. They have neither been boisterous bullies nor craven cowards. Some of them have honorably held office of public trust like the late Henri Herbert, brother of John, but whether their trust has been public or private they have deserved well of their fellow citizens, and they have not lacked the public respect and confidence they have earned. Such is the compelling example which the Herberts have set for all colored youth. It is the current madness of many capable young colored men to change their political affiliations at every apparent opportunity, to promote as hustlers wildcat ventures, vicious places and disreputable performances in order to get rich quick. These men generally come to grief sooner or later. They give their people bad advertisement. They help to create race prejudice and discrimination. They do even worse, they set a bad example to the coming generation. John Herbert as a rug merchant and manufacturer has long been a favorite among Trenton's aristocracy. He has illustrated Emerson's lines:

"If a man can write a better book, preach a better sermon, or make a better mouse trap than his neighbor, though he build his house in the woods, the world will make a beaten path to his door."

John M. Herbert, good citizen, sheds abroad a shining beacon light for his race's coming generations to follow.

ROOKLYN STAN. ASS. UNION
MARCH 30, 1925

RANDOLPH URGES BETTER FEELING BETWEEN RACES

"When will new relations replace the old? Only when the racial personality picture which each race holds of the other is revised out of accordance with the old, stereotyped, monstrous, fictitious view and comes into harmony with reality," said A. Philip Randolph, editor of "The Messenger," a negro publication, speaking on "New Race Relations for Old," at the Bushwick Forum, Bushwick and Gates avenues, yesterday afternoon.

"This change will come only when races, through contact, come to know each other better," he continued. "The contact ought to exist among all strata of society. Again, the epithets of reproach, such as Wop for Italian, Kike for Jew, Greaser for Mexican, Hun for German, Mickey for Irish, and Nigger for Negro, etc., must be done away with. It is all a matter of contact and better acquaintance. Not until we have this, shall we see a new human relationship between all human races."

Races Cooperate to Provide Homes

Camden, N. J., Nov. 24.—(By The Associated Negro Press)—Continued agitation for better housing for the race people of this city took concrete form here Friday when plans were disclosed for the formation of a big building and loan association to aid colored citizens in securing more habitable places of abode.

The loan association will be of an interracial character, many prominent white citizens joining with the leaders of the race in the movement.

Thoroughly impressed with the merit and justice of the stand taken by many white people, Mayor King has thrown the weight of his influence into the movement and will lend his aid in bringing about a betterment of conditions which has been so strongly laid before the people of both races in this city in order that the colored citizens of Camden may fully enjoy the good things of life.

Bercovici's Strange Parties Force Him to Buy a House Writer Had to Move From Home Because Tenants Objected to Friends

Konrad Bercovici, internationalist in fiction, has founded a new "international house" at No. 95 Riverside Drive where, without fear of landlords, he can entertain the various racial groups, whose stories, written by him, made purchase of the house possible.

The writer, at various times tramp, farmer, musician, sailor, blacksmith and teacher, revealed yesterday he had been forced to move from his former residence in West 92d Street because of the objections of other tenants to his parties, stupid melodramas, the movies, ties given to gypsy, Negro, Italian, sheik literature. He accepts these Balkan, Polish, Greek, Chinese, Russian, German and French friends. standards of his own.

Working on New Book

Already the author of "Around the World in New York" and numerous short stories dealing with the foreign populations of the city, Mr. Bercovici is at work on a book describing the problems and experiences of various racial groups throughout the country.

He strongly opposes the idea of Americanizing the alien through the "melting pot." He insists a higher type of citizenship can be obtained by permitting the non-American and non-Nordic elements to remain unassimilated except by gradual growth.

Americanization Idea

"Most people seem to feel," he explained yesterday, "that the quicker a foreigner is assimilated, Americanized, the better material he is. That is wrong. The longer it takes, the better the citizen.

"Otherwise, you accept into citizenship the hastily-Americanized foreigner with no traditions, no culture, no background, who eagerly accepts



KONRAD BERCOVICI.

"This talk of the Nordic race being 'the salt of the earth' is most harmful in a Nation where most of the population is not Nordic. It antagonizes all the other populations and leads them to revolt against the idea. They feel instead they are the 'salt.'"

SATURDAY EVENING POST PUBLISHES ARTICLE ON HARLEM.

(By Associated Negro Press.)

Following the success of the Harlem number of The Survey Graphic Magazine, the Saturday evening Post, with a circulation running into the millions, has published a lengthy illustrated article on Harlem, "The World's Largest Negro City," by Chester I. Crowell, in its issue of August 8th.

Mr. Crowell, whose article includes much of the material published in The Survey Graphic, concurs with James Weldon Johnson, Secretary of the N. A. A. C. P., in finding Harlem not only a world capital for Negroes but an orderly and clean part of New York City as well. He finds Harlem still in process of rapid growth:

"As a matter of fact," says Mr. Crowell, "Harlem itself is not yet a complete picture of anything; it is too new. Its melting pot bubbles furiously and many things are going on in it, but everything you fish out of the pot for examination is incomplete. Probably the most hopeful feature of the Harlem experiment is that the Negroes themselves are so hopeful about it. Close to this in importance is the fact that New York pays no attention to them. It is entirely possible that ten years from now the establishment of Harlem will mark an era in the history of the black race. Some of its residents feel that it has already achieved that position; scarcely any doubt that eventually the entire civilized world will recognize it as the capital of the colored race. At present it is the largest Negro city in the world; it has grown very rapidly with a minimum of friction, and no disorder. That, in itself, is no mean achievement."

As the Saturday Evening Post has published many stories by Octavius Roy Cohen, appearance of this presentation of another side of Negro life is regarded as significant.

New York.

Mary Bethune Given Ovation at Vassar

New York City, Oct. 20.—Mrs. Mary McLeod Bethune, founder of the Daytona-Cookman Collegiate Institute of Daytona, Fla., and president of the National Association of Colored Women, was guest of honor and speaker at Vassar College, Poughkeepsie, N. Y., last Wednesday.

Mrs. Bethune was met with a great ovation as she was introduced by Dr. McCracken, president of Vassar, as one of the foremost women in the country. Mrs. Bethune spoke to the undergraduates on the subject of "The Negro Woman and Higher Education." She told of the struggle of Negro women for education and of their marvelous achievements in professional and business life. She advised the young women of Vassar to become better acquainted with their sisters.

Mrs. Bethune was honored by receptions by both faculty and students after her address.

DEC 8 - 1925

Greensboro, N. C. News

RACIAL PROBLEM IS TREATED BY STUDENT

Negroes and Whites Are Even
More Segregated Than Before
Civil War, Raper Finds.

(Special to Daily News)

Chapel Hill, Dec. 7.—Constructive race co-operation between the whites and the blacks in the south is being realized more effectively now than ever before, according to a paper read before the North Carolina club of the university by Arthur Raper, a graduate student from Davidson county.

Mr. Raper has been ransacking Dr. Branson's files in his investigation of the negro problem, and the facts that he has digested and presented in this paper place the status of the south's race problem in hopeful light indeed.

This student finds that the negroes are even more segregated now than before the civil war, that the tendency toward segregation will continue as a natural movement, and that such separation will develop among the negroes a local culture with institutions of its own.

"The difficult art of living separately is being learned by both the whites and negroes," the paper pointed out. "Before the war they lived and worked together because the slaves were dependent on the master for their living. Emancipation gave the negro no social status, but it did give him the freedom of movement which has been most far reaching in its results. Negroes were thus

permitted to build up communities of their own, to develop their own schools and churches and to depend on the professional services of their own race.

"Race co-operation for town and country advancement is possible only when both races are organized. At the close of the civil war race co-operation was impossible. It would be impossible today had the negro community not developed, but, this is no issue, for the negro community has developed and now represents a cultural unit of southern society. Close by this is the older and more dominating white community."

Mrs. Mary Bethune Speaks at Vassar College

(A. N. P.)

NEW YORK, N. Y., Oct. 24.—Mrs. Mary McLeod Bethune, president of the Daytona-Cookman Collegiate Institute of Daytona, Fla., and of the National Association of Colored Women, was invited last Friday to speak before the student body of Vassar College, one of the most renowned institutions for women in America, by its president, Dr. McCracken. President McCracken invited Mrs. Bethune as a recognition of her leadership among the women of the race, and of the place that she made as an educator. She was in New York when she received the invitation from Vassar to address the students, and to be the guest of the college overnight.

Information was reached the writer that Mrs. Bethune was given a great ovation by the students of the college, and that as the result of her visit better knowledge of the problems confronting the colored women of America was gained. President McCracken presented her to the students as one of the foremost women of the country, who was pioneer in the education of her race. Mrs. Bethune told of the struggles, and aspiration of the Negro women of America, and of their marvelous achievements in business and the professions. "All the Negro women of America want," said the speaker, "is a square deal and fair chance in the great race of life. She wants this chance in training, in education, in living conditions, and in the affairs of American citizenship."

Continuing, Mrs. Bethune said: "The Negro woman needs for her

refinement and training the same opportunities that any other woman needs. She asks for her children the same opportunities for development of manhood and womanhood that is needed for all other children of the world." Mrs. Bethune told of how the colored women of America were contributing to every movement making for the development and growth of the nation, and that they were represented in every field of endeavor. She received a pronounced tribute from the students and faculty. Mrs. Bethune's visit to Vassar College, which has long been one of the most exclusive institutions for the higher education of women of America, will do a great deal for the social education of the students relative to race relations. While in Poughkeeps, Mrs. Bethune also spoke at a community meeting.

While in New York, she was also a speaker at a luncheon of the Citizenship Department of the Empire State Federation of Women's Clubs. At that meeting she stressed the need of citizenship. From her trip to Vassar, Mrs. Bethune will speak in Boston, Providence, and New Haven. She has long been regarded as one of the foremost women educators in the country, and has a large influence in the social and educational development of the women of America. She is a speaker of rare charm.

Colonel's Lady and Judy O'Grady Meet at Stimson Get-Together

NEW YORK CITY WORLD

OCTOBER 13, 1925

Ambassador's Granddaughter Wins Race From Farmers; Negro Beats Bankers; Class Distinction Forgotten at "Exercise in Democracy on Estate"

An Ambassador's granddaughter winning a combined horse race and apple bobbing contest from farmers, college graduates and village youths; a Negro boy winning a sack race from schoolgirls, bankers and chauffeurs; a thousand persons, broker and farmhand, lawyer and blacksmith rubbing elbows in good fellowship—these were the elements of a practical exercise in democracy carried out yesterday at South Huntington, L. I.

It was neighbor's day at Highhold, the West Hills home of Henry L. Stimson, Secretary of War in President Taft's Cabinet.

Damp air and gray clouds did not prevent enjoyment of an afternoon of sports and fun. Miss Priscilla Choate, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Choate jr. of New York, won the apple race, which consisted in racing across a field on horseback to dismount and bob for an apple in a pail of water, mounting and galloping back to the finish with the apple held in the teeth.

A Negro boy, L. Ward, beat his socially prominent rivals in the sack race. Laurence Schling, a chauffeur from Huntington, won from the best guns in the trap shoot. Miss Alice DeForest, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Henry W. DeForest of New York, won the flat horse race and Shaw Robinson, Central Park, L. I., contractor, was first in the three-quarter-mile steeplechase.

There were also a second steeplechase, barrel-rolling races and football game between teams of thirty. After the sports doughnuts, coffee and cider were served in a refreshment tent presided over by Mrs. Stimson.

"Highhold sports," as they are called, were begun twenty years ago by Mr. Stimson as a gesture of good-fellowship toward his neighbors. Fond of riding and hunting, he often rode over the fields and through the woods of surrounding farms. It was to thank their owners that he instituted neighbors' day.

The games have grown from a neighbors' party to a community event. For several years President Roosevelt was a visitor and giver of several cups.

"It's quite a lot of trouble," remarked Mr. Stimson after the games yesterday. "But we like to keep it up, because it is good for the community. We make the rich man and poor man play together, and they enjoy it."

The Age Readers' Forum

Work Of the Interracial Commission In the South

INTER-RACIAL COMMISSION
COMMISSION ON
INTER-RACIAL COOPERATION
409 Palmer Building

Atlanta, Ga., October 9, 1925

Editor of The New York Age:

In The New York Age of Saturday, October 10, is an editorial discussing the reception which southern cities have given certain large Negro organizations within the last year. This is part of a considerable discussion that has been going on, particularly with regard to the reception of the Elks at Richmond. There seems to have been great surprise on the part of the visiting delegates at the interest the community took in their visitors.

I wish it were possible for the people who enjoyed this hospitality in Richmond to know that nearly a year before the Elks came, the matter of their coming was discussed in the State Interracial Committee, in session at Richmond. Mrs. Ora Stokes, the wife of the pastor of the leading Negro Baptist Church in Richmond, called the attention of the State Committee to the coming of this convention. After full discussion, the State Committee requested its individual members, as well as its secretary to do everything they could to prepare the city for the proper reception of this important convention. Quietly for nearly nine months this preparation went on with newspapers, city officials, etc. Mr. Miles, our secretary for Virginia was in Richmond several days before the convention and every hour while the delegates were in town. He worked night and day with the newspapers, city governments, and others who could help in making the convention a success. I had daily reports from him as to what was going on.

This is an illustration of the sort of thing the Interracial Commission is trying to do. We have felt that it

was better to work behind the scenes and not rush before the public to claim credit for everything of this sort. It would, however, be of great value to our work if the Negro leaders could know that the Commission had some specific part in helping to create the atmosphere which would make such meetings possible. The general publicity and education which we are doing tends more and more to make such instances possible, and whenever we have advanced notice we always make a particular effort to see that the community is adequately prepared to do the right thing.

The editorial in The New York Age suggests that the treatment received by these Conventions in the South was a surprise to those attending them and that the Conventions were a benefit to the community where they meet. This we most earnestly believe.

The South more than anything else needs to know the facts regarding Negro achievements and Negro organizations. Actual contacts between southern communities and this aspect of Negro life is a valuable contribution to the adjustment and improvement of racial attitudes.

Yours sincerely,
WILL W. ALEXANDER

ASHEVILLE, N. C., CITIZEN DEC 9-1925

Improvement of

WHITE AND COLORED MINISTERS
CONFER

The Negro ministers of Greensboro, N. C. were recently the invited guests of the white ministers at a regular meeting of the Ministers' Association. The purposes of the joint meeting were to establish better understanding between the two groups and to confer as to the possibilities of co-operation in meeting the religious and civic needs of the community. The meeting is said to have been mutually helpful.

White Ministers Help
Negro Congregation

BURLINGTON, N. C. Oct. 23—(P. N. S.)—Five leading ministers of Burlington assisted St. Matthews A. M. E. Church in a drive "Ten Nights in the Wilderness," the object of which is to help the church spiritually and financially.

Beginning Monday night, October 19, and continuing to Friday October 23, one of the white ministers preached each evening at the church with Dr. J. B. Hurley of Front St. Methodist Church beginning the series on Monday night.

Rev. L. V. Harris conducted the services on Tuesday night, Dr. Thomas Opie on Wednesday, Dr. E. G. Overton, Thursday and Rev. Martin W. Buck, D. D.; on Friday night.

WHITE MINISTERS
HELP NEGRO CHURCH

Burlington, N. C., Oct. 23.—Five leading ministers of Burlington assisted St. Matthews A. M. E. church in a drive "Ten Nights in the Wilderness," the object of which is to help the church spiritually and financially.

Beginning Monday night, Oct. 19, and continuing to Friday, October 23, one of the white ministers preached each evening at the church, with Dr. J. B. Hurley of Front Street Methodist church beginning the series on Monday night.

Rev. L. V. Harris conducted the services on Tuesday night, Dr. Thomas F. Opie on Wednesday, Dr. E. G. Overton, Thursday, and Rev. Martin W. Buck, D. D. on Friday night.

CO-OPERATION BETWEEN NEGROES
AND WHITES STEADILY INCREASES

[Special Correspondence of The Asheville Citizen]

CHAPEL HILL, Dec. 8.—Constructive race cooperation between the whites and blacks in the South is being realized more effectively now than ever before, according to a paper read before the North Carolina Club of the University by Arthur Raper, a graduate student from Davidson county.

Mr. Raper has been ransacking Dr. Branson's files in his investigation of the negro problem, and the facts that he has digested and presented in this paper place the status of the South's race problem in hopeful light indeed.

This student finds that negroes are even more segregated now than before the Civil War, that the tendency toward segregation will continue as a natural movement, and that such separation will develop among the negroes a local culture with institutions of its own.

Learning to Live Separately

"The difficult art of living separately is being learned by both the whites and negroes," the paper pointed out. "Before the war they lived and worked together because the slaves were dependent on the master for their living. Emancipation gave the negro no social status but it did give him the freedom of movement which has been most far reaching in its results. Negroes were thus permitted to build up communities of their own, to develop their own schools and churches and to depend on the professional services of their own race."

"Race cooperation for town and country advancement is possible only when both races are organized. At the close of the Civil War, race cooperation was impossible. It would be impossible today had the negro community not developed, but, this is no issue, for the negro community has developed and now represents a cultural unit of southern society. Close by this is the other and more domineering white community."

"Now the case is stated. How can these two separate communities be made conscious of their responsibility to the larger regional community which includes both of them?"

Methods Vary With Conditions

Mr. Raper's finding indicated that the methods for bringing about such cooperation would necessarily vary with conditions. In North Carolina now the leaders of the black race are cooperating with leaders of the white race in such matters as public health programs, public nursing, school attendance, development of supervised playgrounds, street improvement, and so on. Real progress is being made by this cooperation.

In the small urban community it was pointed out, the situation is much more difficult, for the negroes have not yet developed leaders of their own. Their institutions are not financially strong enough to support the best professional men, nor is the negro district large enough to maintain negro business enterprises of consequence. The only way to improve this condition, Mr. Raper said, is by the enlargement of the community. With the increase of industrialization, many of these small towns will become large enough to develop a culture of their own.

"One way of advancing race co-operation where the negro settlements remain small as well as the rural communities is by the further development of the county as the administrative unit. This is the present trend in North Carolina," the speaker concluded.

Improvement of.

NEW YORK CITY POST
MARCH 26, 1925

COOLIDGE INDORSES RACIAL UNITY MOVE

Letter Favoring Co-operation of
Races in America Is Read Before
National Conference

CITES INCREASING GOOD WILL

Cincinnati, O., March 26.—The movement for adjustment of race relations was indorsed by President Coolidge in a letter read before the National Inter-Racial Conference, which opened here last night. Addressed to George E. Haynes, secretary of the Commission on Church and Racial Relations and the Federal Council of Churches of Christ in America, the letter read:

"The evidence of developing public opinion in support of co-operation among the racial groups in this country is a matter of satisfaction to all who have the nation's best interests at heart. The development of the inter-racial understanding through co-operative plans and the action of leaders of the races in local communities has contributed largely to this increasing good will.

"I feel that the National Inter-Racial Conference, called . . . to bring leaders from any States to exchange experiences and compare policies and plans is worthy of indorsement and support by all who are interested in effective adjustment of race relations.

"I send my wishes for success to the two commissions and to this Inter-Racial Conference."

Advises Cleveland Labor Commissioner on Race Relations

James Weldon Johnson Discusses Rents, Education, Schools and Residential Segregation

Affecting Cleveland

Education

In response to a letter from Clark L. Mock, Labor Commissioner of the Cleveland Chamber of Commerce, asking for advice in dealing with race relations in that city, James Weldon Johnson, secretary of the N. A. A. C. P., recently forwarded a statement of general principles to be observed in that field.

Mr. Mock asked what means could be taken to reduce the excessive rents charged to colored people, with resultant overcrowding and disease. He also inquired about the problem of schooling for colored children newly arrived from the South, and he asked whether residential segregation was to be recommended.

Mr. Johnson's reply, as it relates to the problems mentioned by Mr. Mock, is as follows:

Excessive Rents

If you will look into the matter you will evidently find that the number of houses in Cleveland available for colored people is limited. It is, then, necessary to go into the causes of this limitation. Why is it that colored people cannot get houses in which to live at the normal rents charged to other people? I think an investigation of this matter would reveal the fact that the basic cause is race prejudice.

Probably there is a general shortage of houses in Cleveland, but you will evidently find that this general shortage is decidedly more acute where colored people are concerned; and this, I am confident, is due to race or color discrimination. Of course, if colored people had the privilege of renting houses without any limitations of color being imposed upon them, this abnormal shortage, and also high rentals, would immediately disappear.

You state: "Experience here seems to show that colored children from the South generally make slower progress in the school than local children," etc.

What you state evidently does give rise to a problem, but it is not so "serious" a problem as you appear to think, nor is it all permanent. Colored children who come up from the South make slower progress in the Cleveland schools, not because of innate mental deficiencies, but because of an almost complete lack of proper school training and facilities in the localities from which they have come.

When you consider that three to four months is the average school term for colored children in rural districts of the South and that, even for those three or four months, they get very inadequate training, there is little to wonder at in their being backward when they are entered in such schools as you have in Cleveland.

A colored child coming up from the back woods of the South and entering upon a Cleveland school not only finds himself far behind pupils among whom he is thrown, but, because of his prior lack of training, finds himself older in years than those in the particular class to which he is assigned. This naturally begets a sense of embarrassment and humiliation, which adds another handicap to his progress.

Segregated Schools

The question of segregated schools should not for a moment be considered. Segregated schools are not only out of place in a State like Ohio, because they violate the spirit

of democracy and true Americanism, but also on the ground of pure economy. They cost too much, and not alone in money.

Residential Segregation

As to residential segregation, that is an institution belonging to the Dark Ages. There are still vestiges of it in certain backward parts of the world, but it is not for a progressive and enlightened city like Cleveland to think of. You are seeking practical means to overcome, or at least reduce, excessive rentals, overcrowding and spread of disease among colored people. Enforced segregation will simply magnify conditions which you wish to abolish. Moreover, enforced segregation is contrary to the Constitution of the United States.

The Example of New York City

In New York City, where there is a larger Negro population than in any equal area in the world, the whole question of race relationship is adjusting itself upon a sound and impartial basis. Although the great mass of Negroes in New York live in one section, it is chiefly because they have bought up that section and made their homes there; but in New York City, the Negro, in a higher degree than in any city in the country, I feel, is regarded as a citizen of New York. This matter-of-fact relationship between white and colored people in New York, particularly in the Harlem section, is maintained without the efforts of interracial committees or any other intermediary groups. It is based upon the idea of common citizenship. I believe this is the only true basis upon which these apparently perplexing and serious conditions can be adjusted. I am not speaking specifically for Cleveland. I am laying down some general principles which are bound to work if they are given a fair trial.

Races Working Together.

Through the efforts of the Commission of Interracial Co-operation the South appears to be making headway in effecting better relations between the races. Naturally, the initiative in such a movement was taken by the white people and they were such as to command the confidence of the Negroes. The success of the Commission on Interracial Co-operation in allaying distrust and instilling confidence of itself attests the character of the people who originated the plan. In prosecution of the idea committees have been set up in every Southern state and in 800 counties. Threatened lynchings, riots and injustices prevented are enumerated as achievements thus far. The principle on which the organization works is the belief that every man is entitled to a hearing, that mutual understanding is the surest means of conciliation, and that a correct solution of every interracial problem can be found if men are willing to seek it in the right spirit.

In operation of the plan representatives of the white and colored people in a community get together and the Negroes are invited to lay bare their grievances. The cases are discussed and action taken to remove those which are well-founded. It is sought to insure the Negroes justice in the courts and the same protection at the hands of the law that is guaranteed white folks.

There may be a phase of self-interest on the part of the Southern leaders but that does not diminish the benefit the Negroes receive from just treatment. The South looks with disapproval on the exodus of the Negro to the North. It wants him to remain in the South. Had this plan of co-operation been launched earlier possibly it would have avoided much conflict, but it is better late than not at all. It is gratifying that the plan is in operation though long delayed.

FRIENDS FIND NEED FOR SOCIAL REFORM

Race Question Discussed at Yearly Meeting of Society Here

ASK LAW ENFORCEMENT

By Arabella Carter

The "state of society" was entered into yesterday at Friends' yearly meeting at Race street. Queries as to the condition of meeting, the ministry, tale-bearing, reading of the Bible, duties of citizenship, enforcement of law, all claimed serious attention.

The devotional meetings were repeatedly asserted to be the very foundation of the society. The temptation which comes in the guise of righteousness, was felt to be the most insidious. The tendency to "express wrong and to repress right" was a thing to be reckoned with, it was felt.

Dr. Jesse H. Holmes, of Swarthmore college, urged reading of the Bible reverently, to secure the stimulus and help, not in a perfunctory way. "Our lives," he said, "are so cluttered with the things that hinder, we have little leisure for exercise of creative ability and for conversation that is really worth while. Never have we needed simplicity more than today."

While general support had been given law enforcement, yet it was felt Friends should do still more. Mary R. Linsey felt law observance and the matter of gambling were most important, and urged each to live up to the duties of citizenship. Attention was called to the injustice of a small boy shooting crap on the street being arrested, and society women being protected behind parlor doors in doing what is as distinctly against the law.

It was shown there are fifty-three first day schools in this yearly meeting, with an enrollment of over 4000 pupils, and fifteen secular schools with an enrollment of 1663 pupils, in addition to George school, with its 321.

The report of the committee on the interest of the colored race was followed by an appeal by the chairman Anna J. Branson, for Friends to realize their inherent responsibility in this regard. Doctor Holmes declared the white was not a superior race, but in some lines very inferior to the Negro.

"We are superior in our criminal record in America," he said, and urged friendship be cultivated for the sake of the white race more than for the sake of the colored. The race question was continued in the evening session when Joseph E. Platt, of Mukden, Manchuria, spoke of "The West and East in Asia," and L. Hollingsworth Hood, of Mount Kisco, N. Y., president of the National Urban League, spoke on "The Race Problem in America." The former declared the superiority complex on the part of foreigners caused the anti-foreign attitude of the Chinese. "This is a challenge to American Quakers today," he declared. The second speaker felt the Negro was deservedly resentful because he had always been in this country, to give labor, and yet not accorded the right to give of higher ability on equal footing. "We do not want his contribution to our best thought."

Improvement of New Interracial Group Functioning In Philly

The most recent step in inter-racial adjustment has been taken by the newly organized group composed of both races and under the chairmanship of Henry Clay Patterson, a prominent lawyer and champion of racial amicability. Mr. Patterson, who is white, was appointed to head this movement by the Friends Society, sponsors of the movement and has as his assistant Miss Rachel Jones, a sympathetically earnest and gifted young friend. Meetings are held weekly in the Friends meeting rooms and much interest has been manifested by members of both races who have been extended invitations to join in the movement.

DISCUSS THE HOME

An interesting discussion on Wednesday evening, of "The American Home the Most Potent Factor In Racial Adjustment," led by Theodore R. Penney, progenitor of a movement striving to readjust the moral structure of the homelife of the nation, brought many enlightening circumstances to light regarding the heretofore unthought of influence which the home has over the inter-racial relations of the nation.

"If racial understanding is a point to be desired then the most effective effort must be put forth where he greatest influence in molding human attitudes can be felt.

"Children, the future citizens, will have citizenship, ideals in keeping with the impression made upon them along this line, by their parents. Fireside conversation and unconscious homelife attitudes seal the destiny of any nation or issue," said Mr. Penney during the course of his talk.

WILKESBARRE PA RECORD

MARCH 20, 1925

CITY NOW HAS 900 NEGRO RESIDENTS

Census Indicates Colored Inhabitants

Own Property Valued at About

\$250,000

SHOWS NEED OF DWELLINGS

A census of the colored population of the city, recently taken for the State Welfare Commission, of which Dr. Ellen C. Potter is chairman, by a committee of local persons, revealed a number of interesting facts about the colored persons of this city.

The census showed that the property of the negro was valued at approximately \$250,000 and that most of the dwelling houses are occupied by the owners. The negro population of the city is at this time about 900, which includes the newcomers. Children of school age attending the public schools number ninety-three, of which fifteen are high school students.

The means of livelihood for this group covers a list of occupation, some of which are truckers, moving draymen, building wreckers, miners, artists, tile setters, plumbers, janitors, porters, elevator operators, hotel men, caterers and waiters.

A scarcity of houses that the negro might rent and that they could afford to live in without crowding with others to help pay the rent was found. One hotel is needed to accommodate transients, and permanent boarders as well. The new Y. M. C. A. will also help care for men who may wish to use the same.

The committee which made the census and survey had as its members S. B. Dennis, W. A. Johnson, J. W. Bunch, Dr. George S. Chaires, Mary P. Dennis, S. L. Young, Emily Addison, Naomi Edwards, Nellie Edwards, Anna Welcome and Hattie P. Smith, chairman.

This committee, augmented by some of the other groups, will form a permanent inter-racial committee to look after conditions of the race, as to their health, education, advantages, recreational privileges, better homes, etc.

Field representatives addressed a meeting here recently and discussed conditions in this part of the State as compared with other parts and brought out many good things about the locality, although they pointed out many improvements that can be made.

A book is to be published by the State department, giving all the facts of this survey for the State, which will help in promoting the comfort and better conditions of living for the negroes.

PHILADELPHIA PA RECORD
DECEMBER 20, 1925

NEW NEGRO MAGISTRATE HOLDS FIRST HEARINGS

Henry Pledges Himself to Honest Administration of Office.

Magistrate Edward W. Henry, colored, appointed by Governor Pinchot to fill the vacancy created by the death of Amos W. Scott, took up his duties yesterday in the Fifth district police station, Twentieth and Fitzwater streets. The new "Judge" pledged himself to administer justice "without fear or favor, and with a view to creating in the public mind a higher respect for the minor judiciary in the city."

In the room and around the bar of his Court were heaped floral gifts from friends and organizations. After the speech demanded by citizens and friends who packed the roll room of the station house, Magistrate Henry conducted the hearings with Magistrate Carney seated at his right, and Magistrate Frank X. O'Connor on his left.

Magistrate Henry discharged the prisoners in the first case called, in which John Casey, Olive street near Twelfth, and Emil Huffschtmidt, Tenth and Cambria streets, were charged with reckless driving on the South Street bridge.

"I want to commend the policemen who made these arrests for their watchfulness," he said, "because of the great loss of life resulting from reckless driving these days. However, since these men explain that one was the owner and the other a mechanic testing the vehicle, that they were in a hurry to get to Camden and had no intention of violating the law, and this being my initial case, I will set them free."

The first members of his own race to appear before the new "Judge" were a score of habitués of an alleged gambling establishment on Hicks street near Catharine. The police found no money, but say they found a quantity of liquor. The 20 men were discharged, but Joseph

Howerton, Kater street near Fifteenth, alleged proprietor, was fined \$12.50.

The new "Judge" was not so lenient in the case of Martin Bell, of Sears street near Twenty-sixth, arraigned for habitual drunkenness. After severely lecturing the accused he told him he was going to send him to a place where he would get a chance to sober up, and sentenced him to six months in the House of Correction.

Race Relations - 1925

South Carolina.

Improvement of

Allen, S. C.,

NOV 13 1925

NEGRO'S OPPORTUNITY IS
ILLUSTRATED AT PICKENS

THE PICKENS SENTINEL devotes a column in its last issue to a sketch of Israel Ferguson, a negro farmer of near Pickens Court House. A large number of white persons attended his funeral and when the pastor in charge asked if Ferguson's white friends cared to say anything, a number of the white citizens paid tribute to his character. He was a wise leader of his people, it was said. THE SENTINEL says the funeral was the most largely attended of any funeral ever held there. Crowds came from as far away as Greenville county.

THE SENTINEL itself says of him: "He was a good citizen, and by his honest, upright life, commanded the respect and confidence of all who know him of both races."

Ferguson left an estate valued at fifty thousand dollars.

His life, his accumulations, his position of trust and honor, are, among others, abundant proofs that the Negro has ample opportunity to succeed and to win respect in the South.

Improvement of INTER-RACIAL WORK SHOWN

COUNTY AND STATE EX ECUTIVE COMMITTEE'S PLAN

ENCOURAGING OUTLOOK FOR BETTER RELATIONS AL- READY BEING SEEN

Detailed information and minute in-structions covering the work of seven sub-committees that are to work with the executive committee for the Davidson County Inter-Racial League are to be issued within the next few days. The personnell of these sub-committees have already been announced by their church and chairmen. These instructions and plan of working carefully written out will be as a guide so that there will be no over-lapping of the work of those on the sub-committees.

Dr. J. A. Lester the chairman, and Mr. A. R. Turner, the secretary, being ex-officio member of each committee, will meet in their respective sections. When the detailed work is thoroughly understood and when these sub-committees shall have functioned then the plan, it is understood, will be to call a special meeting of the County League and lay the whole matter before them.

Mr. R. E. Clay, the Executive Secretary, of the work among the colored people, and Mr. Burton, the general secretary, will be apprised of the plans and the date of the meeting. President W. J. Hale who heads up the colored division as chairman of the colored work, expressed himself this week as being elated over the smooth way in which the work is being put over, and extremely gratified at the membership of the Inter-Racial League for Davidson County. Mr. Turner is keeping the various chairmen advised, the information going out from his office each week from the colored Y. M. C. A. building. 3-6-25

"No greater demonstration of a desire to work in the interest of the peace and harmony between the races, and to promote good will in the communities

where the two races live together has been put out, to my way of thinking, in the United States, and I feel that this community, and especially the city of Nashville and the County of Davidson will be the first to feel the beneficent result of this work of the Inter-Racial League," is the statement President Hale has put it and is the way it has come to a representative of The Nashville Globe on the recent movement that has gained momentum since the meeting at the state capital several months ago, which was an address by Prof. Harned, the Commissioner of education who made the most inspiring address that has come from a member of the white race to a colored audience or organization.

NASHVILLE TENS. BANNER

APRIL 5, 1925

INTER-RACIAL WORK IN TENNESSEE

By EDWIN MIMS.

Several representative Tennesseeans have already been organized by the Chamber of Commerce to embrace all the objectives that have been suggested, and it was only necessary for the general commission to work through this organization, rather than to create a new one. Memphis, as the center of a great section, had felt the conditions that had called into existence the larger South and by the widespread exodus of Negroes to the industrial centers of the North called for the serious consideration of the leaders of both races in the South. The fundamental idea was that best results might be secured by co-operation and mutual understanding, and that therefore full and frank discussion would lead to a new era of good will and peace. As long as the races remained apart there was danger of ignorance and prejudice, distrust and suspicion, the past few years so active as at one of the other. On the part of first, the committee has been re-organized under the leadership of Dr. John L. Hill, who is admirably fitted for the work. Every month during the past few years has brought reports from the two general secretaries, J. D. Burton and R. E. Clay, of definite achievements in Chattanooga, Knoxville and small cities and towns. The most notable progress has been in the development of schools by the joint efforts of the two races.

After several meetings, the commission drew up a plan of action and a program of fundamental principles. Several direct objectives were aimed at—a constant warfare against lynching under any and all circumstances, justice in the courts, especially in the lower courts, the provision of better educational advantages for masses and special training for the leaders, more adequate playgrounds and other recreational facilities, the mitigation of practices prevailing in agricultural communities with regard to credits, and in cities the loathing of shark evil, and other matters. State and lower inter-racial committees were organized to further these objects, with the result that there have been far-reaching achievements in a constantly widening territory. While the idea was conceived by leaders of the War Work Council of the Y. M. C. A. and determined public sentiment and to which in the early period the fund was provided from the same organization, the movement from the beginning has been championed and directed by other men of all denominations, professions and classes. In Memphis, for instance, a comprehensive

ered, there is a determination on the part of the best citizens that such things must cease.

But after all, the greatest achievement of this movement, whether we think of it from the sectional or the local standpoint, is the adoption of the idea by an increasing number of people that the future prosperity and welfare of the South depend upon a spirit of good will and friendly conference and co-operation. Against the demagogues of both races who thrive on racial prejudice and passion these moderate, sensible, Christian men have undertaken with courage, patience and faith to bring about a gradual improvement in the relations of the two races. It is a striking fact that the idea and the general plan have been taken up by Northern cities who find themselves facing the same difficult problem in the constantly growing Negro population. That this work is attracting more and more attention throughout the South and the nation is due to many men who have taken part in it, but more especially to the Rev. W. W. Alexander, formerly of Tennessee and now of Atlanta, who from the beginning has been the efficient and wise executive secretary of the Southern commission; to the late John J. Eagan, the first president, who gave his time and money without stint, and to Rev. Ashby Jones, the present president, who has done so much to interpret the best Southern traditions and standards to both

Inter-Racial League Formed At Memphis To Create Racial Comity

Memphis, Tenn.—The Inter-Racial League composed of representative white and colored persons, with headquarters at Memphis, is engaged in a joint campaign to create racial comity and co-operation.

The program of the league urges that both races cultivate a lively interest in the welfare of each other, and that each be consistently honest in their dealings. It is firmly opposed to making a racial issue out of every unpleasant incident, and advocates the abolition of all agencies which engender strife and smash-

The program seeks to increase and encourage the law-abiding element in both races, and insists that the law should not be used to oppress. It advocates the impartial administration of the law, and the unbiased application of justice. Besides urging industry and economy, the league program stresses educational and evangelization as the weapons with which it is waging its present drive. It emphasizes the exigency for personal contact, confidence and co-operation in matters of mutual interest to the whole community.

A Big Wave of Inter-Racial Uplift Sweeps Over Memphis

GREAT NEGRO COMMUNITY
PROSPERS; ORANGE MOUND
BOOSTERS CLUB
MAKE HISTORY

The Orange Mound Boosters, an organization founded by the educator and leader, Prof. DeWitt F. Alcorn, has had a major history in the development of colored people in the essentials of good citizenship and in cooperation with the public authorities.

One of its first accomplishments was the establishment of a local postoffice with Mr. William Crawford, a prosperous young business man, in charge. Postmaster Sol Seches and United States Senator Kenneth McKellar gave qualified support. The United States Senator wrote Prof. Alcorn from Washington, "I am deeply interested in your community. In the matter of better mail facilities, you deserve them and shall have my support as a member of the Postoffice Committee of the Senate."

Four useful streets have already been graveled and street lights are being installed. Health conditions have been improved, public clinics held, investigations made, civic pride stimulated and enterprise encouraged.

Among the speakers who have addressed the organization on various occasions and commended its work are Dr. Austin P. Finley assistant superintendent of schools; Judge John W. McCall, Judge Israel H. Peres, Hon. Hardwig Peres, President E. J. Ortman of LeMoyne Junior College, Dr. James A. Price, director of Oakville Sanitarium, and Cheerfield Farm; Dr. T. C. Graves, superintendent of the County Board of Health; Rev. Floyd Grant Snelson, presiding elder of the Memphis District; Judge Camille Kelley, Hon. Bolton Smith; President J. W. Brister, president of West Tennessee Teachers' College; Rev. A. L. DeMond, Judge Clifford Davis.

The officers are: Mr. D. T. Alcorn, president; Rev. S. R. Thomas, vice-president; Edward B. Davis, secretary; C. D. Henry, assistant secretary; W. W. Davis, treasurer. Directors: Ed Lewis, William Davis, Dr. R. L. Adams, Dr. D. J. Thomas, Rev. Floyd G. Snelson, S.

W. Qualls, W. P. Scott, Dr. Henry
T. McMillin, O. W. Scott.

BOOST TO "BEAT THE BAND!"

Let Everybody Have Civic Pride

The Letter Carriers Band, comprising some 29 members, under the direction of John R. Love, assisted by Mrs. Love and Prof. S. G. Walker, is doing a noble civic work, making music, melody and harmony around the town. They play every Tuesday night at Church's Park and Friday nights at various points around the city.

Improvement of.

The Interracial Committee of this city has just made public its findings in the recently completed Negro housing survey which is among the first and largest ever made in the South. Mention of it is made elsewhere in this issue. It will be well for the thoughtful to study it and completely digest all of the facts will indicate that the conditions which are not favorable can be remedied by outside influence, in fact must of necessity be remedied that way; but there are some of the unfortunate conditions which can be remedied only by greater application an effort on the part of the race itself. Suffice it to say that this survey will prove the greatest asset to the Negroes of Dallas which they have experienced for many a day for it will give to them and to the public the facts from which intelligent steps of remedy may be arrived at.

RACIAL LEADERS TO EXPLAIN WORK OF COMMISSION

A great mass meeting and educational program of the Committee on Interracial Co-operation will be held at Antioch Baptist Church, Rev. E. L. Harrison, pastor, Sunday, May 31, 1925, 3 p. m.

Purpose of the Meeting.

This meeting is called for the express purpose of making known to the general public the work of the committee; what it has done, what it is doing, and what it hopes to do in the future, in the interest of peace and goodwill between the races in the city of Houston and Harris County.

The committee feels that if the people are informed along the lines upon which it is working, they will be in sympathy and perfect accord with its endeavors and will co-operate with it to the end that justice and fair-play shall be meted out to all alike.

This being the objective of its endeavors, the committee is earnestly seeking to enlist the co-operation of every agency in Houston and Harris County, which has for its object a like purpose.

Program.

(Ten minutes will be allowed to each subject.)

1. Opening Song, "America".....
-Led by the Antioch Choir
2. Invocation.....Rev. A. Hubbard
3. Quartet.....Mt. Corinth
4. Introductory Remarks.....
-Master of Ceremonies
5. "The Need of Co-operation".....
-Prof. E. O. Smith

6. Quartet.....Bebbee Tabernacle
7. "Benefits to be Derived from the Right Kind of Co-operation".....
-Prof. W. L. Davis
8. Musical Selection.....
-By Antioch Men's Orchestra
9. Personnel of the Interracial Committee.....Prof. I. M. Terrell
10. Selection.....I. L. A. Quartet
11. "How May the Interracial Committee be Helpful to the Business Interest of Our Group".....
-Mr. N. Dudley, Jr.
12. Solo.
13. "Freedom of Speech in the Sessions of the Interracial Committee".....Prof. J. D. Ryan
14. Quartet.....Bethel Baptist Church
15. "The Need of a Central Office for our Group".....Prof. R. L. Isaacs
16. Musical Selection.....
-By the A. M. B. A. Female Orchestra.
17. Report of the Work of the Committee.....
-Rev. S. W. Johnson, Chairman
18. Voluntary Expressions from those who have been benefited by the actions of the committee either personally or in a general way.
19. Closing Song.
- Benediction.....Rev. H. R. Johnson

Inter-Racial League Establishes Quarters In Memphis, Tenn.

Memphis, Tenn., May 23 (PNS).—The Colored Inter-Racial League, has opened permanent headquarters in the Fraternal Bank Building 174 Hernando street. There are more than one thousand registered members. The business is handled through sub-committees in education, health, housing, recreation, charity, juvenile delinquency, labor, child welfare, civic relations, courts and justice, rural education, etc. The executive committee is composed of Negro citizens from all walks of life. A mass of information will furnish date on all phases of Negro life and activities in Memphis and Shelby County. Rev. T. O. Fuller is general chairman; Rev. A. L. Demond, secretary; S. E. Owen, statistical secretary; C. Sheppard, treasurer. Their phone number, 5-8070SH

WHEN WILL HOUSTON FOLLOW SUIT?

A news dispatch in last week's Informer from Louisville, Kentucky, told of the awarding of a contract by that city for a swimming pool and bath house for colored people there, which was accomplished largely through the two-year efforts of the Inter-Racial Committee of Louisville.

It seems that so many of our Southern cities are catching a new spirit and manifesting a more considerate and tolerant attitude towards their colored citizens.

What has been done in this respect in Louisville, should be done in other Southern communities where large numbers of our people reside; for in proportion as our people, or any people, are given wholesome and helpful recreational activities, in just that ratio are they made more worthwhile and meritorious citizens.

The old Southern adage that "any old thing is good enough for a nigger" must give place to the more modern and humane slogan, "All for each and each for all;" for the black race can not remain in our Southern communities without in some way affecting the community life either for weal or woe, and if the proper safeguards are thrown around them and they are encouraged and assisted in their efforts for self-improvement and racial uplift and advancement, the various communities will be making an incalculable investment in better citizenship.

The Informer sincerely hopes and earnestly prays that Houston will soon catch this new spirit and pay more real attention to its colored citizenry, and this paper sees no earthly reason why a swimming pool can not be constructed at Emancipation Park, the only place of its kind in this city where colored people can go and engage in recreational activities and there only on an abbreviated scale.

It appears to The Informer that, if the Inter-Racial Commission in Louisville could be instrumental in securing a swimming pool and bath house, municipally constructed, operated, maintained and owned, for colored people, the same thing could be accomplished in Houston, if our local committee would get down to business and really do something worthwhile and of some consequence.

Since it is apparent that neither the Emancipation Park board or the city council plans to do anything definite and tangible at the only colored park in Houston, it looks like our last resort is the local Inter-Racial Committee, and The Informer suggests that this local body bestir itself and see if it can not accomplish something for our group and the city in this respect.

GRATIFYING INTER-RELATION RESULTS.

Recent news items which have appeared in the columns of The Informer, regarding the activities of Inter-Racial Committees in some of the Southern states, have been quite gratifying, refreshing and re-assuring and augur a new day for the two races in the states of Dixie where honest efforts are being made to better the relations between the two races, and accord to the colored race the civic consideration which it deserves and merits.

It is to be regretted that all of the Southern states have not yet embraced and taken hold of this movement whole-heartedly and enthusiastically, but a mighty fine beginning has been made and the white race has not been hurt nor contaminated in the least by the undertaking.

Legislation per se will not cure the peculiar ills and woes of this section and country, but education and mutual understanding (practical, applied Christianity) between men and races will make a tremendous and incalculable contribution for the amelioration of these conditions and for inter-racial amity and good-will.

Racial hatred, religious intolerance, class distinctions, other inequalities and injustices can not long survive where the Golden Rule holds sway and where understanding supplants misunderstanding.

As recited before in this paper, the Inter-Racial Commission in Texas does not seem to be doing much for improving either the relations between the two races or the condition of the colored citizenry in this state.

Just why the commission in Texas has not been able to "hit on all six" is somewhat difficult to fathom, unless it is due to the fact that too large a proportion of the leading spirits in the movement do not regard it seriously nor thoroughly comprehend its scope and functions.

From Kentucky, Georgia, Alabama and Louisiana come reports of the activities and results of the committees on Inter-Racial Cooperation in those states; of the creating of housing commissions; of efforts for better accommodations on the railroads for colored passengers; of playgrounds, swimming pools and parks for our people; of more civic consideration and a larger degree of justice in the courts; of recognition in the affairs of the communities and state and an earnest effort to remove the dark blot of lynch law from their escutcheon.

These results are gratifying, indeed, and The Informer is very anxious to see the movement make some appreciable and perceptible headway in Houston and the Lone Star commonwealth. See last

A Commendable Goal

CLEVELAND O. NEWS

NOVEMBER 25, 1925

THE Texas commission for inter-racial co-operation has as its main objective a record of one year without a lynching south of the Mason-Dixon line. They believe in practicing what they preach and consequently are proud to announce that last year their state had but one lynching, while thus far in 1925 there have been none.

Since the war, the hitherto sectional color problem has become a national one. The result is already shown in the growing absence of that smug hypocrisy what has too often characterized the northerner in discussing southern affairs. Faced with identical problems, the former is reacting much the same as the latter. Yet the migration is calling into being a vast amount of wholesome discussion by thoughtful men and women who have never before visualized race issues. In this heightened intellectual activity lies the basis of hope that amicable solutions will be forthcoming.

Rare Tribute Paid Colored Sexton

Houston, Texas, Dec. 23. — "When one is honest and good for a day or a month or even a year, it may not mean so much, but when one is faithful and honest and trustworthy day out for a period of 34 years, it evidence that he is a true Christian and a real man, regardless of what the color of his skin may be."

Such was the tribute paid Sunday by the Rev. Claude Jones, pastor of the First Christian Church, white, at the funeral service at the church for William Lee, Negro sexton, who has served the church continuously for 34 years. The funeral for "Uncle William" as he was affectionately known by the many who have grown into manhood and womanhood in the church during his service, was attended by over two hundred white men and women. Many fine tributes were paid to his faithfulness and trustworthiness during his service to the church. There were also nearly 300 colored persons present at the funeral. The bier was piled high

with floral tokens, of the high esteem in which the deceased was held by all who knew him.

Improvement of.

Race Relations Sunday

Celebrated at Bank St.

Baptist Church By "Y."

Colored Singers to

Tour White Schools

The Third anniversary of the Petersburg, Va., Apr. 16 — Race Relationship Day was celebrated at Bank Street Baptist Church as an extra service. The church was given to the Y. W. C. A. by the Rev. W. C. Clark, chairman of the Y. W. C. A. Educational Committee. A helpful address was given by Lawyer Peters on "Racial interest in the approaching tour Achievements of the Negro." Neen the part of the colleges to be gro spirituals were directed by Mrs. Avis Robinson. Special numbers were rendered by the Girls Reserve and the resident girls. Among the visitors present were Mrs. W. D. Pender, Mr. Pender, Miss Clara Nolen, and the President and Secretary of the Central Y. W. C. A. Miss Noel spoke very hopefully of better relationship between the two races. The committee of Management will meet Friday afternoon at 5 p. m. for the election of officers. Special health lectures will be given Sunday at the Y. W. C. A. The next issue will tell about our basketball game.

Death bring both

Races to Funera

RICHMOND, Va., April 13. —For the first time in its long, aristocratic history the funeral of a Negro was held Wednesday in St. Paul's Episcopal Church.

This tribute was accorded Robert Darnell, once a slave, later a sergeant in the Tenth Cavalry, U. S. A. and finally a sexton in the church where his former masters worshipped with Jefferson Davis, president of the Confederacy, and Gen. Robert E. Lee, its military hero.

Glee Clubs

Unite Races

In Virginia

RICHMOND, Va., Feb. 12 (A. N. P.)—More than any other one unit, the Sabbath Glee Club, a vocal musical organization of this city is doing a great service in bringing the two races closer together in a mutual understanding. The Appollo Club, white, came to the Sabbath Glee Club's rehearsal rooms a few nights ago, and before a mixed audience they held a reciprocal concert. On Sunday, February 1, the Sabbath Glee Club and a group of picked trained singers numbering a hundred mixed voices, gave a Folk-song recital at the Bijou Theatre, and the throng both white and Colored, was so great they had to give two performances for the benefit of the overflow crowd who refused to go away after learning that they could not gain admittance. At the second performance more than two hundred people were turned away, thus showing that both the Colored and white people are learning to bow with reverence to the Old Negro spirituals.

V.N. & I.I. Glee Club Tours White Colleges of the State

Virginia Normal Students Promote Racial Harmony Through The Medium Of Song—Men And Women Show Appreciation

Petersburg, Va., —The Glee Club of the Virginia Normal and Industrial Institute made a Good Will Tour through the Western section of Virginia on April 1-10, stopping for concerts in Blackstone, Farmville, Lynchburg, Hollins, Radford, Roanoke, Emory, and Salem. In Blackstone at 6 p. m., the club sang to an audience of 300 appreciative colored people, and at 8 p. m., they appeared before an audience of over 800 whites in the chapel of the Blackstone Academy, a school for boys. The audiences expressed their appreciation enthusiastically, and the members of the faculty of the Academy asked that the club arrange to give them a concert of like kind each year.

At State Normal

At the State Normal College for white women, located in Farmville, the club was received most heartily. The young women showed

keen appreciation for each number on the program, and the applause was most encouraging. The following extract from the Rotunda, the student paper of the college, expresses their opinion of the concert:

"What a wonderful concert they gave us tonight. I wouldn't have missed it for the world. Didn't they have marvelous voices?" These and other exclamations of pleasure would have greeted you on last Saturday evening, had you chanced to be near the auditorium, as the girls came out from the concert given by the Negro glee club of the Normal and Industrial School at Petersburg. We were highly and charmingly entertained by these young men and women, and the only fault we could find was that it didn't last half long enough. How the songs which they sang, such as, "It's Me," "Mighty Lak a Rose," and "Somewhere a Voice is Calling," thrilled us for who has ceased to love old familiar

pieces? We only hope they will favor us again soon."

The audience of 350 colored people at the First Baptist Church was thoroughly pleased with the concert.

At Hampden-Sidney

At Hampden-Sidney, one of the oldest of the Virginia colleges for young men, the reception and appreciation was no whit less than at Farmville. Dr. Eggleston, President of the college, and member of the Board of the Virginia Normal and Industrial Institute, from which the singers came, expressed his appreciation for the excellent music and the superior training which the young people of the glee club had received under the direction of Miss Anna L. Lindsay, Musical Director of the Institute.

Dr. Jarman, President of the State Normal College at Farmville and also ex-member of the same Board highly praised the general work of the Institute and the special training the singers had received. These two leading educators who have known so intimately of the work of Virginia Normal and Industrial Institute have always been its staunch friends and supporters.

Visits Lynchburg College

The audience of students and visitors in the Lynchburg College, a co-educational college for whites, showed a spirit of sympathy from the beginning and before the concert was well under way, gave way to loud applause. Here as at all the other places, the Negro Spirituals thrilled the audience. The heads of the music departments of Farmville College, Radford College and Lynchburg College paid high tribute to the "Folk Songs." "Keep them alive always; they are the only original American music," said the director at Farmville, a woman of superior musical training.

Sing At Women's School

Hollins' Woman's College and Radford State Normal College bubbled over with enthusiasm for the concert. "It is the best concert that has been given here this year," said an enthusiastic young woman of the Radford college.

The most appreciative colored audience was at Roanoke, where 400 people turned out to hear the little group of singers. Each member of the group received high praise for his unusual ability to work and sing in perfect harmony with the group. The excellence of the technique as well as the deep spiritual appeal did not escape the trained ears of many of the listeners.

The colored audiences at Radford, Blacksburg, Emory, and Salem expressed their appreciation in similar terms.

At V. P. I. Blacksburg

At the Virginia Polytechnic Institute at Blacksburg and Emory and Henry College at Emory, the audiences showed a most kindly attitude. In both places the concerts met with hearty appreciation and the group received invitations to come again.

Members of the group: Miss Anna L. Lindsay, director; soprano, Misses Mae Catherine Jones, Nellie Wise, Enrico Pearman; alto, Misses Ruth Robinson and Gwendolyn Brown; tenor, Messrs. Rogers, Archie Richardson and Cleatus Dungeon, and bass, Mr. Finley Wood and Mr. Leroy Turner.

President J. M. Gandy accompanied the group and explained the work of the Institute and the measure of success with which its 2,000 colored audiences he attempted to make clear the fact that the Virginia Normal and Industrial Institute belongs to the colored people of Virginia; it is theirs to support in sympathy and in supplying the best type of students for its High School, Trade department, Normal School, and College of Education, and of Industrial Arts, and of Home Economics.

York. S.C.
Enquirer
NOV 13 1925

"COLORED ARISTOCRAT"

William Galt, Sexton of Historic Church Died Monday.

Williamsburg, Va., Nov. 10.—William Galt, self styled "colored aristocrat," and one of the most widely known negroes in Virginia, who served the old Bruton Parish church at sexton for the past 31 years may be second negro to be buried from the church he served as sexton, within the past year. Galt died yesterday, the victim of cerebral hemorrhage. Plans for the funeral have not yet been determined, although the Rev. Ruffin Jones, rector of Bruton parish church has offered the use of the historic institution for the service.

"William" was a familiar figure to the townfolk of Williamsburg and will be remembered by thousands of tourists from all parts of the world, who he delighted to conduct through the ancient structure. An authority on the genealogy of the families who have lived in this section of Virginia, he would recite for visitors the histories of the first families as he pointed out to them the pews of George Washington, Jefferson Davis, James Monroe, Governor Spotswood and others whose names are capitalized in history.

In the basement of the old church he proudly displayed his two most treasured possessions—the bowl from which Pocahontas was christened and the silver used in the first communion service held in America, at Jamestown. Galt was 56 years old and during his life amassed a small fortune in the sum of \$20,000.

If he is buried from Bruton church he will be the second negro so honored in Virginia recently. William Lee, for 30 years sexton of St. Paul's church in Richmond, the house of worship of Robert E. Lee and Jefferson Davis was buried from that famous chapel last May.

However, Galt was a popular member of his own race, holding membership in the Baptist church and many fraternal orders and his own church has expressed a desire to have services conducted there.

Race Relations - 1925

Virginia.

Improvement of.
Directs White
Chorus In South

(By Associated Negro Press.)

Richmond, Va., August 26—For the first time in the history of this city as far as is known, a Negro is to direct a white chorus.

Joseph Matthews, director of the Spotsylvania Club here, is now training a chorus of white men made up of singers from various church choirs who are "Shriners." They are preparing for a trip to Atlantic City at which place they intend, it is said, to sing under their colored director.

Race Relations-1925

New Jersey

Examples of Co-operation.

TRENTON N. J. GAZETTE
MARCH 30, 1925

~~INTER-RACIAL COMMITTEE.~~

Principal Long, of the Lincoln school, is taking a lively interest in the work of the Inter-racial committee and he is enlisting the corps of teachers in his school in the same work. Canon Welles, institutional chaplain of the Episcopal church, is alert in matters pertaining to the work of the survey. Rev. Dr. J. A. White and August E. Jensen are always on hand, as is a number of others.

Meetings, Conferences, etc.,

INTER-RACIAL COMMITTEE STRIKES POOL HOUSING CONDITIONS

Makes Plea For Better Educational Facilities and More Civil Protection

The State Inter-Racial Conference held its annual session on the fourth floor of the white Y. M. C. A. building Thursday, March 5. The meeting was well attended. Representatives were present from Mobile, Montgomery, Selma, Tuskegee, Anniston and several other important points.

Dr. W. W. Alexander, general director of the movement, with headquarters in Atlanta, Ga., accompanied by several associates, was present and delivered a stirring address. He was encouraged over the outlook and insisted on the organization considering the question of race relations as purely human question and one requiring prayerful and thoughtful attention.

It was Dr. James D. Burton, inter-racial secretary for Alabama and Tennessee, who made the report which gave a survey of the two states and expressed marked improvement on race relations. He went into much detail and noted the new viewpoint being considered by both groups.

Other addresses were delivered by Dr. Branscomb, of the First Methodist Church, Anniston; Dr. E. T. Belsaw, who told of the work being done in Mobile; Mrs. R. R. Moton, of Tuskegee Institute; Dr. F. G. Ragland, president of the colored committee of Birmingham; Mr. W. B. Driver, Prof. M. H. Griffin, state agent for Rosenwald Schools; Dr. G. W. Trenholm, president of the State Normal School, Montgomery; Mrs. Maud Henderson, social welfare worker of Atlanta, Ga.; Dr. James E. Dillard, of the Southside Baptist Church, Birmingham, opened the meeting with an address and prayer. Dr. A. F. Owens, dean of the theological department of Selma University, spoke of the improvement being made in Selma and his relation to the inter-racial work.

Mrs. Dunbar H. Ogden, of Mobile, was elected president of the state movement and Dr. E. T. Belsaw was elected secretary. The committee on

findings headed by Dr. J. E. Dillard reported favorably on the recommendations of Secretary Burton and expressed their disapproval of the unsanitary housing conditions for Negroes in several of the large cities of the South. They also encouraged better education, better equipment more and better schools for Negro children.

FLEMING TO HEAD INTER-RACIAL BODY

Hope Hull Minister Discusses Plans For Rebuilding Burned Church

Rev. T. M. Fleming, pastor of the Highland Avenue Baptist church, was elected president and Rev. J. E. Northcutt, pastor of the Dexter Avenue Methodist church, was elected secretary of the Inter-Racial Relations committee Monday at the weekly meeting of the ministerial association. Dr. O. P. Spengel, pastor of the Central Christian church, made an address in which he stressed the importance of the people at worship and the opportunity of pastors to maintain that worship.

Rev. T. W. Eddins, pastor of the Hope Hull Methodist Protestant church, which was destroyed by fire a few weeks ago, appeared before the body and discussed with them the proposed plans for a new building. The plans for building the church have been drawn and a committee is now at work to obtain funds for its construction.

AN INTER-RACIAL CONFERENCE

A State conference was held in Birmingham last week when quite a few prominent citizens of both races assembled and made reports on the work in their communities. Progress was noted everywhere. The meeting offered much hope and encouragement. It followed along the lines of race unity, sectional conditions and sympathetic relations. Alabama would do well to have more of these gatherings where men are to speak the truth and offer suggestions for improvements.

There is a growing demand throughout the nation for better treatment of human kind. The South is not the only section that would profit or is profiting by these meetings. While some of us may think that matters should be more thoroughly discussed and more time given to important race problems in these conferences, we must be encouraged to know that some effort is being made and the intricate problems so vital to us all are being clarified.

We must know our neighbors, our communities and States better. We must be willing to aid in every worth-while movement and make the needed sacrifices for the promotion of every good cause. Mr. Burton is somewhat handicapped; it is hard to get substantial and influential men to speak out and stand up and be counted among the people who believe in justice and fair play. We are to be complimented for the advances made in this direction and the possibilities of the future.

The Negro race in Alabama needs to concern itself about making more friends, establishing a better relation with the people nearest our door. We need them now and are going to need their support and counsel in the future. We must have an understanding among ourselves. Effort in uplift work is always good. It can best be accomplished through an organization looking to the interest of all humanity. The Inter-racial organization in Alabama will prove a benediction for the Negro and the State if its purpose is properly understood. That diplomacy and good sense in all matters must be exercised is without question. All of us need to study well the program and convince ourselves of the mission. It is a wonderfully fine effort on the part of white and black people in Alabama to help the people of Alabama. The further we go into the field of racial activity the more we see the need of an inter-racial movement.

THE INTER-RACIAL UNIT MEETING

At 2:45 P. M. Thursday, January 15, in the tea room of the Y M C A, Hon. E G Rickarby, chairman, called the meeting to order. Dr. Dunbar H Ogden led in prayer; after which the minutes of the previous meeting were read and APPROVED.

It was very pleasing to note how the colored people responded to the call, and how so observe in the active part most of them took in the deliberations.

There were 11 whites present, four of whom ladies, and 15 colored, ministers, doctors, and business men.

The names of the colored members present:

Revs. J. A. Robinson, E H Moore, J R White, M C Cleveland, S D Davis, J L. Wilson, Rev. Mitchell; Doctors, E T Belsaw, T W Tobin, H B Williams, W. F. Taylor; business men, C W Allen, S. Peters, M. J. Williams, thus it is seen that there were four more colored than whites, evidencing the fact that the colored are interested in the doctrine, proclaimed by the heavenly visitors, "peace on earth, good will toward men".

Mr. Burton the state manager, reported success throughout the state and gave it as his opinion that the good resulting from such group meeting will be of untold good for all concerned and this we believe is true.

The very personnel of the meeting is indicative of the fact, that when such persons, of both races, come together

on the farm. 8-7-25
Divisional reports were made by Dr. J. E. Dillard, pastor of the Southside Baptist church of Birmingham; Dr. E. T. Belsaw, of Mobile; Prof. G. W. Trenholm of Montgomery; Dr. A. F. Owens of Selma; Mrs. J. H. Cranford of Jasper; Mrs. R. R. Moton of Tuskegee and Dr. P. W. Walsh of Birmingham.

INTER-RACIAL BODY CLOSING CONFERENCE

Reports of Year's Progress Made by Secretary James D. Burton

BIRMINGHAM, ALA., March 6.—Special to The Advertiser.—The state committee on inter-racial cooperation closed its annual conference here Friday. The conference was held in the Y. M. C. A. building and was presided over by James D. Burton, state secretary.

After relating many instances of greater cooperation between the races Mr. Burton recommended that the committee during the coming year urge better educational opportunities for negroes and strive toward better

purpose or promoting good feeling between the races, mere precept has been supplanted by actual practice, which alone speaks much louder than oratorical orations filled with glittering generalities and never taking into consideration concrete facts as they exist.

When such meetings will have been organized throughout the country, a better day will dawn upon us and the adjustment of race difficulties here and there, will be easily settled that so-called "riot" will become things of the past.

Race relations in the south must be settled by the people, white and black, of the south, and when both races come together as they did in this meeting, amelioration, for all it is worth, will, in both races, be in evidence.

AN INTER-RACIAL CONFERENCE

findings headed by Dr. J. E. Dillard reported favorably on the recommendations of Secretary Burton and expressed their disapproval of the unsanitary housing conditions for Negroes in several of the large cities of the South. They also encouraged better education, better equipment and better schools for Negro children.

A State conference was held in Birmingham last week when quite a few prominent citizens of both races assembled and made reports on the work in their communities. Progress was noted everywhere. The meetings offered much hope and encouragement. It followed along the lines of race unity, sectional conditions and sympathetic relations. Alabama would do well to have more of these gatherings where men are to speak the truth and offer suggestions for improvements.

There is a growing demand throughout the nation for better treatment of human kind. The South is not the only section that would profit or is profiting by these meetings. While some of us may think that matters should be more thoroughly discussed and more time given to important race problems in these conferences, we must be encouraged to know that some

A State conference was held in Birmingham last week when quite a few prominent citizens of both races assembled and made reports on the work in their communities. Progress was noted everywhere. The meetings offered much hope and encouragement. It followed along the lines of race unity, sectional conditions and sympathetic relations. Alabama would do well to have more of these gatherings where men are to speak the truth and offer suggestions for improvements.

There is a growing demand throughout the nation for better treatment of human kind. The South is not the only section that would profit or is profiting by these meetings. While some of us may think that matters should be more thoroughly discussed and more time given to important race problems in these conferences, we must be encouraged to know that some effort is being made and the intricate problems so vital to us all are being clarified.

Birmingham Report

We must know our neighbors, our communities and States better. We must be willing to aid in every worth-while movement and make the needed sacrifices for the promotion of every good cause. Mr. Burton is somewhat

findings headed by Dr. J. E. Dillard reported favorably on the recommendations of Secretary Burton and expressed their disapproval of the unsanitary housing conditions for Negroes in several of the large cities of the South. They also encouraged better education, better equipment, more and better schools for Negro children.

A State conference was held in Birmingham last week when quite a few prominent citizens of both races assembled and made reports on the work in their communities. Progress was noted everywhere. The meetings offered much hope and encouragement. It followed along the lines of race unity, sectional conditions and sympathetic relations. Alabama would do well to have more of these gatherings where men are to speak the truth and offer suggestions for improvements.

There is a growing demand throughout the nation for better treatment of human kind. The South is not the only section that would profit or is profiting by these meetings. While some of us may think that matters should be more thoroughly discussed and more time given to important race problems in these conferences, we must be encouraged to know that some effort is being made and the intricate problems so vital to us all are being clarified.

Birmingham Report

We must know our neighbors, our communities and States better. We must be willing to aid in every worth-while movement and make the needed sacrifices for the promotion of every good cause. Mr. Burton is somewhat handicapped; it is hard to get substantial and influential men to speak out and stand up and be counted among the people who believe in justice and fair play. We are to be complimented for the advances made in this direction and the possibilities of the future.

3-14-25

The Negro race in Alabama needs to concern itself about making more friends, establishing a better relation with the people nearest our door. We need them now and are going to need their support and counsel in the future. We must have an understanding among ourselves. Effort in uplifting work is always good. It can best be accomplished through an organization looking to the interest of all humanity. The Inter-racial organization in Alabama will prove a benediction for the Negro and the State if its purpose is properly understood. That diplomacy and good sense in all matters must be exercised is without question. All of us need to study well the program

**INTER-RACIAL BODY
CLOSES CONFERENCE**

A State conference was held in Birmingham last week when quite a few prominent citizens of both races assembled and made reports on their work in their communities. Progress was noted everywhere. The meetings offered much hope and encouragement. It followed along the lines of race unity, sectional conditions and sympathetic relations. Alabama would do well to have more of these gatherings where men are to speak the truth and offer suggestions for improvements.

There is a growing demand throughout the nation for better treatment of human kind. The South is not the only section that would profit or is profiting by these meetings. While some of us may think that matters should be more thoroughly discussed and more time given to important race problems in these conferences, we must be encouraged to know that some effort is being made and the intricate problems so vital to us all are being clarified.

Birmingham Reporter

We must know our neighbors, our communities and States better. We must be willing to aid in every worth-while movement and make the needed sacrifices for the promotion of every good cause. Mr. Burton is somewhat handicapped; it is hard to get substantial and influential men to speak out and stand up and be counted among the people who believe in justice and fair play. We are to be complimented for the advances made in this direction and the possibilities of the future.

3-14-25

The Negro race in Alabama needs to concern itself about making more friends, establishing a better relation with the people nearest our door. We need them now and are going to need their support and counsel in the future. We must have an understanding among ourselves. Effort in uplifting work is always good. It can best be accomplished through an organization looking to the interest of all humanity. The Inter-racial Organization in Alabama will prove a benediction for the Negro and the State if its purpose is properly understood. That diplomacy and good sense in all matters must be exercised is without question. All of us need to study well the program and convince ourselves of the mission. It is a wonderfully fine effort on the part of white and black people in Alabama to help the people of Alabama. The further we go into the field of racial activity the more we see the need of an inter-racial movement.

THE INTER-RACIAL UNIT MEETING

At 2:45 P M. Thursday, January 15, in the tea room of the Y M C A, Hon. E G Rickardby, chairman, called the meeting to order.

A State conference was held in Birmingham last week when quite a few prominent citizens of both races assembled and made reports on the work in their communities. Progress was noted everywhere. The meetings offered much hope and encouragement. It followed along the lines of race unity, sectional conditions and sympathetic relations. Alabama would do well to have more of these gatherings where men are to speak the truth and offer suggestions for improvements.

There is a growing demand throughout the nation for better treatment of human kind. The South is not the only section that would profit or is profiting by these meetings. While some of us may think that matters should be more thoroughly discussed and more time given to important race problems in these conferences, we must be encouraged to know that some effort is being made and the intricate problems so vital to us all are being clarified.

Sammy from Doxate

We must know our neighbors, our communities and States better. We must be willing to aid in every worth-while movement and make the needed sacrifices for the promotion of every good cause. Mr. Burton is somewhat handicapped; it is hard to get substantial and influential men to speak out and stand up and be counted among the people who believe in justice and fair play. We are to be complimented for the advances made in this direction and the possibilities of the future.

3-14-25

The Negro race in Alabama needs to concern itself about making more friends, establishing a better relation with the people nearest our door. We need them now and are going to need their support and counsel in the future. We must have an understanding among ourselves. Effort in uplifting work is always good. It can best be accomplished through an organization looking to the interest of all humanity. The Inter-racial Organization in Alabama will prove a benediction for the Negro and the State if its purpose is properly understood. That diplomacy and good sense in all matters must be exercised is without question. All of us need to study well the program and convince ourselves of the mission. It is a wonderfully fine effort on the part of white and black people in Alabama to help the people of Alabama. The further we go into the field of racial activity the more we see the need of an inter-racial movement.

THE INTER-RACIAL UNIT MEETING

At 2:45 P M. Thursday, January 15, in the tea room of the Y M C A, Hon. E G Rickarby, chairman, called the meeting to order. Dr. Dunbar H Ogden led in prayer; after which the minutes of the previous meeting were read and APPROVED. It was very pleasing to note how the colored people responded to the call, and how we observe in the active part of them took in the deliberations.

A State conference was held in Birmingham last week when quite a few prominent citizens of both races assembled and made reports on the work in their communities. Progress was noted everywhere. The meetings offered much hope and encouragement. It followed along the lines of race unity, sectional conditions and sympathetic relations. Alabama would do well to have more of these gatherings where men are to speak the truth and offer suggestions for improvements.

There is a growing demand throughout the nation for better treatment of human kind. The South is not the only section that would profit or is profiting by these meetings. While some of us may think that matters should be more thoroughly discussed and more time given to important race problems in these conferences, we must be encouraged to know that some effort is being made and the intricate problems so vital to us all are being clarified.

Birmingham Report

We must know our neighbors, our communities and States better. We must be willing to aid in every worthwhile movement and make the needed sacrifices for the promotion of every good cause. Mr. Burton is somewhat handicapped; it is hard to get substantial and influential men to speak out and stand up and be counted among the people who believe in justice and fair play. We are to be complimented for the advances made in this direction and the possibilities of the future. 3-14-25.

The Negro race in Alabama needs to concern itself about making more friends, establishing a better relation with the people nearest our door. We need them now and are going to need their support and counsel in the future. We must have an understanding among ourselves. Effort in uplift work is always good. It can best be accomplished through an organization looking to the interest of all humanity. The Inter-racial organization in Alabama will prove a benediction for the Negro and the State if its purpose is properly understood. That diplomacy and good sense in all matters must be exercised is without question. All of us need to study well the program and convince ourselves of the mission. It is a wonderfully fine effort on the part of white and black people in Alabama to help the people of Alabama. The further we go into the field of racial activity the more we see the need of an inter-racial movement.

THE INTER-RACIAL UNIT MEETING

At 2:45 P M. Thursday, January 15, in the tea room of the Y M C A, Hon. E G Rickarby, chairman, called the meeting to order. Dr. Dunbar H Ogden led in prayer; after which the minutes of the previous meeting were read and APPROVED. It was very pleasing to note how the colored people responded to the call, and how so observe in the active part almost of them took in the deliberations.

There were 11 whites present, four of whom ladies, and 16 colored, ministers, doctors and business men.

The names of the colored persons present:
Revs. ~~W. H. H. H.~~ J A Robinson, E H Moore, J R White, M C Cleveland, S D Davis, J L. Wilson, Rev. Mitchell; Doctors, E C Belsaw, T W Tobin, H B Williams, D. F. Taylor; business men, C W Allen, J S Peters, M. J Williams, thus it is seen that there were four more colored than whites, evidencing the fact that the colored are interested in the doctrine, proclaimed by the heavenly visitors, "peace on earth, good will toward men".

Mr. Burton the state manager, reported success throughout the state and gave it as his opinion that the good resulting from such group meeting will be of untold good for all concerned and this we believe is true.

The very personnel of the meeting is indicative of the fact, that when such persons, of both races, come together,

the races, mere precept has been supplanted by actual practice, which alone speaks much louder than oratorical orations filled with glittering generalities and never taking into account the needs of the people.

When such meetings will have been organized throughout the country, a better day will dawn upon us and the adjustment of race difficulties here and there, will be so easily settled that so-called "riot" will become things of the past.

Race relations in the south must be settled by the people, white and black, of the south, and when both races come together as they did in this meeting, amelioration, for all it is worth, will, in both races, be in evidence..

BIRMINGHAM, ALA., March 6.—Special to The Advertiser.—The state committee on inter-racial cooperation closed its annual conference here Friday. The committee was greatly encouraged by reports of the past year's progress as related by James D. Burton, state secretary.

After relating many instances of greater cooperation between the races Mr. Burton recommended that the committee during the coming year urge better educational opportunities for negroes and strive toward better

The Inte-Racial meeting convened in the Y. M. C. A. building, April 9, for the purpose of hearing reports from committees.

Chairman E. B. Rickarby being absent, Dr. D. H. Ogden, was selected to preside.

Four white people, one a lady, and thirteen Negroes were present, and because of the number of NEGROES COM-PARED WITH THE WHITES, thirteen to four, we thought of the prayer often made by the ante-bellum NEGROES PRAYED THUS, "Lord you said if we would make one step toward you, you would make two toward us", exemplifying their faith in their GENEROUS HEARTED FATHER who manifests his good will toward his friends by HIS REAL ACTS which is far better than aptly chosen words.

But in the meeting the NEGROES SEEMED TO HAVE BEEN MORE GENEROUS THAN THE ANTEBELLUM NEGROES' GOD, in that they acted upon a basis of three to one, instead of two to one, which makes the ratio so plain and easy that the most obtuse STUDENT IN THE STUDY OF SOCIAL RELATIONS AMONG RACES can understand it because of its evident perspicuity.

This meeting taken as an index as to the Negroes' disposition proves conclusively that their hearts are in the RIGHT PLACE and their INTENTIONS are to do the right thing, without resentment, under all CIRCUMSTANCES and by every race.

The meeting was most harmonious and profitable, and each person had the opportunity to express himself freely.

The reports made by Doctor H. Roger Williams and Dr. E. T. Belsaw reflected credit upon themselves as well as their race and the improvements noted ELICITED FAVORABLE COMMENT from all who were present.

Such meetings, held throughout the country, north as well as south, will be productive of blessings for both races because of the mutual understanding and cordial relation shown in them.

The fact is this: both races need to know each other better, and knowing each other as they should will bring about a better day and destroy the argument of doubting Thomas about the necessity of race barriers.

Leaders Confer

About Alabama

Race Relations

State Committee Reports Progress, Faces Facts and Drafts Program—"Golden Rule—the Only Solvent."

Birmingham, Ala., April 13.—The annual meeting of the Alabama Committee on Interracial Co-operation was held in this city a few days ago, attended by leading representatives of the two races from over the state. Secret-

J. D. Burton pointed out many evidences of progress during the past year along the lines of educational equipment, school maintenance, economic welfare and public service. Encouraging reports were made also by delegates from Birmingham, Mobile, Selma and other cities.

A report was unanimously adopted expressing the confidence that conditions are improving, but stating that much remains still to be done.

The report called attention especially to the need of better housing, better schools, higher pay for teachers, more uniform justice in the courts, and constructive newspaper

publicity for the worthy achievements of the race.

The report continues, "We cannot keep one race down without the other being kept down with it, and those things that will help elevate one race will have an elevating effect on the other also. We must recognize the rights and duties of each race and whose all legitimate efforts to secure justice and opportunity for all. . . . Only by the teaching and practice of the principles of Christian Golden Rule, shall we find that solution for which we labor, hope and pray."

Dr. Dunbar H. Ogden, outstanding Mobile minister, was elected chairman of the committee, and Dr. E. T. Belsaw, a leading colored dentist of the same city, was elected secretary. Among the representatives of the colored group addressing the meeting were Dr. Belsaw, Mrs. R. Moton, of Tuskegee Institute; Dr. F. F. Ragland, of Birmingham; Prof. G. W. Trenholm, president of the State Normal school at Montgomery, and Dr. A. F. Owen, dean of the theological department of Selma university.

Divisional reports were made by Dr. Dillard, pastor of the Southside Baptist Church; Dr. E. T. Belsaw, of Mobile; Prof. G. W. Trenholm, of Montgomery; Dr. A. F. Owens, of Selma; Mrs. J. H. Cranford, of Jasper; Mrs. R. R. Moton of Tuskegee, and Dr. P. W. Walls, of Birmingham. About 40 members were present.

In addition to hearing the reports the committee elected the following officers: Dr. Dunbar Ogden, pastor of the Government Street Presbyterian Church Mobile, chairman; Dr. Dillard, vice chairman; Dr. E. T. Belsaw, Mobile recording secretary, and C. O. Barr, Birmingham, treasurer.

The meeting was presided over by C. D. Barr in the absence of Judge D. Rather, of Tusculumbia. Divisional reports were made by Dr. Dillard, Dr. Belsaw, Prof. Trenholm, Dr. Owens, Mrs. J. H. Cranford, of Jasper, Mrs. Moton, of Tuskegee, and Dr. Walls.

INTER-RACIAL BODY CHOOSES OFFICERS

State Committee On Coopera-

tion Lays Plans For

Year's Work

The state committee on inter-racial cooperation began Friday the work for the ensuing year, greatly encouraged by the reports of the organization's accomplishments during the past year made at a meeting Thursday in the Y. M. C. A.

Chief interest of the meeting centered on the report of James D. Burstate secretary, who was appointed ear ago to divide his time between Alabama and Tennessee.

It is difficult to tabulate the results that come from efforts of inter-racial cooperation," Mr. Burton said. "It is times expressed through public officials, who, fortified with public sen-

timent, pursue more liberal policies in their respective departments. The work has made progress in the state. Church and educational groups, business and professional organizations, are in many places putting emphasis on the program of inter-racial cooperation which has as its primary purpose a better understanding of the races."

"Only those who are interested can appreciate the changes for betterment," the secretary continued, after reading from a letter from an Alabama negro. "Here and there helpful signs can be seen on the farm and in the industrial plants; better school house locations as to health and convenience, better buildings and equipment, more efficient teachers and official pay for them," he said.

"Street car service shows signs of more considerate judgment on the part of motormen and conductors. Railroads are showing greater appreciation of negro patronage. Police departments are exercising greater indulgence with those who have come from rural communities and are unacquainted with city life. The tax collector is becoming a little more human. There is a slowing up of migration. In our industrial plants there are signs of interest on the part of management to look after the health and convenience of negro workmen."

In conclusion Mr. Burton made the following recommendations to the committee:

- 1—Greater educational opportunities for negroes.
- 2—Better paid teachers.
- 3—Encouragement in employment of negro teachers trained in home economics and agriculture.
- 4—That ample and varied foods be produced on the plantations.
- 5—That attention be paid plantation homes.
- 6—Seek publicity for negroes who are making good.
- 7—That plans for a definite budget be considered.

Divisional reports were made by Dr. Dillard, pastor of the Southside Baptist Church; Dr. E. T. Belsaw, of Mobile; Prof. G. W. Trenholm, of Montgomery; Dr. A. F. Owens, of Selma; Mrs. J. H. Cranford, of Jasper; Mrs. R. R. Moton of Tuskegee, and Dr. P. W. Walls, of Birmingham. About 40 members were present.

In addition to hearing the reports the committee elected the following officers: Dr. Dunbar Ogden, pastor of the Government Street Presbyterian Church Mobile, chairman; Dr. Dillard, vice chairman; Dr. E. T. Belsaw, Mobile recording secretary, and C. O. Barr, Birmingham, treasurer.

The meeting was presided over by C. D. Barr in the absence of Judge D. Rather, of Tusculumbia. Divisional reports were made by Dr. Dillard, Dr. Belsaw, Prof. Trenholm, Dr. Owens, Mrs. J. H. Cranford, of Jasper, Mrs. Moton, of Tuskegee, and Dr. Walls.

Mobile, Ala., Register

AUG 2 - 1925

WOULD ORGANIZE MOBILE NEGROES AS C. OF C. AIDES

Auxiliary Would Operate as Separate Unit Under Plan Considered by Committee.

A proposed plan for the organization of the negroes of Mobile who have sought co-operation with the Mobile Chamber of Commerce in its work for the city's interests is being considered by a committee of the chamber headed by Leo Brown.

Under the plan the negroes who are interested in the civic betterment will be formed into an organization to be known as "the colored auxiliary of the Mobile Chamber of Commerce." The new organization shall draw up a constitution and by-laws, or rules and regulations, which must be submitted to the board of directors of the chamber for the board's approval, before their adoption by the negroes.

Although called an auxiliary of the Chamber of Commerce the organization under this plan will operate as a separate unit and will select its own members and officers and establish its own dues and to spend their finances so raised in any way they deem fit. Also the proposed body of negroes will hold regular meetings at any time the officers and directors of the new organization deem advisable.

No work as a Chamber of Commerce organization must be done by the negroes according to the proposed plan unless their work has been approved by the board of directors of the chamber. Also it is required that the negro body must promote, as far as possible, such projects as may be submitted by the chamber to the negroes for action.

All suggestions made by the negro organization in the interest of the city or the negro population will receive the consideration of the chamber and the plan states that appropriate action will follow.

Since the Chamber of Commerce drive for a \$75,000 fund there have been numerous suggestions as to the formation of a negro body to assist the chamber in its campaign for the civic and industrial improvement of Mobile. President John T. Cochrane of the chamber has frequently stated that he believed the negroes would play an important part in the development of the city because they represent a large proportion of the population. He said that he thought aid should be given the negroes who sought to co-operate with the chamber in its campaign. The work of the negroes in subscribing a sum of money to the chamber fund without solicitation is given by the president of the body as an example of the spirit that pervades some of the negroes.

These unsolicited subscriptions of the negroes to the chamber fund was the primary cause of the meeting of the committee headed by Mr. Brown which has resulted in the formulation of the proposed plan. For it was upon the receipt of this money that the chamber officials became convinced that the negroes really wanted to help in the work of developing Mobile.

The plan will be presented to the board of directors of the chamber at an early date for its approval.

Race Relations - 1925

California.

Meetings, Conferences, etc.,

Farley Un World Peace Scheduled In San Francisco

SAN FRANCISCO, March 21.—
An international conference for
promotion of world peace will be
held in San Francisco, November
11, 1926, it was announced today
by Dr. David Starr Jordan, edu-
cator and president of the confer-
ence for world unity, in session
here.

Invitations will be extended to
representatives of all nations as
well as to heads of religious, edu-
cational and peace organizations.
The conference program includes
a series of lectures on world
progress and race problems.

Meetings, Conferences etc.

DELEGATES AT AMERICA'S CAPITAL TAKE SERIOUSLY INTERNATIONAL PROBLEMS

Guardians of Society's Laws End Interesting and Successful Sessions

(Editor's Note—This is the final article on the meeting of this great international body as seen by Mrs. Nettie George Speedy, who was sent to Washington by The Chicago Defender that its readers may get first hand information on this gathering.)

By NETTIE GEORGE SPEEDY

Washington, D. C., Oct. 16.—The 23d conference of the Interparliamentary union, in session in the chamber of the house of representatives here, renewed the promise for better conditions for all races throughout the world by preaching the gospel of good will and of a better understanding when it reconvened Monday after enjoying Sunday's holiday.

The codification of international law as prepared in a paper by the venerable jurist, Elihu Root, and read by Representative Burton, Ohio, recited the need of international law as an advanced means to world peace. Its import can best be explained in Mr. Root's own words: "What we mean when we speak of codification of international law, is the making of law. . . . The ordinary codifier has to deal with existing law created by the dictum of superior power. He has to sympathize, classify, arrange and state clearly what he finds to be already the law, and if there be doubt it is to be resolved by appeal to the same superior power. The task now before the civilized world is to make law where law has not yet existed, because of a lack of agreement upon which it ought to be. The process is necessarily a process of agreement quite different in its character from the process of codification and declaration by superior authority. Codification, properly so-called, is, however, a necessary incident in this law-making process, because to extend the law without duplication or confusion we must know definitely what the law already is; and so far as the law-making process reaches conclusions the statement of those conclusions may be called codification, although the process by which the conclusions are reached must necessarily be entirely different from the process of codification."

WAR RESULTS FROM STATE OF MIND

It was declared by Mr. Root that

"War results from a state of mind; and in these modern times that has to be the state of mind of a people. Governments may promote or governments may allay such a state of mind, but we have reached a point where war cannot be successfully carried on unless it gratifies the feelings of the great body of the people of the country."

"Controversies and quarrels between nations are certain to come. There will be conflicting interests, disputes, differing of understandings of facts, differing opinions of what is right and just, irritation and resentment over what the people of each country deem to be the refusal of justice by the people of the other. There will be by each country suspicion and apprehensions as to the purposes of the other. Mere agreements not to have these things happen are futile. They result from the nature of man and cannot be controlled at will."

"The time for the useful application of whatever force, moral or physical, we may rely upon to prevent war is when that state of mind has arisen. No previous agreements or declarations against war, made at a time when there was nothing to fight about, have any substantial effect when the quarrel comes. Practically all modern wars have been made in the face of solemn agreements for perpetual peace."

Mr. Root added: "The great difficulty in settling international quarrels has ordinarily arisen from the fact that the only alternative has been war or a surrender which would mean humiliation. This difficulty is in-

creased by the continually advancing democratic control over foreign affairs; because the people of each country are apt to see only one side of the controversy; to assume that their own country is completely right; and to regard any concession whatever by their government as a betrayal. It is popular in every country for the press to stress chiefly the arguments in that country's favor. Accordingly the public in every country is always misinformed by a part of the press. To dispose of such an international controversy without war it seems necessary to find a way which will avoid humiliation and correct public misjudgment.

"The conclusion is that the most effective method of dealing with the state of mind which leads to war is not by any mere negative but by a counter affirmative, consisting of a substitute for decision by war in the form of decision by proof and reason."

WASHINGTON D. C. POST
SEPTEMBER 6, 1925

RACIAL PROBLEMS WILL BE DISCUSSED AT MEETINGS HERE

Association for Advancement
of Negro Life and History
Meets This Week.

AFRICAN BACKGROUND
WILL BE CONSIDERED

Negro in District Before Civil
War, Another Topic on
Two-Day Program.

Harmony between the races through promotion of study of negro life and history in clubs and schools, publication of books and collection of sociological and historical documents on this subject will be discussed by the Association for the Study of Negro Life and History, which will meet in its tenth anniversary session Wednesday and Thursday, at the John Wesley African Methodist Episcopal Zion church, Fourteenth and Corcoran streets northwest.

The African background will be treated at the first session, Wednesday,

day, at 10:30 o'clock. John R. Hawkins, president of the association, will preside. Alain Leroy Locke, colored Rhodes scholar, who has traveled extensively on the African continent, will discuss "Africa, A Neglected Field." He will be followed by Dr. James H. Dillard, president of the Jeanes and Slater funds, who will relate experiences "From Port Said to Capetown."

The annual business session will be held at 1 o'clock, including reports of officers, elections and plans for the ensuing year. Later in the afternoon "The Negro of Today" will be the topic. George W. Cook, of Howard university, presiding. R. Maurice Moss, social investigator, will give an exposition of "The Lung Block of Baltimore," in which sanitary conditions are blamed for tuberculosis among the residents. Abram L. Harris, executive secretary of the Minneapolis Urban League, will discuss "The Condition of the Negro in Pittsburgh" and Ernest T. Atwell, field director of the Playground and Recreation association, will speak on "Community Recreation."

Of special interest will be the Wednesday night session, at which Dr. Carter G. Woodson, director of the association, will preside. William T. Laprade, professor of English and history at Trinity college of Duke university, Durham, N. C., will present a treatise on "The Negro in the District of Columbia Prior to the Civil War." The evening program also includes "The Contribution of the Negro to the History of the South," by J. P. McConnell, president of the State Teachers college, East Radford, Va., and a discussion of "Slavery and Industrialism" by Dr. Charles H. Wesley, of Howard university.

Business development of the American negro will be discussed Thursday morning at 10:30 o'clock, S. W. Rutherford presiding. Members of the Negro Finance Corporation, W. Gomez, W. G. Pearson, and C. C. Spaulding, of Durham, N. C., will present the "Necessity for a Survey of Negro Business." "Why the Negro Business Man Often Fails," and "The New Point of View." A luncheon will be given at noon at the Whitelaw, Archibald H. Grimke as master of ceremonies.

Leading colored members of the fourth estate will offer an exposition of the "Negro Press, Past and Present," at Thursday's afternoon session. Dr. L. H. King will discuss "The Development of the Negro Newspaper," and Robert L. Vann, "The Providence of the Negro Press." Robert S. Abbott, of Chicago, will preside.

Clergymen to Speak.

The final session, Thursday night, will be devoted to the church. Bishop John Hurst, of the African Methodist Episcopal church, presiding. The Rev. William Innes,

of the Lombard street Presbyterian church, Philadelphia, will discuss "The American Pulpit and the Negro." Bishop L. W. Kyles, of the Zion church, will present a paper, "The Negro's Contribution to the Religious Life of America," and Bishop R. A. Carter, of the Colored Methodist Episcopal church, will give an exposition of "What the Negro Church Has Done."

Throughout the session an exhibit of engravings of the antique work of art of Benin, together with rare books and manuscripts, will be presented at 1538 Ninth street northwest. An excursion to historic points in and near Washington will be made Friday morning. The general committee in charge consists of James C. Burlls, B. Price Hurst, J. A. Turner, Kelly Miller, Mrs. L. A. Pendleton and L. R. Mehlinger. Mrs. Coralie F. Cook is chairman of the entertainment committee, assisted by Miss Lucy D. Slowe, Miss Zita F. Dyson, Mrs. Martha A. McAdoo, Miss Nan-nie H. Burroughs, and Miss Bertha C. McNeill.

MAKE PLEA FOR WORLD PEACE

(Editor's Note—This is the first article on the meeting of this great international body as seen by Mrs. Nettie George Speedy, who was sent to Washington by The Chicago Defender that its readers may get first hand information on this gathering. The story of the conclusion of the sessions will be carried in succeeding issues of The Chicago Defender.)

By NETTIE GEORGE SPEEDY

Washington, D. C., Oct. 9.—The delegates to the Interparliamentary union, representing the law-making nations, arrived at the capital of the United States Wednesday evening. Ceremonies, befitting their station in life, were accorded them.

The Marine band played "America" and a company of marines, placed at measured intervals, stood at atten-

tin as the great throng wended its way through the iron gates of the Union station, where a surging mass of humanity pressed forward to welcome them.

The chamber of the house of representatives, gaily decorated with silken flags of the participating countries, was opened up by the government for the use of the conference in recognition of the position of the mixed legislative body. It is the first time since 1856 that the chamber has been used as a meeting place for any body except congress.

Senator McKinley Speaks

The conference proper was formally opened when Senator William B. McKinley, president of the American group, introduced Frank B. Kellogg, secretary of state, who delivered the opening address.

Silence reigned supreme when Mr. Kellogg declared: "It is a notable event when delegates from the parliaments of 41 self-governing nations meet for the first time in convention in the capital in one of the first republics established in the 18th century. It shows that in this remarkable age the attention of the world is centered upon the study of self-government."

"Probably in no period in history has there been greater expansion of democratic government, a more decided trend toward liberal views and a greater awakening of the people for participation in government than since the close of the great war."

"But in spite of difficulties, the last hundred years have revealed a wonderful growth in democratic spirit, in self-reliance and capacity for self-government and in the education of the masses of the people in the duties and obligations incident thereto, and once more the western hemisphere has taken a leading part."

"In no part of the world has progress been greater than in Central and South America. You represent countries with varying economic conditions, many races with widely different political histories and traditions, and one of the prime objects of your organization is, I believe, to further the cause of peace—a noble aspiration which will find sympathy in millions of hearts after the devastation of the great world conflict."

Ambition Causes War

"The principal causes of war are national ambitions, national jealousies and racial hatreds. Knowledge and acquaintance remove suspicions and intercourse softens animosities. Universal peace has been the dream of statesmen for ages, but no one has yet found a specific. The cure must come from the hearts and understanding of the people."

"They must be taught to think in terms of peace; they must realize that there are better means of adjusting international disputes than the arbitrament of war. Arbitration and judicial settlements have a conspicuous place and are powerful instruments for peace. But there must be more than treaties and conventions; there must be the spirit of tolerance and a willingness to submit to arbitration or judicial settlement. How many nations have been plunged into war by a false sense of patriotism!"

"I am aware that one of the questions which has attracted the attention

Limited Authority Wise

They placed in the written Constitution prohibitions upon the powers of congress and in the bill of rights guarantees of liberty for the humblest citizen, irrespective of racial origin or religious belief, as well as for the wealthy and powerful, and by the Constitution itself established a supreme court with full power to protect all citizens in those rights and to declare void any legislative or executive act infringing upon them.

"I know that there are many in this country who are restive under the restraint of these constitutional protections and demand unlimited power for congress, but I believe the experience of 140 years has demonstrated the wisdom of the constitutional provision and I have absolute confidence that the people of the United States will never sweep away those guarantees of liberty."

Senator McKinley followed Mr. Kellogg, making the welcoming address. Deafening applause greeted him as he closed his address in a vehement manner, declaring, "Since we believe in the Interparliamentary union, because of its history, which is secure, because of its purposes, which are clear, and because of its future standing as a challenge to every parliament in the world, we welcome you all, friends of many lands."

Each address, after delivery, had to be repeated in English, French and German. Every man spoke in his own tongue, which was the first time in many years that this had happened. Two translators were necessary for the delivery of each address to all of the cosmopolitan audience.

Sadness was thrown over the conference for a few moments when Senator McKinley announced that it was the anniversary of the burial of the late Theodore Roosevelt, and business was suspended in memory of his passing.

With world peace as his theme, Dr. Paul Lobe, president of the reichstag made an impassioned plea for world disarmament. This was interesting in view of the fact that scattered throughout the room were delegates from every country that engaged in the world war, and some were from nations which only emerged from the tragedy of armed conflict.

"Disarm the World"

"Germany is disarmed; now for the disarmament of the world and real peace. We have been watching eagerly the efforts of President Coolidge to convene here a new parley on world disarmament. We applaud that ideal," declared Dr. Lobe.

"We are grateful for the reparation plan," he added. He was referring to that submitted by Vice President Dawes. He declared that the name of Dawes would always be revered in Germany. "The Dawes plan has established our currency and put our country on its feet again. That, we believe, was a truly great step toward the rehabilitation of Europe."

He was followed by delegate after delegate, speaking in his native tongue, who voiced the desire for world peace. Baron Wittert von Hoogland, president of the labor council of The Hague; Dr. Viktor Kienbock, former minister of finance of Austria; Dr. Fernand Merlin, president of the French group, and Dr. Bronislas Dembinski, repre-

senting the Polish group, were among those speaking for world peace.

The hopes of the advocates of the league of nations attending the conference were shattered when the council of the organization refused to put it on the agenda for discussion and also refused to invite the United States to join it. This came as a fitting finale of the matter, for constant reference had been made to the league of nations throughout the session.

The American group in the council is represented by Senator William Mc-

Kinley and Representative Theodore E. Burton, Ohio. The council, meeting in executive session, registered a triple negative unanimous vote, it is understood, against suggesting the entry of the United States into the league, to express itself as favoring a revision of the league and the adoption by the union of a universal language.

Labor Rebukes U. S.

A bit of spice was injected into the session when Ben Riley, Labor member of the British parliament, protested vehemently the action of Secretary of State Frank Kellogg by excluding Shapurji Saklatvala from this country. He is a communist and a member of parliament from India.

Amid interruptions of applause, Riley said: "A member of this union, whose personal views we are not in agreement with, but who was entitled by every statute and article of the union to be present and participate in the work of this conference, has been prevented from doing so."

"Unless the council of this union can make such arrangements as will enable all its members to enjoy equal rights and to make their particular contribution to the great work for which the union exists, confidences will be destroyed and a great blow struck at the very basis and purpose of the union."

"The controlling majorities come and go, but unless we assure minorities, working within the constitution of the union, the knowledge that they will be treated as colleagues working for a great cause, then the very foundation of our work will be destroyed."

"On behalf of my colleagues, I, therefore, desire to express the hope that the council of the union, at the earliest opportunity, will take every possible means to afford all its members simple and common rights to which they are entitled by the constitution of the union."

The conference, as a body, evinced great interest in the report of Elihu Root, advocating the codification of international laws. Mr. Root was unable to be present and the address, based upon the report was delivered by Representative Burton.

A general discussion followed.

Race Relations Committees Are Highly Praised

President Coolidge Commends South's Efforts for Racial Adjustment

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 2.—In an address before the Interna-

tional Y. M. C. A. Convention in Amsterdam this week, President Calvin Coolidge paid a high tribute to the work of the interracial committees which have been operating throughout the South during the past six years, commending the Y. M. C. A. as a unifying force in religion, industry and race relations, President Coolidge said:

"It was the American Association that established the interracial commissions, which it is generally agreed have been of great importance in the past few years in promoting better understanding and relations between the white people and the colored people. This example has been an inspiration to students of the problem of race relations in all parts of the world."

The interracial movement to which the President referred took form in Atlanta in 1919, with the organization of the Commission on Interracial Co-operation, and spread rapidly through the South, with the organization of hundreds of state and local committees. The purpose of the movement is to promote justice and good-will between the races and enlist them in co-operative efforts for the common welfare. Similar commissions have since been set up in many northern cities, and in a dozen centers in South Africa.

Race Relation - 1925

Delaware.

Meetings, Conferences, etc.,

WILMINGTON D. EVERY EVE

APRIL 16, 1925

INTER-RACIAL COUNCIL

PUBLIC MEETING TONIGHT

This evening at the public library there will be a public meeting on "Tolerance and Intolerance," under the auspices of the Inter-Racial committee of the Council of Churches. Dr. Charles L. Candee, president of the Council of Churches will preside. Rabbi Lee J. Levinger of the Temple Beth Emeth will speak on the subject, "The Psychology of Intolerance," and Mrs. Whitten will also speak. There will be a general discussion at the close of the prepared addresses. Mrs. George Rhoads is chairman of the committee.

The meeting will be open to all, especially to the members of the Council of Churches and it is expected that a large attendance will be present to encourage the work of the committee.

Race Relations - 1925.

Meetings, Conferences, etc.,

Interracial Leaders In Conference Here

Every southern state, except Oklahoma and Arkansas, is represented at the seventh annual meeting of the commission on interracial co-operation which convened here Wednesday morning in Central state committee, headed by Dr. Congregational church for a three-day session. The attendance started off under favorable auspices and with a constructive program, the report showed.

Clark Foreman, of Atlanta, state secretary for Georgia, told of the organization of eight new committees in this state at August, Macon, Thomasville, Columbus and other points, in addition to a number functioning effectively in Atlanta, Savannah, Monroe and other places. The state committee has done effective work relative to the work in the several states. These reports covered a wide range of activities in the interest of better understanding and more helpful relation between the races. J. D. Burton, report of a membership campaign resulting in enrollment of 4,000 in the interracial league of that state, the building and maintenance by interracial effort of a hospital for Negroes at Bristol; a \$35,000 Negro school building program in Obion county; a new Colored high school at Brownsville; assistance in securing from the legislature an appropriation of \$160,000 for the state Negro normal at Nashville; a successful crime-prevention campaign in Memphis, and many other activities of state and local interracial committees.

For Alabama Mr. Burton reported reorganization of the state committee and renewed activities of a number of local groups, notably those at Mobile, Montgomery and Selma.

Selma Group Active

The Selma committee, said Mr. Burton, composed largely of leading business men, has put on a campaign for \$20,000 for the employment of Negro farm and home

General.

Make 1926 Lynchless Year

Federal Council Of Churches Fixes Date For
Race Relations Sunday

Detroit.—"While the last year has exceeded all expectations in the development of interracial good will between the white and colored citizens in this country, a striking development has been the growing tension between the races in Northern cities," the Commission on Race Relations reported today at the annual meeting of the Executive Committee of the Federal Council of Churches.

Cleveland, Kansas City and Detroit are mentioned by name. The trouble is attributed to housing.

It is imperative for the churches to take up housing through local commissions, the report urges. "Fourteen lynchings have been recorded this year up to November 15," says the report, stressing that all efforts be directed to making 1926 a "lynchless year." It is pointed out that the victims of mob violence in 1924 and 1925 have been Negroes, "so the matter is now fully a race relations problem."

Race Relations Sunday will be observed this year on February 14 the report states.

Because of migration of Negroes to the North and West, the organization of interracial committees or commissions have been carried from the South to these sections. Northern and Western cities now having interracial commissions include:

Brooklyn, N. Y.; Buffalo, N. Y.; Chicago, Ill.; Cincinnati, Ohio; Champaign, Ill.; Cleveland, Ohio; Danville, Ill.; Dayton, Ohio; Denver, Col.; Des Moines, Iowa; Gary, Ind.; Indianapolis, Indiana; Hartford, Conn.; Kansas City, Mo.; Minneapolis, Minn.; Milwaukee, Wis.; Peoria, Ill.; Philadelphia, Pa.; Quincy, Ill.; St. Louis, Mo.; Toledo, Ohio; Trenton, N. J.; Wichita, Kans.; Wilmington, Del. and Youngstown, Ohio.

Meetings, Conferences, etc.

Anti-Lynching Crusade to Be Pushed to Limit

**Interracial Commission, in
Annual Meet, Makes This
One of Chief Objectives**

MANY OTHER PLANS

**Encouraging Progress Re-
ported From All Parts of
South—The Press Co-
operates Heartily**

ATLANTA, Ga. — An intensive anti-lynching campaign, the promotion of the study of race relations in colleges and schools, and efforts for more adequate school facilities, better housing and general welfare of the colored people of the South, were among the major objectives set for the coming year by the Southern Commission on Interracial Cooperation in a three-day session here. Sixty representative men and women of both races — bishops, secretaries of great church boards, educators, Y. M. C. A. executives, business and professional men, and women prominent in church and club circles — were present from all over the South, all the States except Arkansas being represented.

Notable Colored Personnel.

The colored membership of the Commission was represented by Bishop Robert E. Jones, Bishop George C. Clement, Mrs. Booker T. Washington, President of the National Council of Women of the Darker Races; Mrs. Mary McLeod Bethune, president of the National Federation of Colored Women's Clubs; Mrs. R. R. Moton, Dr. and

Mrs. John Hope, Dr. Isaac Fisher, Mrs. H. L. McCrory, and Mrs. R. S. Wilkinson, all of whom contributed to the program. Miss Eva Bowles of New York and Mrs. M. L. Crosthwaite of Nashville were elected to membership on the Commission. There were present also as visitors a number of distinguished colored leaders, among them being Bishop R. C. Ransom of the A. M. E. Church, Dr. George E. Haynes of the Federal Council of Churches, Dr. A. M. Townsend of the National Baptist Convention, and Dr. Monroe Work of Tuskegee Institute.

Lynching Holds Center of Stage.

The Commission's keenest interest was centered on the necessity of making an early end of the lynching habit, which has been decreasing at a rapid rate during the last three years. The marked decrease in lynching was ascribed largely to the mobilization of Southern women against it, to the condemnation voiced almost unanimously by the press and to special anti-lynching legislation in certain States. The Commission determined to push the crusade more vigorously than ever, by appeals to Governors, Sheriffs and other law-enforcement officers, by efforts to secure additional legislation in certain States, by personal intervention in case of threatened lynchings, and by the cultivation, through the press and in every other way possible, of such a public sentiment as will no longer tolerate mob murder.

College Groups Seeking Truth.

Dr. T. J. Woofter of the Commission's headquarters staff reported that courses in race relations are being given in sixty white colleges in the South, and that there are also numbers of voluntary student discussion and interracial forum groups which are doing fine work. The Commission expressed keen interest in this development and recommended that it be encouraged and promoted.

Clark Foreman, secretary of the Georgia interracial committee, told of recent investigations of model housing projects in Cincinnati and New York and outlined plans now under way for similar projects in the South. The Commission gave hearty approval, feeling that such a movement would meet an acute and long-felt need in many communities.

The suggestion was made that a national foundation be created for the annual award of a worthy prize to that person making the most important contribution in the realm of race relations. The plan was enthusiastically received and

will be worked out, if possible. It was felt that such awards would greatly stimulate the movement for right racial adjustments.

Encouraging Reports.

Encouraging results were reported from nearly every quarter. J. D. Burton told of fine educational progress in Tennessee, a successful campaign against crime in Memphis, and reorganization of the interracial work in Alabama. From Texas Mrs. Jessie Daniel Ames reported the effective efforts of interracial committees in preventing a threatened race riot in one critical situation and in allaying serious friction in another, in addition to the usual work along the lines of Negro education, community betterment, etc. Mrs. C. P. McGowan of Charleston reported a most favorable attitude toward the work in South Carolina, where she has recently organized a number of committees and delivered addresses on race relations before many important groups.

R. W. Miles spoke for Virginia and North Carolina, where, in addition to the usual program, the interracial committees are making a special study of housing conditions, with a view to improving them through legislation and otherwise. Mr. Miles noted, also, most encouraging change of sentiment in Mississippi, as indicated by the recent building of splendid high schools in Natchez, Jackson and Meridian, and by the quarter-million-dollar school building program recently set up in Coahoma County. Bishop George C. Clement of Louisville told of effective efforts for better Negro schools in Kentucky and reported a recent case in which the prompt action of interracial groups prevented a threatened lynching. Prof. Leo M. Favrot of Louisiana told of good local work in New Orleans. Shreveport and Lake Charles, as well as by the State committee, and announced plans for organization at five new points.

Press Co-operates.

R. B. Eleazar, director of publicity, reported widespread and cordial co-operation on the part of the press, and exhibited clippings showing that the Commission's news service is being used in 450 papers throughout the nation, with an aggregate circulation of more than 10,000,000. It is believed that the number actually using this service is two or three times as great as these figures indicate.

Dr. M. Ashby Jones of Atlanta was re-elected chairman of the Commission and Dr. Will W. Alex Ransom of the George E. Haynes, of the Federal Council of Churches; Dr. A. M. Townsend of

Anti-Lynching Crusade To Be Pushed To Limit

**Interracial Commission In
Annual Meeting Makes
This Objective**

MANY OTHER PLANS MADE

**Encouraging Progress In All
Parts Of The South; The
Press Cooperating**

Atlanta, Ga.—An intensive anti-lynching campaign, the promotion of the study of race relations in colleges and schools, and efforts for more adequate housing and general welfare of the colored people of the South, were among the major objectives set for the coming year by the Southern Commission on Interracial Cooperation, in three-day session here. Sixty representative men and women of both races — bishops, secretaries of great church boards, educators, Y. M. C. A. executives, business and professional men, and women prominent in church and club circles — were present from all over the South, all the States except Arkansas being represented.

Notable Colored Personnel

The colored membership of the Commission was represented by Bishop Robert E. Jones, Bishop George C. Clement, Mrs. Booker T. Washington, President of the National Council of Women of the Darker Races; Mary McLeod Bethune, president of the National Federation of Colored Women's Clubs; Mrs. R. R. Moton, Dr. and Mrs. John Hope, Dr. Isaac Fisher, Mrs. H. L. McCrory and Mrs. R. S. Wilkinson, all of whom contributed to the program. Miss Eva Bowles of New York and Mrs. M. L. Crosthwaite of Nashville were elected to membership on the Commission. There were present also a number of distinguished colored leaders, among them being Bishop R. C. Ransom of the A. M. E. Church; Dr. George E. Haynes, of the Federal Council of Churches; Dr. A. M. Townsend of

the National Baptist Convention; and Dr. Monroe Work of Tuskegee Institute.

Lynching Holds Stage

The Commission's keenest interest was centered on the necessity of making an early end of the lynching habit, which has been decreasing at a rapid rate during the last three years. The marked decrease in lynching was ascribed largely to the mobilization of southern women against it, to the condemnation voiced almost unanimously by the press, and to special anti-lynching legislation in certain states. The Commission determined to push the crusade more vigorously than ever, by appeals to governors, sheriffs and other law enforcement officers, by efforts to secure additional legislation in certain states, by personal intervention in case of threatened lynchings, and by the cultivation through the press and in every other way possible of such a public sentiment as will no longer tolerate mob murder.

College Groups Seeking Truth

Dr. T. J. Woofter, of the Commission's headquarters staff, reported that courses in race relations are being given in sixty white colleges in the South, and that there are also numbers of voluntary student discussion and interracial forum groups which are doing fine work. The Commission expressed keen interest in this development and recommended that it be encouraged and promoted.

Clark Foreman, secretary of the Georgia interracial committee, told of recent investigations of model housing projects in Cincinnati and New York and outlined plans now under way for similar projects in the South. The Commission gave hearty approval, feeling that such a movement would meet an acute and long-felt need in many communities.

The suggestion was made that a national foundation be created for the annual award of a worthy prize to that person making the most important contribution in the realm of race relations. The plan was enthusiastically received and will be worked out, if possible. It was felt that such awards would greatly stimulate the movement for right racial adjustments.

Encouraging Report

Encouraging results were reported from nearly every quarter. J. D. Burton told of fine educational progress in Tennessee, a successful campaign against crime in Memphis, and reorganization of the interracial work in Alabama, with especially notable results in Mobile and Selma. From Texas Mrs. Jessie Daniel Ames reported the effective efforts of interracial committees in preventing a threatened race riot in one critical situation and in allaying serious friction in another, in addition to the usual work along the lines of Negro education, community betterment, etc. Mrs. C. P. McGowan, of Charleston, reported a most

favorable attitude toward the work in South Carolina, where she has recently organized a number of committees and delivered addresses on race relations before many important groups. R. W. Miles spoke for Virginia and North Carolina, where, in addition to the usual program, the interracial committees are making a special study of housing conditions, with a view to improving them through legislation and otherwise. Mr. Miles noted, also, most encouraging change of sentiment in Mississippi, as indicated by the recent building of splendid high schools in Natchez, Jackson and Meridian, and by the quarter-million-dollar school building program recently set up in Coahoma County. Bishop George C. Clement, of the Georgia interracial committee, told of effective efforts for better Negro schools in Kentucky and reported a recent case in which the prompt action of interracial groups prevented a threatened lynching. Prof. Leo M. Favrot of Louisiana told of good local work in New Orleans. Shreveport and Lake Charles, as well as by the State committee, and announced plans for organization at five new points.

Meetings, Conferences, etc.

Anti-Lynching

Crusade to Be

Pushed to Limit

Inter-racial Commission, in Annual Meet, Makes This One of Chief Objectives

MANY OTHER PLANS

Encouraging Progress Reported From All Parts of South—The Press Co-operates Heartily

ATLANTA, Ga. — An intensive anti-lynching campaign, the promotion of the study of race relations in colleges and schools, and efforts for more adequate school facilities, better housing and general welfare of the colored people of the South, were among the major objectives set for the coming year by the Southern Commission on Inter-racial Co-operation in a three-day session here. Sixty representative men and women of both races — bishops, secretaries of great church boards, educators, business and professional men, and women prominent in church and club circles — were present from all over the South, all the States except Arkansas being represented.

Notable Colored Personnel.

The colored membership of the Commission was represented by Bishop Robert F. Jones, Bishop George C. Clement, Mrs. Booker T. Washington, President of the National Council of Women of the Darker Races; Mrs. Mary McLeod Bethune, president of the National Federation of Colored Women's Clubs; Mrs. R. R. Moton, Dr. and

will be worked out, if possible. It was felt that such awards would greatly stimulate the movement for right racial adjustments. Encouraging Reports. Mrs. John Hope, Dr. Isaac Fisher, Mrs. H. L. McCrory, and Mrs. S. Wilkinson, all of whom contributed to the program, Miss Eva Bowles of New York and Mrs. L. Crosthwaite of Nashville were elected to membership on the Commission. There were present also as visitors a number of distinguished colored leaders, among the being Bishop R. C. Ransom with the A. M. E. Church, Dr. George Mobley of the A. M. E. Church, Dr. E. Haynes of the Federal Council of Churches, Dr. A. M. Townsend of the National Baptist Convention of Tuskgee Institute.

Lynching Holds Center of Stage.

The Commission's keenest interest was centered on the necessity of making an early end of the lynching habit, which has been de-creasing at a rapid rate during the last three years. The marked decrease in lynching was ascribed largely to the mobilization of Southern women against it, to the condemnation voiced almost unanimously by the press and to special anti-lynching legislation in certain States. The Commission determined to push the crusade more vigorously than ever, by appointing a committee to secure additional legislation in certain States, by perment in Mississippi, as indicated by the threatened lynchings, and by the cultivation, through the press and in every other way possible, of a public sentiment as will not longer tolerate mob murder.

College Groups Seeking Truth.

Dr. T. J. Woolter of the Commission's headquarters staff reported that courses in race relations are being given in white colleges in the South, and that there are also numbers of voluntary student discussion and interracial forum groups which are doing fine work. The Commission expressed keen interest in this development and recommended that it be encouraged and promoted. Clark Foreman, secretary of the Georgia Inter-racial committee, told of recent investigations of hotel housing projects in Chicago and New York and outlined plans now under way for similar projects in the South. The Commission gave hearty approval, feeling that such a movement would meet an acute and long-felt need in many communities.

Press Co-operates.

R. B. Eleazar, director of publicity, reported widespread interest in the part of the press, and exhibited clippings of editorial and news service being used in the South. The Commission's plan ander continues as director of the

Anti-Lynching

Crusade To Be

Pushed To Limit

Inter-racial Commission

Annual Meeting Makes

This Objective

MANY OTHER PLANS MADE

Encouraging Progress In All Parts Of The South; The Press Cooperating

Atlanta, Ga.—An intensive anti-lynching campaign, the promotion of the study of race relations in colleges and schools, in this development and promoted.

Sixty representative men and women of both races — bishops, secretaries of church boards, educators, business and professional men, and women prominent in church and club circles — were present from all over the South, all the States except Arkansas being represented. The plan was enthusiastically received and will be worked out, if possible. It was felt that such awards would greatly stimulate the movement for right racial adjustments.

Notable Colored Personnel

The colored membership of the Commission was represented by Bishop Robert F. Jones, Bishop George C. Clement, Mrs. Booker T. Washington, President of the National Council of Women of the Darker Races; Mrs. Mary McLeod Bethune, president of the National Federation of Colored Women's Clubs; Mrs. R. R. Moton, Dr. and Mrs. Isaac Fisher, Mrs. H. L. McCrory and Mrs. S. Wilkinson, all of whom contributed to the program, especially the inter-racial work in Alabama, with Miss Eva Bowles of New York and Mrs. L. Crosthwaite of Nashville. From Texas Mrs. Jessie Daniel Ames reported the effective efforts of the Commission's plan ander continues as director of the

Lynching Holds Stage

The Commission's keenest interest was centered on the necessity of making an early end of the lynching habit, which has been decreasing at a rapid rate during the last three years. The marked decrease in lynching was ascribed largely to the mobilization of Southern women against it, to the condemnation voiced almost unanimously by the press, and to special anti-lynching legislation in certain States. The Commission determined to push the crusade more vigorously than ever, by appointing a committee to secure additional legislation in certain States, by personal intervention in every of threatened lynchings, and by the cultivation through the press and in every other way possible of such a public sentiment as will no longer tolerate mob murder.

College Groups Seeking Truth

Dr. T. J. Woolter, of the Commission's headquarters staff, reported that courses in race relations are being given in white colleges in the South, and that there are also numbers of voluntary student discussion and interracial forum groups which are doing fine work. The Commission expressed keen interest in this development and recommended that it be encouraged and promoted.

Encouraging Report

Encouraging results were reported from the Southern Commission on Inter-racial Co-operation in a three-day session here. Sixty representative men and women of both races — bishops, secretaries of great church boards, educators, business and professional men, and women prominent in church and club circles — were present from all over the South, all the States except Arkansas being represented.

The National Baptist Convention; and Dr. Monroe Work of Tuskegee Institute.

Encouraging results were reported from the Southern Commission on Inter-racial Co-operation in a three-day session here. Sixty representative men and women of both races — bishops, secretaries of great church boards, educators, business and professional men, and women prominent in church and club circles — were present from all over the South, all the States except Arkansas being represented. The plan was enthusiastically received and will be worked out, if possible. It was felt that such awards would greatly stimulate the movement for right racial adjustments.

abled clippings showing that the Commission's news service is being used in 450 papers throughout the nation, with an aggregate circulation of more than 10,000,000. It is believed that the number actually using this service is two or three times as great as these figures indicate.

Dr. M. Ashby Jones of Atlanta was reelected chairman of the Commission, and Dr. Will W. Alexander continues as director of the work.

MAY 1 1925 INTER-RACIAL BOARDS NAMED

Standing Committees Named at Meeting Last Night Presided Over By President Columbus Roberts.

Standing committees for the year 1925 of the Inter-racial Committee were appointed at a meeting last night in the Chamber of Commerce auditorium, over which Columbus Roberts, the president, presided.

Reports of health week programs given during the past week among the Columbus colored people were heard. Health talks have been made in the schools and churches.

The following white committees were appointed by the chairman:

Courts and legal aid: Dr. S. Alston Wragg, chairman; Fuller Mynatt, C. R. Medley, Dr. John A. Davison.

Health and housing: Dr. J. M. Baird, chairman; W. H. Young, Mayor J. Homer Dimon.

Recreation: Mayor J. Homer Dimon, chairman; Miss Lawina Wood, Mrs. Cecil Neil, Herman Julius.

Education: Fuller Mynatt, chairman, Dr. C. R. Jenkins, F. X. Perfumo.

Civics: Herman Julius, Chairman, Rev. W. A. Everhart, Dr. J. A. Baird, chairman, Dr. S. Alston Wragg, J. B. Key, Rev. Robert M. Stimson.

Executive committee: Dr. S. Alston Wragg, chairman; Dr. J. M. Baird, Mayor J. Homer Dimon, Fuller Mynatt, Herman Julius, Louis T. Chase.

Publicity: A. B. Richardson, chairman, W. E. Page, Julian Harris.

Similar committees will later be appointed among the colored people.

TELL PROGRESS IN RACE WORK OF STATES

Southern Leaders Plan for Further Activity in Session in Atlanta.

Progress of inter-racial work throughout the South is the principal topic of discussion of the annual meeting of the Commission on Interracial Cooperation, now in session at the Central Congregational Church, 1000 Peachtree Street, N. E., Atlanta, Georgia. The annual meeting was held on one occasion a double lynching was

J. D. Burton, of Tennessee, told of a busy year in that state. He reported a successful membership campaign bringing 4,000 people into the Inter-Racial League; the building of a hospital for negroes at Bristol; new schools in several towns and the appropriation of \$160,000 by the State Legislature for the negro Normal College at Nashville.

Clark Foreman, of Atlanta, described activity in Georgia. He said the state committee had been doing effective work toward raising \$5,000 needed to match a similar sum offered by Julius Rosenwald for the establishment of a colored branch of the State Welfare Department.

Texas was represented by Mrs. Jessie Daniel Ames and South Carolina by Mrs. C. P. McGowan. Both told of the organization of committees and of increasing the scope of the work.

Other state representatives who described activities in their sections included R. W. Miles, for Virginia, and North Carolina; Francis Harmon, of Jackson, Miss.; Bishop George C. Clements, of Kentucky, and Professor L. M. Faurot, of Louisiana.

The convention will remain in session until Friday.

NEW YORK CITY WORLD
MAY 3, 1925

RACIAL RELATIONS FOUNDATION PRIZE IS AIM OF NEGROES

National Project Is Referred to Committee at Co-operation

Commission in Atlanta

By Lester A. Walton

Among the subjects discussed and favorably acted upon at the seventh annual meeting of the Commission on Interracial Co-operation, held April 22, 23 and 24 in Atlanta, was that of creating a national foundation for the annual award of a prize to the person making the most important contribution to the movement for the right adjustment of racial relations.

The suggestion was made by Dr. Plato Durham of Emory University, Oklahoma, who thought the proposed award conference. Mrs. Jessie Daniel Ames, who should be put upon the same plane as the Nobel Prize or the Wilson Memorial. The matter was referred to the Executive Committee with instructions to work out a feasible plan. The annual meeting was held in the Central Congregational Church and attended by representatives of both races. The personnel was a fair cross section of the best leadership of the South. Dr. M. Ashby Jones, prominent in church and club circles, presided. The program was in charge of Dr. Will W. Alexander, director of the commission. Discussions were characterized by the usual frankness, the white and colored members dispassionately talking right through every situation and reaching harmonious agreement.

An intensive and many-sided campaign for the eradication of lynching was agreed upon. The commission pledged itself to do all in its power to encourage officials in upholding the law, to take all possible steps for the prevention of mob violence, to obviate as fully as possible the legal delays which are so often given as an excuse for lynchings, to emphasize the fact that "the usual crime" figures in only about one-fourth of the lynchings, and to make every effort to stimulate a healthy public sentiment on the subject. A plan is under consideration for awarding medals to Sheriffs who protect prisoners from mobs.

Monroe Work, statistician at Tuskegee Institute, who has been keeping records of lynchings for years, referred to the marked increase of public and editorial condemnation of lynching, the passage in a number of States of effective anti-lynching legislation and the increased vigilance of officers in protecting prisoners from mobs. All these factors, he said, have contributed to the rapid decrease of mob victims in the past few years. Perhaps the most powerful factor has been the vigorous condemnation of lynching by groups of influential white women in nearly every Southern State.

R. B. Eleazer, publicity director for the commission, commended the newspapers of the South for the important part they have played in the promotion of better race relations, and particularly in helping to bring about the decrease of 70 per cent. in

lynchings since 1922.

Dr. T. J. Woolter jr., research secretary of the commission, gave an interesting account of the study of race relations in white colleges of the South. Courses in the subject are being given in some sixty colleges. There are also numbers of voluntary student discussion and interracial forum groups. Dr. Woolter outlined plans for an intensive survey of Negro conditions in selected Southern counties and also for a study in thirty selected cities of segregation in all its forms.

Every Southern State except Oklahoma was represented at the conference. Mrs. Jessie Daniel Ames, organizer of the Texas League of Women Voters and its President for several years, reported activities of the interracial committees in the Lone Star State, which met with a number of delicate situations. On one occasion a double lynching was threatened. Mrs. C. P. McGowan of Charleston, South Carolina, told of the recent organization of committees in various communities. She has carried the inter-racial message to many of the leading white colleges.

R. W. Miles related activities in Virginia, North Carolina and Mississippi. New high schools for Negroes have been built at Natchez, Jackson and Meridan, Miss. and a \$250,000 building program is being carried out in Coahoma County. This encouragement by Francis Harmon of Jackson, Assistant State's Attorney.

Race Relations-1925.

Meetings, Conferences, etc.

Georgia.

INTER-RACIAL PROGRAM

AT FIRST A. B. CHURCH

On Sunday afternoon at 4:30 o'clock

the inter-racial musical program pre-

sented by William S. Glover, will be

held at First A. B. church, Frank

lin Square. A special feature will be

the numbers rendered by guests artists

from the Lutheran and Independent Pres-

byterian churches. The program is as

follows: *Bible*

Chorus

"Let Us Cheer the Weary Traveler"

"The Heaven Resound" Chorus

Piano solo—"Sister from Loch" Wm.

Thompson. *2-5-25*

Solo—Mrs. R. M. Smith

Violin solo—Mr. A. E. Scott

Solo—Mrs. N. L. Neve

The T. Deane Chorus

Prelude—Mrs. C. M. Wells

Solo—Miss Tom L. Greene

Reading—Mrs. Ada Scott Dunbar

Aira from Lucia Di Lammermore—

Mrs. M. H. Floyd

Negro Folk Song—Chorus

Aira from Wooley's Cantata—Willie S.

Glover

"Send Out The Light" Chorus

FEDERAL COUNCIL HAS

RACIAL CREED

Church Commission Speaks

Out Against Lynchings,
Discrimination And Injus-
tice

FULL BROTHERHOOD URGED

Cooperation Between Vari-
ous Denominations Is Aim-
ed At

A new social creed for
churches calling for legislation
against lynchings, the elimina-
tion of discrimination and re-
moval of color, creed or racial
barriers in religious practice,
was set forth by the recent
meeting of the Federal Council
of Churches, held in Atlanta.

The social creed of the churches
is an attempt to point out certain
consequences which would follow
for our social life if we were to take
Jesus in earnest and make His so-
cial and spiritual ideals our test for
community as well as for individual
life. *Abolish Discrimination*

"4. Into racial relations means:

(a) The same protection and

rights for other races in America
that we ourselves enjoy, especially
legislation against lynching.

(b) Eliminating racial discrimi-
nation, and substituting full brotherly
treatment for all races in America.

(c) The fullest cooperation be-
tween the churches of various races,
even though of different denomina-
tions. *2-7-25*

(d) Special educational and social
equipment for immigrants, with gov-
ernment bureaus.

"5. Into international relations
means:

(a) The removal of every unjust
barrier of trade, color, creed and
race, and the practice of equal jus-
tice for all nations.

(b) That the old methods of se-
cret diplomacy and secret treaties
are today unnecessary and un-Chris-
tain.

(c) That all nations should asso-
ciate themselves permanently for
world peace and good will, that war
should be legally outlawed, and that
differences between nations should
be settled in an international court.

(d) That any dishonest imperia-
lism of selfishness must be replaced
by such genuine disinterested treat-
ment of backward nations as to con-
tribute the maximum to the welfare
of each, and of all the world.

RACIAL COMMITTEE FORMED

Augusta Group Will Work Along Con-
structive Lines

AUGUSTA, Ga., Feb. 22.—At a
meeting of forty representative citi-
zens held in the rooms of the board
of commerce, a local committee on
race relations was formed, with Geo.
B. Barrett as chairman and Mrs. L.
H. Charbonnier as secretary. A co-
operating colored committee was cre-
ated at the same time, headed by
Principal Lucy Laney, of Haines In-
stitute, with Dr. G. W. Stoney as
vice chairman.

It was decided that monthly meet-
ings of the committee should be held
for work along constructive lines, in-
cluding the provision for colored peo-
ple of more adequate schools, recre-
ational facilities, and better court
conditions. Committees were ap-
pointed on health and housing, edu-
cation, courts and legal aid, civics
corrective and charitable institutions
and recreation.

THE INTER-RACIAL WORK

The action of the Macon Ministerial Asso-
ciation Monday in creating in Macon a Com-
mittee on Race Relations should and doubt-
less will meet with general approval and
support. Naturally the case for such a com-
mittee as voiced by the ministers was based
chiefly on humanitarian and Christian con-
siderations. The Negro's need for better op-
portunities to develop into safe and useful
citizenship; the white man's obligation as the
more advantaged race to see that this need
is met; the Christian compulsion to uni-
versal good will and helpfulness—these were
naturally and properly the chief reasons ad-
vanced by the ministers why such an effort
should be made by the best people of Macon.

But in this case, as in every other, duty
and expediency go hand in hand. The best
interests of the white people of Macon them-
selves will be served by an active and ef-
fective Inter-racial Committee. As Dr. Wal-
ter Anthony pointed out in the meeting, the
welfare of the two races is largely inter-
dependent. The health of the white people
is threatened by unsanitary living conditions
among the Negroes—as he said, "flies, mos-
quitoes and germs know no color line."

Low moral or educational or economic
standards on the part of one race inevitably
affect the other unfavorably.

Raising the level of either race just as
inevitably reacts favorably upon the other.

For example, right now in the State of
Georgia there are thousands of acres aban-
doned, hundreds of farms lie vacant. With
fair treatment and intelligent leadership, the
white people could remedy this situation.
The Negro is best adapted by training and
inclination to farm life. With proper farm
demonstration and educational help, the
population of over a million Negroes in this
State could be turned into literate, efficient
farmers. Our land would bloom with the
greater prosperity it deserves and the coffers
of our banks would tend more largely to ex-
pand with the savings of a people who had
learned thrift by education.

The local committees will find work to do
—in smoothing out differences, improving
conditions, promoting understanding and dis-
seminating good will—work that will help
everybody and hurt none.

Such a committee can do much to make
our city a cleaner, safer place in which to
live, and to unite our citizenship in loyal
effort for the common welfare.

Then, too, the inauguration of inter-racial
efforts in Middle Georgia, and the enlarge-
ment of these activities throughout the State.

will be an assurance to the other sections
of the country that the right-thinking peo-
ple of Georgia are actually and constructively
working for justice and peace and good
relations between all peoples in this State.
The importance of such is well pointed out
today by Thomas W. Loyless in his article
on the importance of a State and community
having a good name and reputation. Of
course, the most important thing is to have
a good character, but the one accompanies
the other.

BETTER EDUCATION AND HOUSING URGED FOR STATE NEGROES

Improved educational advantages
for negroes, better housing condi-
tions, establishment of a state insti-
tution for delinquent colored girls
and enactment of legislation to pre-
vent lynchings, were advocated by
the Georgia committee in inter-racial
relations at its annual meeting Tues-
day at the Central Y. M. C. A.

Bishop F. F. Reese, of Savannah
presided, and representatives were
present from various sections of the
state.

E. Marvin Underwood, well-known
Atlanta attorney, discussed the work
of the committee as to its effect in
creating favorable sentiment through-
out the country, while Rev. P. J.
Bryant, pastor of the Wheat Street
Baptist church (colored) declared that
the committee had accomplished re-
markable results in the way of de-
veloping better conditions for negroes
in the south and creating better re-
lations between the races.

The executive committee was in-
structed to work for the enactment
of legislation empowering the gover-
nor to remove any sheriff in whose
jurisdiction a lynching occurs. Such
a law is said to be in effect in Ala-
bama. Colonel A. R. Lawton, of Sa-
vannah, was the principal speaker
during this phase of activity.

Assertions that some counties in
Georgia are diverting to white
schools funds appropriated for negro
education caused the committee to
instruct the executive officers to
make public this information with a
view to correcting such conditions.

Housing conditions among negroes
were discussed by Burr Blackburn
and John A. Manget, it being stated
that negro rental property, while
yielding a relatively high revenue, is
allowed to become almost unfit for
human habitation. Such conditions
will be brought to the attention of
the public and the authorities by the
executive committee.

INTER-RACIAL LEADERS MEET HERE WEDNESDAY

The seventh annual meeting of the
General Commission on Interracial co-
operation will convene in Atlanta at
10:30 Wednesday morning, Feb. 22,
and continue until April 24. More
than fifty members of the commis-
sion from all over the south have
written that they expect to attend.
Many visitors are expected from the
north and east. The meeting will be
held in the Central Congregational
church. *4-19-25*

The commission will review the
work of the past year, as reported by
the headquarters staff and the eight
field secretaries; addresses will be de-
livered by various speakers on hous-
ing, court procedure, law enforcement
and other phases of race relations; and
a general policy for the ensuing year
will be formulated. The commission
has been active during the past year
in all the southern states except Ar-
kansas and Florida, and it is expected
that a wide range of activities will be
reported.

Officers and headquarters staff are
Dr. M. Ashby Jones, chairman; E.
Marvin Underwood, vice-chairman;
R. H. King, chairman of the executive
committee; W. W. Alexander, direc-
tor-general; Mrs. Luke Johnson, direc-
tor of woman's work, and R. B.
Eleazer, educational director. Field
secretaries are: R. W. Miles, Rich-
mond, Va.; Dr. James Bond, Louis-
ville, Ky.; J. D. Burton, Oakdale
Tenn.; Mrs. Maud Henderson, Dr. T.
J. Wooster, Jr., Clark Foreman and
David Jones, Atlanta, Ga.; Mrs. Jes-
sie Daniel Ames, Georgetown, Texas.

This movement which took organic
form in Atlanta in 1919 with the or-
ganization of the general commission
followed by state and local commit-
tees throughout the south, has attract-
ed national attention and is also being
studied with interest abroad. Similar
commissions have been organized in
a score of cities in the north and east.

The method of conference and co-
operation worked out in the south by
these committees is also being tried in
South Africa. Recent visitors to At-
lanta from that country state that Dr.
C. T. Loram, British commissioner of
native affairs, has set up interracial
committees in Capetown, Johannesburg,
Pretoria, Maritzburg, Mairiannhill and
other centers.

INTER-RACIAL MEET OPENS HERE TODAY

Forty secretaries of the national
commission on inter-racial coopera-
tion today will begin a several days'
program of discussion at the Robert
Fulton hotel here. Representatives of
various states in which the na-
tional commission is participating will
take part in the programs. *4-20-25*
Chairman of the Atlanta district of
of the commission's work is Rev. M.

Ashby Jones, R. H. King is head of the executive committee and W. Alexander is director. The meetings at the Robert Fulton will continue until Friday or Saturday of this week.

Interracial

Committee of Georgia Meets

Plans Campaign for Anti-lynching Law, Educational Advance, and Justice in Courts

ATLANTA, Ga.—Enactment of an effective anti-lynching law, provision of a state institution for delinquent colored girls, survey of housing conditions, and the securing for colored people of more adequate educational advantages, better conditions of traveling, and justice in the courts, were by the Georgia Committee on Interracial Co-operation at its recent annual meeting in this city. Sixty members of the committee were present from all sections of the state, both races being represented by leading ministers, educators, business and professional men, social workers and club women. 4-11-25

It was unanimously agreed that the effort for more effective legislation against lynching should be kept up. To this end the executive committee was instructed to have a suitable bill drafted and to work for its passage.

Unfair discrimination in the distribution of school funds was brought to the attention of the committee by Dr. T. J. Woofter, Jr., of the interracial staff, and the executive committee was instructed to give the facts to the public in pamphlet form and through the press. The need of better housing conditions was repeatedly emphasized and a study of these conditions was ordered, in order that they may be brought to the attention of the authorities and the public.

Bishop F. F. Reese of Savannah, is chairman of the committee and Clark Foreman of Atlanta, is the executive secretary. Rev. P. J. Bryant and Mrs. H. R. Butler, of Atlanta, head the colored sections of the committee. New committees have recently been organized in Augusta, Columbus, and Macon.

INTERRACIAL LEADERS IN CONFERENCE HERE

Every southern state, except Oklahoma and Arkansas, is represented at the seventh annual meeting of the

commission on interracial cooperation which convened here Wednesday morning in Central Congregational church for a three-day session. The attendance, numbering 75 and made up of representatives of both races—bishops, secretaries of church boards, ministers, educators, lawyers, business men, Y. M. C. A. executives and women—are in attendance.

Dr. M. Ashby Jones, chairman of the commission, is presiding, and Dr. Will W. Alexander, the director, is in charge of the organization.

The morning session was devoted to reports by the field secretaries relative to the work in the several states. These reports covered a wide range of activities in the interest of better understanding and more helpful relations between the races. J. D. Burton, reporting for Tennessee, told of a membership campaign resulting in an enrollment of 4,000 in the Interracial League of that state. The building and maintenance of an interracial hospital for a hospital for negroes at Bristol; a \$35,000 negro school-building program in Obion county; a new colored high school at Brownsville; assistance in securing from the legislature an appropriation of \$160,000 for the state negro normal at Nashville; a successful crime-prevention campaign in Memphis, and many other activities of state and local interracial committees.

For Alabama Mr. Burton reported reorganization of the state committee and renewed activities of a number of local groups, notably those at Mobile, Montgomery and Selma. The Selma committee, said Mr. Burton, composed largely of leading business men, has put on a campaign for \$20,000 for the employment of negro farm and home demonstration agents in Dallas county and a general program of community betterment along these lines. In Montgomery, efforts to secure a colored high school are under way. The new Alabama state committee, headed by Dr. Dunbar H. Ogden, of Mobile, has started off under favorable auspices and with a constructive programship. The report showed.

Clark Foreman, of Atlanta, state secretary for Georgia, told of the organization of eight new committees in this state, at Macon, Augusta, Thomasville, Columbus and other points, in addition to a number functioning effectively in Atlanta, Savannah, Monroe and other places. The state committee, he said, has done effective work in connection with the state board of health, and has raised \$2,000 toward meeting an offer of \$5,000 from Julius Rosenwald for the establishment of a department of colored work in the state board of welfare. Miss Rhoda Kaufman, secretary of the welfare board, was present and gave enthusiastic support to the plan. The committee is working also for better negro housing and for more effective anti-lynching legislation.

Mrs. Jessie Daniel Ames, secretary for Texas, reported activities of Texas interracial committees in meeting several tense situations, one of which threatened a double lynching.

Mrs. C. P. McGowan, of Charleston, chairman of the South Carolina state committee, told of the recent

organization of committees in Spartanburg and Rock Hill, and of reorganization at Charleston and Beaufort.

R. W. Miles reported broad activities for Virginia and North Carolina, and also work on a model housing bill to be presented to the next Virginia legislature. Mr. Miles also reported reorganization of the work in Mississippi, where he said a rapid and favorable change in sentiment is taking place.

Francis Harmon, of Jackson, Miss., assistant state's attorney and secretary of the state interracial committee, was present and confirmed Mr. Miles' survey of present tendencies in that state.

For Kentucky, Bishop George C. Clements, of Louisville, made an optimistic report of the work of state and local committees in securing better schools, playgrounds and other public utilities, and in preventing a threatened lynching near Glasgow. Professor L. M. Fauriol, of Baton Rouge, spoke for Louisiana, telling of the plans of the state committee for a negro normal school and for better health conditions, and telling of effective local work in New Orleans. Shreveport, Lake Charles and other places. In New Orleans the chamber of commerce is cooperating. An interesting story of the spread of the interracial idea and plans to the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People in the North and Eastern cities was told by Dr. George E. Haynes, of New Orleans, secretary of the church federal council commission on race relations.

The story of the mobilization of southern women in the interracial movement was told by Mrs. Luke Johnson, of Atlanta, the commission's director of woman's work, who described the processes by which the plan of interracial study and work was being carried down through the various denominational organizations to thousands of local groups of women.

Churches Cooperating.

Representatives of the organized Methodist, Presbyterian and Baptist Disciples women were present and pledged the cooperation of their several bodies. Nine great church bodies of women are thus affiliated with the commission and have official representation in its membership.

The commission will meet at 4 o'clock this morning, at which time the further reports of the staff will be heard. The afternoon session meets at 2:15. The public is invited to attend all sessions.

Churches Cooperating.

Representatives of the organized Methodist, Presbyterian and Baptist Disciples women were present and pledged the cooperation of their several bodies. Nine great church bodies of women are thus affiliated with the commission and have official representation in its membership.

The commission will meet at 4 o'clock this morning, at which time the further reports of the staff will be heard. The afternoon session meets at 2:15. The public is invited to attend all sessions.

Churches Cooperating.

Representatives of the organized Methodist, Presbyterian and Baptist Disciples women were present and pledged the cooperation of their several bodies. Nine great church bodies of women are thus affiliated with the commission and have official representation in its membership.

The commission will meet at 4 o'clock this morning, at which time the further reports of the staff will be heard. The afternoon session meets at 2:15. The public is invited to attend all sessions.

Churches Cooperating.

Representatives of the organized Methodist, Presbyterian and Baptist Disciples women were present and pledged the cooperation of their several bodies. Nine great church bodies of women are thus affiliated with the commission and have official representation in its membership.

The commission will meet at 4 o'clock this morning, at which time the further reports of the staff will be heard. The afternoon session meets at 2:15. The public is invited to attend all sessions.

INTERRACIAL CONFAB SKIPS JIM CROW LAW

Atlanta, Ga., May 1.—With a passing glance at the lynching evil and a careful and studied avoidance of the great problem of Jim Crow institutions, a convention of commissions on interracial co-operation was held in this city this week. Young college men and women took the lead in discussing such questions as "inter-racial health programs."

Meeting in a city of Jim Crow street cars, arrived by Jim Crow trains, the convention sent no letters to railroads and sought no means of alleviating the unjust humiliation of discrimination.

Discuss Lynching

The tremendous strides made by the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People in rousing the public conscience to the lynching evil, and in forcing the Dyer bill to the embarrassment of the white South was reflected in the consideration given lynching by the convention. It has been the anti-lynching campaign of the N. A. A. C. P. which has checked lynchings. Credit was given in the convention to "the stand taken by white women of the South" who has "noted with shame that lynching, at one time practiced by the mob only as a punishment for the violation of womanhood, is now resorted to even for robbery, petty crime and no crime, and that this is heralded abroad."

Just what the commissions themselves had done comparable to the statistical and publicity work of the N. A. A. C. P., or the pushing of the Dyer bill, was not clearly brought out. Nor was the future anti-lynching program.

Club Women Meet

Co-operation of southern white clubwomen with Race clubwomen in better health programs, sanitation and home building and better educational facilities were featured in the discussions. White men, it was asserted, were more easily won over than white women, because the white men in business met the representative Race men more frequently than did the white women.

The threat of migration has been a most powerful club in stimulating interest in interracial relations. Kiwanis and Rotary clubs have lined up with the work for this reason. The press is gradually being won over, it is asserted. Although the white leaders pronounce the meeting a success, delegates of our Race were still forced to climb into Jim Crow cars en route home.

Thomasville's Racial Committee Is Named

THOMASVILLE, Ga., March 31. Dr. J. T. Culpepper has been made permanent chairman of the interracial committee here and Miss Lucy Lester, secretary of the organization.

The members to serve for the white committee are Miss Lucy Lester, Miss Annie Wright, Miss Mary Hansell, Miss Evelyn Cockrell, Mr. J. T. Culpepper, Mr. Robb White, Jr., Mr. W. A. Pringle, Mr. H. W. Hopkins, Mr. E. R. Jerger, Mr. Hansell Watt, Mr. H. E. Winchester, Mr. S. H. Wolff, Mr. Louis S. Moore, Mr. W. I. MacIntyre, Mr. W. H. Hammond, W. L. Walton, chairman of the colored section, will announce his committee soon.

Meetings, Conferences, etc.,

Annual Award Suggested For Best Contribution In Right Race Relations

Intensified Campaign of Lynching Planned—Dr. Ashby Jones Heads Inter-Racial Commission.

both races. Dr. Plato Durnham paid tribute to the distinguished services of Washington Duke and his sons in the realm of race relations, culminating in the recent gift.

1 A memorial to the late Mrs. John D. Hammond, of Georgia, a pioneer in interracial cooperation and a charter member of the commission, was ready by Mrs. Z. I. Fitzpatrick.

Suggestion that a national foundation be created for annual award of commission were elected: Dr. South-
a worthy prize to that person making Leigh, of Virginia; Alexander
ing the most important contribution Fitchugh, of Mississippi; A. S. Cleve-
in the realm of race relations Fea and, of Texas; E. P. Wharton, of
tured the closing session of the com North Carolina; Dr. Oscar Dowling,
mission of interracial cooperation of Louisiana; Mrs. George Madden
which occurred at noon Friday. The Martin, of Kentucky; E. M. Castle-
suggestion was made by Dr. Platt Perry, of Oklahoma; Mrs. M. J.
Durham, of Emory university, and Crosthwaite, of Tennessee; Miss Eva
was enthusiastically received by the Bowles, of New York, and Walter B.
commission and referred to the ex Wilbur, of Charleston. Dr. Ashby
entive committee for action, Jones, of Atlanta, was unanimously

Dr. Durham proposed that this annual award be put upon the same high plane as the Nobel prizes or the Wilson Memorial. It is felt by the commission that the plan, if perfected and carried through, would greatly stimulate the movement for satisfactory racial adjustments.

Will Fight Lynchings

An intensive and many-sided campaign for the final eradication of lynchings was agreed upon. A survey of this whole subject was given by Dr. Charles Work, the statistician of Tuskegee Institute, who has been keeping the records of lynchings for many years. He pointed out the marked increase of public and editorial condemnation of lynching in the last few years, the passage in a number of states of effective anti-lynching legislation, and the increased vigilance of officers in protecting prisoners from mobs. All of these factors, he said, have contributed to the rapid decrease in mob victims in the last three years.

The commission pledged itself to do its power to encourage officials in upholding the law, to take all possible steps for the prevention of mob violence, to obviate as fully as may be the legal delays which are so often given as an excuse for lynchings, to emphasize the fact that "the usual crime" really figures in only about one-fourth of the lynchings, and in every way to further stimulate a healthy public sentiment on the subject. This comprehensive program was outlined to the commission in a paper submitted by Dr. Isaac Fisher, of Fisk university.

James B. Duke Commended.

The commission adopted a resolution expressing deep appreciation of the great James B. Duke benefaction recently announced, by which Johnson C. Smith university, a colored institution, will receive an endowment of some \$2,000,000, and which also will establish a number of hospitals in which provision will be made for

such reports came from nearly every Fairwold School, space gotten at the quarter. J. D. Burton, Secretary for state fair for Colored exhibits, appropriate Tennessee and Alabama, told of a appropriation saved for anti-tuberculosis successful state wide membership work in Charleston, help rendered in campaign in Tennessee, of gratifying placing Colored demonstration agents, educational progress, (including effective assistance given Voohees School, and titive aid in securing an appropriation legislation in preparation for a state of \$160,000 for the Colored State Normal industrial school for delinquent Col- mal at Nashville, and a \$35,000 Col-ored girls.

ored school building program in Obion County), a successful campaign work as secretary for Georgia, told of against crime in Memphis, \$1,500 the setting up of eight new commit- raised for Colored hospital in Bristol, tees, (at Macon, Columbus, Thomas- and the normal functioning of local ville, Augusta, and other points). of committees in many places. efforts to help finance a Colored de- partment in the State Board of

For Alabama, Mr. Burton reported the reorganization of the state Committee, with a strong personnel. Street paving and fire protection in the Colored area, the establishment of a day nursery, and the opening by the city of a playground for Colored children were reported as recent achievements in Mobile. The committee organized a few weeks ago in Selma has set out on a county wide program for improvement of the condition of Negroes, and is assisting in a campaign to employ Colored farm and home demonstration agents for the county.

Mrs. Jessie Daniel Ames told of the effective efforts of Texas interracial committees in preventing a threatened race riot at Orange and in allaying friction in Dallas regarding residential segregation, of street paving and transportation in Houston, and of a housing survey in Dallas, in addition to the usual work along the lines of Negro education, community betterment, etc. Valuable service was rendered Fairview School by saving for it many thousands of dollars which the recent legislature was about to cut from its budget.

Mrs. C. P. McGowan, of Charleston, reported a very favorable attitude toward the work on the part of the best people of South Carolina, where she has recently organized a number of committees and delivered addresses on race relations in the colleges and before other important groups. Help in a number of enterprises has been rendered by state and local committees—a supervising teacher provided in Charleston, renewal of legislative appropriation secured for

Hi-Y clubs and summer conferences

In the absence of Dr. James Bond secretary for Kentucky, Bishop George C. Clement told of the effective work of the state and local committees along educational lines, including the promise of a Negro junior college from a bond issue soon to be voted for in Louisville, a \$40,000 swimming pool is now being built for the Colored people of Louisville as result of the Interracial committee's efforts, while Colored agencies are participating in the Louisville community chest to the extent of \$60,000. Bishop Clement reported also the prevention of a lynching near Glasgow by timely appeals to the officers and the public.

cial antilynching legislation. A Prof. Leo. M. Favrot, Chairman of the Louisiana state committee, told of good local work in New Orleans by the state committee two years ago. A colored nurse placed on the staff at State Board of Health in Shreveport and Lake Charles, resulting in better understanding and more adequate public facilities for colored people. A colored nurse has been added to the staff of the State Board of Health; a widespread housing survey has been made and the facts given to the public. A bill providing for a state normal school for negroes, which was fostered by the interracial committee, was passed by the last legislature with but three dissenting votes, but was vetoed by the Governor.

R. W. Miles, Secretary for Virginia, because of lack of funds. Interest in North Carolina and Mississippi Negro education is growing rapidly speaking for Virginia, reported as in Louisiana, said Mr. Favrot. The assistance rendered in financing Virginia state committee is planning at an Virginia Union University, the effort to early date the organization of five a get the Manassas School taken over, new points.

Woman's Work.

Mrs. Luke Johnson, director of woman's work, told of the steps being taken by the woman members of the Commission, most of whom are in key positions in churches and club circles, to pass the interracial program of study and work down through all their organized groups. More than a thousand interracial committees of women were reported by the representatives of the Southern Presbyterian and Southern Methodist Women's Missionary Societies. These committees are working along a great many lines of social service and community welfare, particularly as related to Colored women and children. There were present also representatives of the organized women of the Congre-

Reports from the Field.

If the meeting justified the method of conference as a prerequisite to understanding, the reports of progress which it brought to light justified also the method of cooperation for the achievement of concrete results.

gational, Baptist, and Disciples de be awarded sheriffs who protect their
ominations, all of whom reported ef prisoners from mobs was heard with
orts to effectuate similar plans i approval and will be worked out if
heir respective organizations. possible.

Students Seeking Light.

Dr. T. J. Woofter, of the Commis and exhibited clippings showing that
sion's headquarters staff, reported the Commission's news service is be
that courses in race relations are be ing used in 450 papers throughout
ing given in sixty white colleges ir the nation, with an aggregate circu-
the South, and that there are als clation of more than 10,000,000. It is
numbers of voluntary student dis- believed that the number actually
ussion and interracial forum groups using this service is two or three
which are doing fine work. The Com- times as great as these figures indi-
mission expressed keen interest incate.

this development and recommended Dr. M. Ashby Jones of Atlanta was
that it be encouraged and promoted. reelected chairman of the Commis-

Plans were announced for a thor-sion and R. H. King chairman of the
ough study of segregation in thirty Executive Committee. The following
cities, to be made in cooperation new members of the Commission were
with the Committee on Social and Re-elected: Dr. Southgate Leigh, Alex-
igious Surveys and directed by Dr. ander Fitzhugh, A. S. Cleveland, E.
Woofter, who will devote a year to P. Wharton, Dr. Oscar Dowling, Mrs.
his work. This will be the first sci-George Madden Martin, E. M. Castle,
entific study of segregation ever berry, Mrs. M. L. Crosthwait, Miss
made and the results are expected to Eva Bowles, Walter B. Wilbur.
be of great value.

The suggestion was made that a na-
tional foundation be created for the annual award of a worthy prize to
that person making the most impor- tant contribution in the realm of race
relations. The plan was enthusias-
ically received and will be worked
out, if possible. It was felt that such
awards would greatly stimulate the
movement for right racial adjust-
ments.

Antilynching Crusade.

The Commission's keenest interest
was centered on the necessity of mak-
ing an early end of the lynching habit,
which has been decreasing at a rapid
rate during the last three years. The
marked decrease in lynching was
ascribed largely to the mobilization
of Southern women against it, to the
condemnation voiced almost unani-
mously by the press, and a special
antilynching legislation in certain
states. The Commission determined
to push the crusade more vigorously
than ever by appeals to governors,
sheriffs and other law enforcement
officers, by efforts to secure additional
legislation in certain states, by per-
sonal intervention in case of threat-
ened lynchings, and by the cultivation
through the press and in every other
way possible of such a public senti-
ment as will no longer tolerate mob
murder. A suggestion that medals

R. B. Eleazer, director of publicity
reported widespread and cordial co-
operation on the part of the press

and the Commission's news service is be-
that courses in race relations are be ing used in 450 papers throughout
ing given in sixty white colleges ir the nation, with an aggregate circu-
the South, and that there are als clation of more than 10,000,000. It is
numbers of voluntary student dis- believed that the number actually
ussion and interracial forum groups using this service is two or three
which are doing fine work. The Com- times as great as these figures indi-
mission expressed keen interest incate.

this development and recommended Dr. M. Ashby Jones of Atlanta was
that it be encouraged and promoted. reelected chairman of the Commis-

Plans were announced for a thor-sion and R. H. King chairman of the
ough study of segregation in thirty Executive Committee. The following
cities, to be made in cooperation new members of the Commission were
with the Committee on Social and Re-elected: Dr. Southgate Leigh, Alex-
igious Surveys and directed by Dr. ander Fitzhugh, A. S. Cleveland, E.
Woofter, who will devote a year to P. Wharton, Dr. Oscar Dowling, Mrs.
his work. This will be the first sci-George Madden Martin, E. M. Castle,
entific study of segregation ever berry, Mrs. M. L. Crosthwait, Miss
made and the results are expected to Eva Bowles, Walter B. Wilbur.

THE NEW GROWTH of tolerance and liberalism among
college students has been so swift even in the South
that it is a shock to come upon the opposite spirit in ar
issue of the *Emory Wheel*, published at Emory University.
Georgia. Hearing that members of the faculty and some
students—the Y. M. C. A. was under suspicion—had invited
a few Negro students of Morehouse College to a meeting at
Emory to discuss the work of the Inter-Racial Commission,
the entire law school passed protesting resolutions. They
pointed out that a similar meeting had been held in April,
that the "line of separation" between black and white must
be held unwaveringly, and they demanded that the "enter-
taining" of Negroes on the campus be ended. Whether the
doors of Emory are henceforth to be slammed in the face
of all effort toward decent race relations is not announced
in the *Emory Wheel*. But it is mournful to think that this
law-school body, unanimously on the side of intolerance,
should be men in whose hands lies the hope for future jus-
tice and fair dealing for the Negro in Georgia.

INTERRACIAL LEADERS OF STATE IN SESSION

Education, justice in the courts,
protection from mob violence, cour-
teous public service, and the right
racial attitudes, were among subjects
discussed at the annual meeting of
the Georgia commission on inter-racial
cooperation, held Wednesday morning
and afternoon at the Central Y. M.
C. A. More than 50 representative
men and women were present, most
of them from out of town.

Bishop F. F. Reese, of Savannah,
occupied the chair, and brief addresses

or reports were made by Bishop
Reese, Rev. Robert White, of Thomas-
ville; Judge S. B. Adams and Mrs.
A. R. Lawton, of Savannah; W. D.
Ellis, of LaGrange; H. H. Hunt, of
Fort Valley; Dr. Willis King, of Valter
B. Hill, Miss Rhoda Kaufman, Mrs.
W. A. Albright, Rabbi Marx, J. R.
Boyd, David Jones, E. Franklin Fra-
zier, Marvin Underwood, and a num-
ber of others.

Clark Foreman, executive secretary
of the Georgia commission, made a
general report of its activities over
the state, and reports were heard from
Atlanta, Americus, Athens, Augusta,
Fort Valley, Macon, Monroe, Savan-
nah, Thomasville and Waycross, rel-
ative to the work of local interracial
committees in those cities. Efforts in
the interest of anti-lynching legisla-
tion, better schools, adjustment of in-
terracial difficulties, study of prison
conditions and juvenile courts, street
improvements, legal aid, and other
lines of activity were reported. R. B.
Eleazer, educational director of the
general commission, told of the fine
interest manifested by the press of
Georgia, particularly in the anti-lynch-
ing campaign.

W. D. Ellis told a story of the
Valley Waste mill, at LaGrange, a
cotton mill which uses negro labor
almost exclusively. "The negro is the
most adaptable worker in the world,"
said Mr. Ellis, "and can be made
either the best or the worst, depending
on how he is managed."

Dr. Willis King, of Gammon semi-
nary, emphasized the need of develop-
ing a "better popular attitude" toward
negroes, including a recognition of the
fact that they are of real value to the
south, and that they are human be-
ings, entitled to be regarded as such,
and not to be looked upon with ill will
and contempt."

Bishop Reese closed the meeting
with an appeal for "loyalty to the
ideals of justice and Christian democ-
racy and for hope, faith, and a wil-
lingness to suffer, if need be, for the
attainment of those ideals."

Marietta, Ga., Cobb County Times

SEP 24 1921

Mrs. Henderson To Speak On Inter-Racial Work

Mrs. Maud Palmer Henderson, of At-
lanta, who is in charge of the Woman's
work for the Georgia Commission on
Inter-racial Co-operation will speak at
the First Methodist church, Monday af-
ternoon, at 4:00 o'clock.

The Commission which Mrs. Hender-
son represents has accomplished great
good in the state toward establishing a
sympathetic basis of co-operation be-
tween the races particularly the white
and negro races; and it will be that
phase of the work as touching the lives
of women and children that Mrs. Hen-
derson will discuss on Monday.

Mrs. Henderson comes to Marieta at
the invitation of the Inter-racial Com-
mittee of the Woman's Missionary So-
ciety of the Methodist church and as
her work is mutual with the women of

all denominations in the city, it is de-
sired to make of this an inter-denomina-
tional meeting.

Rev. H. H. Jones, Presiding Elder of
the Marietta District, will conduct the
devotional and Circle No. 1, of which
Mrs. J. Glenn Giles is chairman, will be
in charge of the program and will serve
light refreshments at the close of the
meeting in order that the women of the
city will be given an opportunity to meet
Mrs. Henderson personally.

All women of Marietta are cordially
invited.

Race Relations - 1925.

Meetings, Conferences, etc.

PICKENS SPOKE TO STUDENTS AT CHICAGO UNIV.

(By The Associated Negro Press)

Chicago, Ill.—Dean William Pickens, field secretary of the N. A. A. C. P., and a staff contributing editor of the Associated Negro Press, was the speaker before the Liberal Club of Chicago University recently. It was an interesting event, and afforded a new opportunity for those studying the subject, to get a close-up of the new ramification in American college life of studying the problems of race adjustment.

Mr. Pickens' subject was "The Relationship of White and Colored Races in America." For more than an hour, in his inimitable way, Mr. Pickens poured facts and figures into the minds of the group of college students, professors and visitors present. He used keen and unimpaired logic, and when this served his purpose best, followed it with humorous ridicule, so that some of the deepest convictions of some people seem outrageous.

"There is no way for one group to separate itself from the other, and the people of Mississippi and Georgia cannot rise higher than the colored people of the state. It is folly to think they can be separated. Even in slavery times, the whites were slaves to the slave system."

Following his address, Mr. Pickens answered many questions propounded to him by the auditors. All of them were answered with frankness and clearness. It is being very generally agreed that one of the largest contributions to a better understanding of the people of America is found in the new attitude of practically all of the colleges hearing the colored American side from people within the group.

University Of Chicago Student Becomes First Pres. of Interracial Group

B. E. Mays Heads Student Organization Composed of All Races—White Girl Champions His Election.

CHICAGO, Ill., July 3.—On last Friday, B. E. Mays, graduate student and formerly a graduate of Bates College and teacher at Morehouse College, was elected the first president of the Chicago University Inter-racial Discussion Group, a body composed of more than forty students of all races (mostly white), who are members of the University.

Miss E. Harris Goldsmith, white, for a long time active in having a temporary organization at frequent intervals meet to discuss problems of race relationship permanent, and supported the Negro student as its first president.

At the close of the meeting, an announcement was made that Dean William Pickens would make the initial address to the group on July 3.

LYNCHING IS PROBLEM OF RACE RELATIONS

Chicago, Ill., Sept. 2.—Speaking here before the National Negro Medical Association today, Dr. George E. Haynes, secretary commission on the church and race relations, said "The lynching problem has now become a problem of law and good will in race relations. In 1922 there were 51 Negroes and 6 whites victims of lynching. In 1923 there were 29 Negro and 4 white victims. In 1924 there were 16 victims, all Negroes, and to date in 1925 there have been 11 victims, all Negroes. As one of the imperative problems for better race relations the church must demand a lynchless land in 1926."

Illinois.

Evanston, Nov. 10 and 11; Peoria, Nov. 12, and 13; Danville, Nov. 15, and 16; Quincy, Nov. 17, and 18; Decatur, Nov. 19, and 20; Champaign, Nov. 22, and 23. A conference planned for Springfield has been postponed because the community chest campaign is scheduled for the date selected. It is possible that there may be a shift in the dates in one or two of the towns.

In each city there will be a review of local conditions and a discussion of a program of work to be carried on by a permanent interracial committee. Each city will select its own committee. Initiative and responsibility for local work and organization are entirely in the hands of the local white and colored leaders.

A team of five persons, of which three will be colored and two white, will visit these cities. The two white members will be Dr. Will M. Alexander, director of the Interracial Commission, with headquarters at Atlanta, and the Rev. Ralph C. McAfee, secretary of the Kansas City Council of Churches. The colored members will be Franklin O. Nichols, associate educational secretary of the American Social Hygiene Association, the Rev. Irving K. Merchant, field representative of the Commission on Race Relations in Illinois, and Dr. George E. Haynes, secretary of the Commission on Race Relations of the Federal Council of Churches.

"Much racial feeling is due to misunderstanding and ignorance," said Dr. Haynes in explaining the plan. "The idea is to get the strongest men and women of the white and Negro groups in each community to sit down and discuss the local situation and devise ways and means of mutual effort to deal with it. After this is done and the facts are faced, the two groups can work together in solving the joint problems. That is the background of the Illinois plan."

TAG SECOND PAGE

FEDERAL COUNCIL OF CHURCHES

ES

Chicago, Nov. 9.—As a step towards radical understanding goodwill and justice, an experiment will be conducted in Illinois by a group of national organizations during the next few weeks. Thousands of persons throughout the country will watch the outcome with interest, say those directing the movement.

The plans call for a series of interracial conferences in cities throughout the state. Churches, social agencies, Y. M. C. A.'s and in two cities chambers of commerce, are taking part. Meetings will be held in six cities in various parts of the state, and it is possible that the conferences will be carried to other cities. If the experiment is successful the same plan, leaders say, will be carried out in other states.

Outstanding men and women of both the white and Negro races will sit down to discuss mutual problems. On the program are such matters as housing, education, health, social hygiene, recreation and church life. As a preliminary to these meetings, the first of which will be held at Evanston on November 10 and 11, the local communities have been making a study of conditions among the colored people and their relations to white people.

The six cities and the dates on which the meetings will be held are:

Meetings, Conference, etc.

DES MOINES TEST TUBE OF PRACTICABILITY OF CHRISTIANITY

Back Way to Apply Teachings of Christ to Every-day Life.

Will Challenge Churches to See That Golden Rule Is Carried Out.

In the City of Des Moines, Ia., last week was started a series of experiments in the application of Christian doctrines to the modern world. This Mid-Western city of 127,000 population is a test-tube into which has been poured the full social program of Christianity as interpreted by a group of young leaders of the Protestant churches.

From all parts of the United States these men who have been thinking in terms of "taking Christ's message out-of-doors," one of them puts it, went to Des Moines for a week in the course of which they reached every section of the community's life. They presented their program to labor unions and legislators, to the schools and colleges, to women's clubs and business organizations. When they finished they had invaluable data in hand by which to judge the receptiveness of modern American life to their interpretation of the social doctrines of Christ.

140 Meetings

They called it "Religious Life Emphasis Week," this broad scale attempt to stress the social implications of Protestantism. The experiment is the outgrowth of a meeting of three citizens of Des Moines held two years ago. Word of it has been sent through all that part of the Middle West.

It is estimated that 140 meetings were held in different parts of the city during the week and at the conclusion a mass meeting of the leading church people of the town was held, at which permanent bodies were established for putting the programs presented by the

speakers into actual practice. The three men from whose coming together this idea grew are Carl C. Proper, magazine publisher; Will E. Tone, President of Tone Brothers Spice Company, and George W. Webber, General Secretary of the Des Moines Y. M. C. A. As a result of their talks on the possibility of making Christianity work more effectively, a group of leading business men of Des Moines were called together. They decided to meet once a week to seek to find out the central teachings of Christ and their applications today.

That group expanded rapidly and after a few weeks, it was decided to bring four religious leaders to Des Moines to address Sunday afternoon meetings for men. The church in which the meetings were held seated 2,200 persons, but many were turned away. Des Moines had shown intense interest in this new method of presenting Christianity and had wanted more.

Following this series, sixty of Des Moines's prominent citizens went together to a camp meeting in the hills fifty miles from the city to consider this one question: "What would happen if we set out seriously to live the full Christian life?"

Range Broadened

It was the question that was posed by the author of "In His Steps" and later by Upton Sinclair, but its range was considerably broadened by these men gathered around their campfires under the shadows of the hills. They brought it to their business life and there were long discussions of how far Christianity could be applied to a competitive system of production and distribution. Then they came to the relations of capital and labor and faced it there. The church in times of war, the church in relation to racial questions, the church and poverty, all these perplexing matters were brought out for discussion that in many instances lasted until well into the night.

Out of this conference came the decision to take to every cross-section of an American community the challenge of what is involved

in the whole Gospel of Christ. In the course of the last nine months the details of this enterprise have been carefully worked out.

The opening address of the week was made by Dr. John R. Mott, General Secretary of the Y. M. C. A. More than 8,000 persons attended this meeting and Dr. Mott's speech was broadcast over WHO, the radio sending station of the Bankers' Life Company of Des Moines.

With Dr. Mott, meetings in geographical sections of the city were addressed by George Sherwood Eddy, associate general director of the Y. M. C. A.; Dr. Henry Crane of the First Methodist Church of Malden, Mass.; Dr. Thomas Graham of Oberlin College; Dr. Alva W. Taylor of Indianapolis, Ind.; Dr. Reinhart Neibahr of Detroit, Mich.; George Haynes, a Negro speaker who is Inter-racial Secretary of the Federal Council of Churches, and Dr. A. Ray Petty of the Judson Memorial Church of New York.

The majority of the members of this group are of pronounced liberal views. Sherwood Eddy's books and speeches on social, international and industrial topics have created widespread comment both in and out of the church. On the question of war he takes a pacifistic stand that has made him the object of attack on many occasions. He has recently returned from a trip around the world during which he devoted himself to a study of industrial and social conditions.

Well Known Here

Dr. Petty is well known to New Yorkers for his work in the congested districts of the lower west side. The Judson Health Centre which cares for some 45,000 persons a year, was begun largely because of his interest in the conditions which prevailed under the shadows of his church on Washington Square.

In addition to general meetings open to all the public, the speakers appeared before the students in Des Moines University and Drake University. Here there were assemblies of the students each day and smaller discussion groups to take up the various problems presented. Arrangements were made for from three to five assemblies in the five high schools and two junior high schools of the city.

Cotton of the National Council of the Y. M. C. A. brought with him several workers to hold interviews with the leading students in regard to their personal problems.

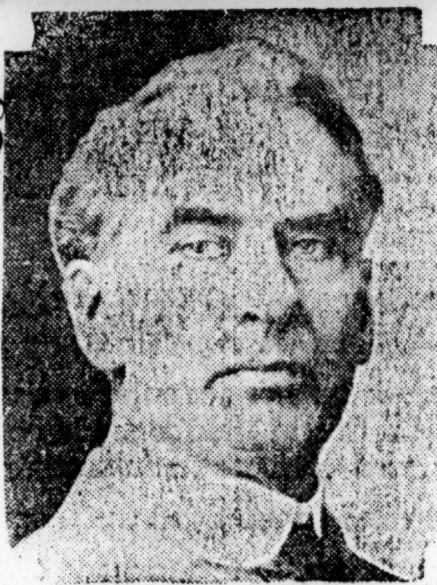
Speakers covered all the civic and business organizations of Des Moines, of which they are about twenty-five, including the Chamber of Commerce, Rotary, Kiwanis, Cosmopolitan, Lions, Carthus, Co-operative, Gyro, Caravan and Women's Civic Clubs. Trades and Labor Assemblies co-operated and a special meeting was held for the workers of the city, while speakers were sent to the various local unions throughout the week. Meetings were held every noon in the largest downtown theater in town for office workers and business men.

The State Legislature, which is now in session, passed joint resolutions asking Mr. Eddy to address both Houses on the general theme, "The Christian Solution of World Problems." Finally there came the mass meeting of leading church members, at which Mr. Eddy summed up the work of the week and at which, too, committees were formed for the avowed purpose of "making exhaustive studies of social, economic, inter-racial and international problems."

"Out of these it is hoped facts will be brought repeatedly to the churches in order to challenge them to greater responsibility in bringing this community and other American cities to the place where they will be literally living according to the program of the Golden Rule and in the spirit of love and understanding."

Mr. Proper, chairman of the local committee, says of this experiment in applied Christianity: "This movement is the beginning of a great crusade, with its ultimate goal the winning of Americans to a life which Jesus characterized as a 'fellowship of brotherly men.' The strength and genius of this movement lies in the fact that while it began in a small way it has now broadened out so that it can be applied to an entire community."

"Science has shown us that what is true in the laboratory test tubes is true in the outside world. Both the church and the layman will gain immeasurably by this experiment. From it should come a new spirit of tolerance, an intelligent approach to the common problems of daily living that so vex us all today."



DR. ALVA W. TAYLOR



GEORGE HAYNES



DR. A.
RAY
PETTY
and TWO of
HIS YOUNGEST
PARISHIONERS

...



GEORGE S. EDDY



CARL C. PROPER

Meetings, Conferences, etc.,

AMITY PROGRAM IN KENTUCKY IS SOLVING ISSUES

THE INTER-RACIAL MOVEMENT

Louisville, Ky., Jan. 29.—The fifth annual State Interracial Conference held in this city in December, went on record with a vigorous recommendation that Negroes be given "a fair share of civic advantages maintained by taxation or controlled by law, such as parks, swimming pools, libraries, hospitals and penal institutions, and on railroads, and that a committee consisting of both groups be appointed in each city to suitably appear before the proper authorities to urge such provisions."

The conference gave large attention to the need of more adequate facilities for Negro education, recommending the enactment of a law to equalize school advantages, and asking that an "A grade" colored teachers' college be established. The conference pledged itself also to work for the establishment of a state institution for feeble minded children, endorsed the movement to open the colored wards of public hospitals to the practice of Negro physicians and nurses, and recommended that the study of Negro history and achievement be made a part of the public school course.

The meeting was attended by some two hundred professional, educational and civic leaders from over the state, the two races being about equally represented. Many able speeches were delivered on education, health, public utilities, the ballot and other timely subjects, the fullest frankness being encouraged with regard to conditions and attitudes. The principal address was that of Dr. R. R. Moton, head of Tuskegee Institute, who made a powerful plea for justice and friendliness before a mixed audience that filled one of the largest white churches of the city. He was given a most appreciative hearing.

In his annual report, Dr. James Bond, director of the work in Kentucky, expressed the conviction that conditions and attitudes are steadily improving in the state, in spite of occasional apparent backsets.

The sixth annual State Interracial Conference has just closed. The public will probably be interested in reading some of the high points in this sixth annual conference, which has become one of the most unique and far reaching gatherings in the state of Kentucky. Representatives, white and colored people met for a frank and free discussion of the theme, "Educational and Health Conditions of the Kentucky Negro in their Interracial Aspects," from towns and cities in the state, some as far remote as Paducah, Henderson, Franklin, Ashland and Covington.

The Friday afternoon and Saturday morning sessions were given over completely to the discussion of health and education of the Negro and to reports of cooperation between the white and colored people in the improvement of these conditions. The Friday night program was given over to addresses by Dr. A. W. Taylor, of Indianapolis, and Dr. C. V. Roman, Nashville, the quartette of Simmons University and Lincoln Institute, furnishing the music.

The following report of the Findings Committee will indicate the practical lines along which the Commission is working:

First—The first requisite for better schools for Negroes in Kentucky is equality in assessment and expenditure for school purposes. The laws which have justified a separate assessment, and which have been applied in some communities have never been tested in the courts, and are probably unconstitutional.

Second—The second requisite for better schools for Negroes in Kentucky is opportunity for higher education, thus supplying a need for competent Negro teachers, and the furnishing of equal educational advantages to all children in the State without regard to race. This should not only include adequate buildings with equally good equipment, laboratory and library facilities, but also

teachers of equal training and receiving equal salaries for the same grade of work.

Third—The third requisite for better schools for Negroes in Kentucky is an equitable distribution and administration of school funds.

Resolved, First—That the Interracial Commission endeavor to procure the testing of the legality of separate assessments and enforcement of the provision of the state constitution which would prevent any discrimination in the expenditure of tax money.

Second—In each community there should be one school board for all schools instead of separate boards for white and Colored schools.

Third—Ample provisions should be made for the higher education of Negroes, and especially the training of teachers.

Fourth—Arrangements should be made for consolidated schools in districts where the sparse population does not warrant local schools. Where transportation daily to high schools is not feasible, laws should be passed authorizing the use of local funds to help pay the expense of pupils who need to live away from home in order to attend high school.

We condemn the violation of law and right practiced by certain local authorities in levying on white taxpayers for white schools to the exclusion of Colored schools, but recommend the broad policy of having uniform public taxation for all public schools. Tax levying on white taxpayers of small towns for white schools alone robs the Colored children of said towns of school facilities and thereby shifts the burden of Negro education upon the county boards of education. This is unjust and detrimental to white schools, because it diverts county funds from the white rural schools to maintain Colored schools in small towns.

The committee endorses the belief that the fundamental teaching of the canons of democracy will wipe out racial discrimination and therefore all race problems.

The committee recommends that the Commission undertakes to arouse interest in provision for hospital practice by Colored physicians and for the training of Colored nurses through

out the state, in both public and private institutions.

The Commission strongly recommends legislation to provide for the adequate care of Colored feeble-minded children.

We highly recommend the work of the State Director and the Executive Committee of the Interracial Commission during the past year, we believe that, whether it always appears on the surface or not, distinct and encouraging progress has been made in co-operation between the two races, and in the advancement of the more backward race. We look forward with increasing hope and confident expectation to the future under such leadership. We congratulate the director and the Executive Committee for the happy arrangement for fair educational provision for Negroes in the use of the recently voted bond issue for the University of Louisville, and we confidently expect great and increasing educational benefit for the Colored population of the city and state.

Signed: Dr. A. E. Thomson, Chairman, Lincoln Ridge; Mrs. Wilson Ballard, Louisville; Mrs. Helm Bruce, Louisville; Col. P. H. Callahan, Louisville; Mrs. L. B. Fouse, Lexington; Rev. J. A. Hill, Louisville; Dean R. K. Massie, Lexington; Mrs. W. B. Matthews, Louisville; H. V. McChesney, Frankfort; Prof. A. E. Meyzeek, Louisville; Mrs. W. J. Piggot, Irvington; Mrs. L. B. Sneed, Louisville; W. H. Steward, Louisville; Miss Alma Schmitt, Louisville; L. N. Taylor, Frankfort; Dr. W. J. Weston, Paducah; Mr. and Mrs. Guss, Lincoln Ridge.

The meeting and discussions were characterized by a spirit of earnestness and Interracial good will which is most encouraging. In the closing moment of the conference the Colored members voted unanimously a resolution of appreciation and commendation of the white members of the conference for the contribution they were making to being about right relations between the races and to improve the conditions of the Colored people of the state and for their spirit of Interracial good will. Not to be outdone a motion was unanimously voted by the white members in appreciation of the high type of Negro

leadership as revealed from year to year in the annual state Interracial Conference and expressing confidence that the elements represented in the Interracial Conference would eventually secure the purpose for which the Interracial Commission was organized.

JAMES BOND, Director.

KY. INTER-RACIAL BODY HOLDS ANNUAL CONF'N.

Educational Needs Of Negroes Of The State Stressed. Aim To Help Race Doctors And Nurses

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Dec. 23.—The sixth annual State Inter-racial Conference, which has just closed here was pronounced one of the most successful held thus far. Questions pertaining to the inter-racial appeal of health and education in Kentucky occupied the principal attention of the Conference.

The Finding Committee made reports on the Educational conditions in the state. The constitutionality of the separate assessment for schools as applied in some communities was questioned, and equality of assessments and expenditures advocated. The acquiring of competent teachers and better school buildings and equipment was advocated. An equitable administration and distribution of schools was also stressed. Resolutions were made that the Inter-racial Commission endeavor to carry out all of the educational changes advocated by the Findings Committee.

Other important resolutions were that the Commission work for provisions for hospital practice for colored physicians and training of colored nurses in Kentucky, and for legislative measures that would make for provisions for the colored feeble minded in the State.

Race Relations - 1925

Kentucky

Meetings, Conferences, etc.,

Challenge To Colored Citizens

Dr. Bond Urges Great Mass Meeting

For Racial Co-operation And Good Will

To the Colored People of the City of Louisville:

One of the finest examples of Inter-racial co-operation and good will that has come to my attention is now being exhibited in Louisville. The white people of Louisville, Protestants and Catholics, Democrats and Republicans, have been engaged for some weeks in an effort to raise \$100,000 for Simmons University, the only institution in the State providing higher education for the Negro. To date the munificent sum of about \$40,000 has been raised in cash or pledges. General Carter, Mr. Swain and others who have been directing this campaign, no wise discouraged, are quietly continuing the effort and have called up the Colored people of the city for their co-operation in this great enterprise.

The Colored people have been asked to assist the white committed in soliciting a large number of white people who have not been reached during the campaign, on the ground that many Colored people in the city have white friends who in all probability would contribute to the University if solicited by their Colored friends. At a mass meeting held during my absence from the city, I was appointed manager of the Colored contingent of the campaign committee, and was led to accept quite as much by the spirit of good will manifested by our white friends as by the urgent needs of the University. I am anxious that the Colored people of Louisville meet in a creditable way the challenge which our white friends have thrown out to us. I call, therefore, upon every Colored person in Louisville who desires to meet this challenge and who counts among his friends a number of white people to meet in a great mass meeting next Friday night, July 27, at the Public Library, Tenth and Chestnut, at 8 o'clock, for the further organization of the campaign.

I call upon every Negro Baptist pastor in the city to be present and to bring his congregation to the meeting, for, while Simmons University is not sectarian in the narrow sense, it was founded and has been fostered largely by Baptist influence and money, and I can not see how

Louisville Baptist ministers and laymen can be indifferent to this tremendous opportunity and crisis.

I call upon pastors and laymen of other denominations, Protestant and Catholic, to be present and help in the organization and the campaign; for Simmons University is Baptist and Oberlin College Congregational, all denominations being welcome to its privileges.

I call upon all Colored people of Louisville, including the members of the Inter-racial Commission, N. A. A. C. P., the Urban League, Women's Federated Clubs, Boy Scouts, College fraternities, civic, fraternal and religious organizations, and business enterprises, to be present or send delegates to the mass meeting next Monday night. I appeal to the Negro's friends among the white people of Louisville who have not yet made contribution in this great campaign to do so at once through Mr. Swain, Dr. Parrish, myself or Colored representatives calling upon them in their homes and places of business, for since the Negro must live very largely to himself in social, religious and educational affairs, he must have prepared leadership of the highest type, such as doctors, dentists, pharmacists, lawyers, ministers, school teachers, business men, etc., and it is well to remember that our doctors, dentists, lawyers and school teachers are required to pass the same examinations that white people are required to pass, and must, therefore, have opportunities for training in these higher branches of knowledge in preparation for leadership.

Let the Negroes of Louisville accept the challenge which our white friends have thrown out to us.

JAMES BOND,

Director Inter-racial Commission and Chairman of Colored Committee

Race Relations—1925.

Meetings, Conferences, etc.,

STATE NORMAL FOR NEGROES SOUGHT

Leo M. Favrot Again Heads Movement To Better Race

More than forty men and women, comprising the state committee on race relations, met in annual session Monday in the rooms of the Association of Commerce, and decided to lend all their efforts toward gaining what they deem certain necessary objectives.

These objectives include a state normal school for negroes, a reformatory for delinquent negro boys, organization of local committees in five strategic centers over the state continuance of the campaign of educational publicity conducted by a committee of New Orleans publicists, headed by Dr. H. M. Bain, and formulation of plans for financing the committee's work more thoroughly.

Professor Leo M. Favrot, of Baton Rouge, chairman of the committee, presided at the meeting. The following officers were elected for the year: Chairman, Mr. Favrot; vice-chairman, Mrs. F. F. Foxley, of New Orleans; secretary, Professor A. C. Lewis, of the state department of education, Baton Rouge. An executive committee of fourteen was appointed, representative of the several groups composing the state committee of fourteen was appointed, representative of the several groups composing the state committee.

A story of negro housing and the high colored death rate from tuberculosis was told by Dr. Oscar Dowling, president of the state board of health.

Principal Fannie Williams of the Jones School said that the chief causes of inter-racial friction are lack of understanding, lack of provision of necessity utilities necessary to safe and decent existence, economic hardships, and unfair discriminations.

Professor J. S. Clark, president of Southern University at Baton Rouge spoke on fairness of attitude. Dr. W. W. Alexander, of Atlanta, director of the Southern Inter-Racial Commission, said that groundless fear stood in the way of racial adjustments.

Others who spoke briefly were Mrs. R. H. Wynn, of Lake Charles

Mrs. W. E. Hinds, of Baton Rouge and Mrs. Jessie Daniel Ames, of Georgetown, Texas.

Professor W. W. Hadnott, who is retiring as colored secretary of the work in Louisiana, was given a hearty vote of thanks and appreciation for the fine service he had rendered the committee.

LOUISIANA PROGRAM

OF NEGRO WELFARE

The Louisiana State Committee on Race Relations in session recently in New Orleans, set the following objectives for the coming year: "Efforts to secure a state normal school for negroes and a reformatory for delinquent negro boys, the creation of a state housing commission, the organization of local inter-racial committees in a number of centers, and continuance of a campaign of educational publicity. Through the committee's efforts, a bill providing for a state normal was passed almost unanimously last year but failed for lack of the Governor's signature."

INTER-RACIAL COMMITTEE ENCOURAGING NEGROES TO GREATER COOPERATION

Louisiana Committee Headquarters in New Orleans

A Louisiana committee on inter-racial relations was recently organized under the auspices of the Southern Inter-racial Commission at Atlanta, Ga., with headquarters in New Orleans, La.

Officers constituting the State Executive Council are as follows: Leo M. Favrot, chairman, Baton Rouge; Mrs. Fred J. Foxley, vice-chairman, New Orleans, La.; A. C. Lewis, secretary-treasurer, Baton Rouge. The Executive Committee is composed of the following: Dr. Osca Dowling, L. J. Darter, S. S. Taylor, Bishop R. E. Jones, I. S. Clark and Dr. W. H. Wethers. In addition, three white and three colored women will be appointed on the executive committee.

The purpose of the organization in Louisiana is to encourage the colored people to become more initiative in taking up and working out projects for the mutual benefit of both races.

The executive committee will focus its immediate attention on five centers as it begins its operations, viz: Baton Rouge, Monroe, Shreveport, Lake Charles and Franklinton. Mr. David Jones, one of our most active

Louisiana.

colored Y. M. C. A. workers from Atlanta, has been employed as field secretary for the Inter-racial Commission and will include these central points in his itinerary. He has lately completed a social survey of these cities, outlining the work to be undertaken therein and has submitted his findings to the committee. In Baton Rouge he recommends the establishment of a playground for colored people and the securing of facilities for a library.

The Baton Rouge Welfare Committee has begun to work actively for the ends sought, with Dr. J. S. Clark, president of Southern University as chairman, being assisted by the following influential men and women: Mrs. W. E. Hinds, Mrs. C. C. Devall, Dr. W. H. Wethers, B. V. Baranco, J. M. Frazier, Mrs. A. G. Reed, Mrs. L. C. McVoy, Dr. A. O. Lyons, Mrs. Ida Givens, Leo M. Favrot, W. S. Homes, Dr. H. G. Morris, J. H. McLaughlin and Miss Mary Ross Lawless.

The committee in Monroe has among its plans the building of a new school and park for colored people in that city. The committee is as follows: E. L. Nevill, Rev. Frank Trip, C. C. Bell, M. J. Foster, Dr. A. H. Johnson, Mayor Bernstein and T. O. Brown, superintendent of schools.

Those who compose the committee at Lake Charles are: Mrs. R. H. Wynn, Rev. T. H. Hampton, R. C. Renaud, J. S. Cattey and Ward Anderson.

The members of the committee at Franklin are: Mayor Lauve, Mr. Bonlioux, Cyrus H. Walker and A. H. Jackson, principal of colored schools.

The Shreveport committee has for its immediate object the securing of a park for colored people. Its members are: Miss Abel Bliss, Mrs. J. T. Anderson, Rev. J. M. Carter, W. N. Blanton, C. E. Byrd and M. L. Collins. Mr. Blanton, secretary of the chamber of commerce, has pledged the support of that body for the undertaking.

Meetings, Conferences, etc.,

WHITE WOMEN OF SOUTH TO END LYNCHING

over \$1,000,000, he said.

Previous to Dr. Moton's address, dinner was served. President Henry M. Williams presided. Secretary William T. Reid, Jr., made his annual report, showing that the past year was one of the most successful in the club's history.

The Rev. Henry Wilder Foote presented further details in connection with the observance of the centennial celebrations of the founding of the American Unitarian association and the British Unitarian association.

WORCESTER MASS TELEGRAPH

FEBRUARY 9, 1925

So Moton Tells Large
Boston Audience

Boston, Mass., Feb. 27.—Under the leadership of women's clubs and similar organizations, southern white women are determined to end lynching below the Mason-Dixon line. Dr. Robert R. Moton, successor to Booker Washington as principal of the Tuskegee Normal Industrial Institute of Alabama, declared in an address on "Racial Relations" before the Unitarian club at the Hotel Somerset on the eve of Lincoln's birthday last night.

"The South wants this reign of lawlessness wiped out and I predict that we will live to see the day when there will be no more such outrages in that section," said the speaker, adding that the attitude toward the Negro has undergone a remarkable change.

Admitting that the problem of race relationship is a most serious one but which can be solved by the co-operation of both groups, Dr. Moton went on to say that "in all seriousness, when Christians say that because people don't look alike it seems to be a reflection on God when they say we can't live together. I say it can be done and it is being done in a remarkable way by the two races in different parts of the country."

The nation owes a great debt, he continued, to the missionaries who have labored with and taught for the last 50 years in the South. "The missionaries have accomplished a wonderful work," he declared.

The departure of thousands of people from the South to the North and Northwest and other sections of the country has also affected the attitude of the South, he said. "I must admit that part of the change is due to economic conditions and considerations."

As another indication of the new era of understanding Dr. Moton referred to the recent action of North Carolina legislature in increasing the appropriation for education by \$4,000,000 more than last year's figures. South Carolina, Alabama and Louisiana each raised their appropriations

RACE RELATIONS IS THEME AT Y

That the colored people understand the white better than the white understand the colored, and that the colored people as a group are the most American of any class in the country, today, were two assertions made by Dr. William Pickens of the National Association for the Advancement of the Colored People, at the Y. M. C. A. yesterday afternoon. William A. Bennett presided at the meeting, which was attended by many white and colored clergymen as well as an audience of laymen.

Dr. Pickens who caused frequent laughter by his witty comment, said that not only had the first Negroes arrived in this country in advance of the Pilgrim fathers but that they were the only race who had an urgent invitation to come. "In fact, the invitation was so urgent that they were not allowed to refuse," he said.

"The colored man knows more about the white race than is true in the opposite respect because he has had to live in a white man's civilization," said Dr. Pickens. "On the other hand the white people are acquainted only with the abnormality of the colored man. The press always differentiates. If a colored man robs a house, he is called a 'negro burglar.' If a white man does the same thing he is just a burglar."

"The two races need to get better acquainted for they must remember that a community is only as strong as its weakest link, he concluded."

A general discussion followed.

Inter-racial Meeting Held

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., April 9—Old-fashioned religious exhortation as preached by the Rev. Silas M. Dupree, pastor of Mt. Calvary church, appealed so strongly to the

white congregation of Carew Street Baptist church yesterday that plans are now being made for more of such inter-race services in the city. It was the first time in the history of Springfield that a colored congregation and a white congregation had joined in a union service.

Because of the illness of the Rev. Cecil J. Hayes, their pastor, the officials of the Carew Street church invited the pastor and his flock to join with them in the Sunday services. "As time goes on," said the Rev. Mr. Dupree, "the tendency will be to forget color and creed and to think more about the great unselfish program which Christ has laid out for us." He said that race distinction in this country is rapidly becoming less pronounced even in the South, from which he came not long ago.

One of the largest congregations of the year attended the services, a big percentage of members of both churches being present. The Mt. Calvary church choir did the singing and they also made a decided hit with the white church members.

TO DISCUSS NEGRO QUESTION

First of 7 Meetings to Be Held Today at Woods Hole, Mass.

The first of a series of seven gatherings at which the solution of the negro problem will be discussed this month at various summer colonies in New England will be held this afternoon at the home of W. Cameron Forbes, former Governor of the Philippines, at Naushon Island, Woods Hole, Mass. Speakers at these gatherings will be Mrs. Henry L. Schmelz, President of the Virginia Interracial Committee; Dr. Anson Phelps Stokes and Dr. James E. Gregg of the Executive Committee of the Hampton-Tuskegee Institutes.

Another meeting will be held tomorrow at the home of Mrs. Oliver Prescott at North Dartmouth, Mass. and on Friday a similar one at the home of Miss Gertrude Parsons in Lenox, Mass. On Sunday, Aug. 9, there will be a gathering at the Congregational Church in Washington, Conn.; on Aug. 12 at the home of Mrs. William Moore in Pride's Crossing, Mass.; on Aug. 20 at the home of Mrs. John S. Kennedy in Bar Harbor, Me., and on Aug. 24 at the home of Mrs. John D. Rockefeller Jr. at Seal Harbor, Me.

NEGRO IS NOT TREATED FAIRLY

Noted Boston Divine
Spoke on "Christian
Neighborliness"

Boston, March 28th.—

At a recently held mid-day meeting at Keith's Theatre, the Rev. George L.

raine of the Federation of Charity and one of the leaders of the inter-racial movements in Boston, made an address of which the following is a part: "America has not treated the Negro fairly. Many a Negro man of 15, 16 or older starts at school ignorant of his ABC. Either he had no school to go to or there was no pressure put upon him by any School Committee to go. Offering him a ramshackled building, a young and ignorant teacher on a mere pretence of a salary, second-hand text-books, ill-adapted curriculum, often a three or four months school year, and pupils on half time at that—this country, especially in the South, has not dealt justly by the Negro in matters of education. Take industry. Not by printed By-laws, perhaps, but practically most Trade Unions exclude the Negro, nor can he readily find employment except in the most menial trades and occupations. The colored graduate from high school or college breaks his heart in seeking a job worthy of his abilities and training, and finding every door shut because he is colored. Take the professions. White physicians, white lawyers, white ministers, serve not only white but colored clients; but white folk disdainfully tell colored doctors and lawyers they must keep to their own race. Does the Negro vote? Look at the voting list in any southern city and see how few there are. A cultured Negro, a school principal, perhaps, is curtly told by the Registrar that he has failed properly to read or interpret the Constitution."

Scientists Disagree

"We, of the white race, boast of our superiority. The Negro, we say, is an inferior being. We treat him as such. We propose to keep him such. We appeal to Anthropologists and Ethnologists to prove to us that the shape of his skull, the kink of his hair, the color of his skin, are sure signs of his racial inferiority. But we try to prove too much, and the scientists dispute each other. Craniology fails, skulls change their shape in different environments, with change of climate and food and manner of life, and some of our greatest men—Voltaire, Immanuel, Kant, Napoleon—have had the wrong shaped skull! Differences of course to be are, but difference doesn't necessarily mean superiority or inferiority, and moreover, there are greater differences between the highest and the lowest in any race than there are between different races."

The Christian Attitude

"How would Jesus deal with the Negro? Well, look at the revolutionary change His life and His teachings made on His disciples. Jews, as they were the proudest race under Heaven, despising all non-Jews, yet they came to accept this simple primary truth

that there was only one family with God. Peter, who never in his life had broken bread with a Gentile, came to realize that there was 'nothing common or unclean' and that 'God was no respecter of persons.' John sees 'a great multitude of all nations and peoples before the throne.' Paul preaches to the aristocratic Athenians that 'God hath made of one blood all nations of men.'

"And the Master, Himself—He, the Jew, did what Jews would not do. He treated all men not only as neighbors but as brothers. He tells this story of the Good Samaritan. Of ten lepers whom He cleansed He notes that only one returned to give thanks and he 'was a Samaritan.' He frequently journeys through Samaria. He talks with the woman of Sychar. He heals the sick daughter of the Syro-Phenician woman. He teaches His disciples to pray to 'Our Father' and bids them 'go into all the world baptizing every creature.'

"In Jesus' sight every man is my neighbor and I must be a neighbor to every man. How shall I treat him? I must love him and follow the Golden Rule. Questions of racial inferiority, instinctive antipathy, cultural differences are wholly secondary and quite beside the point. Negro, Jew, Chinese, each one, is a man, a child of God, my brother. If I am a Christian, I must treat him as such. Treat him on his merits."

Meetings, Conferences, etc.

DETROIT MICH. FREE PRESS
FEBRUARY 9, 1925

DR. HAYNES TALKS ON NEGRO PROBLEM

Says W-y Must Be Found To
Adjust Difficulties.

Dr. George E. Haynes, of New York, a Negro, who holds degrees from many universities, spoke at the Central Methodist church Sunday evening. "There are race problems of various kinds," he said. "On the Pacific coast the people are bitter against the Japanese. In Oklahoma and some of the southwestern states the Indian is the problem. But the greatest problem of all is the Negro.

"All the remedies tried so far have failed. The problem is not likely to decrease in importance as the 4,500,000 freed men have increased to 10,000,000 freemen, nearly 10 per cent of the population. It is likely to grow more pressing by the movement of the negroes from rural to urban districts.

"This movement of the Negroes has been going on for a number of years and they have come to realize their ability to move about and to maintain themselves in new surroundings. They have become conscious of their places as American citizens.

"This is the first time the church has taken up the matter of race relations. With toleration, brotherly love and good will a serious effort must be made to get at the bottom of the problem, and a way found to adjust relations between the races."

Dr. Haynes spoke in the morning at the First Congregational church and in the afternoon at the Y. M. C. A. Monday morning he will address the Detroit Pastors' union. Eight Negro preachers addressed white congregations in various churches during the day.

DETROIT MICH. FREE PRESS
FEBRUARY 7 1925

NEGRO ORATOR TO TALK HERE

George E. Haynes, of New York, To Speak In Interests of Races.

Dr. George E. Haynes, of New York, of the committee on race relations of the Federal Council of Churches of Christ in America, and recognized as one of the leading Negro orators of the country, will make four addresses in Detroit Sun-

day and Monday in connection with the nation-wide "race relations" Sunday.

Sunday morning Dr. Haynes will speak at the First Congregational Church; Sunday afternoon at the Y. M. C. A. and in the evening at the Central M. E. Church. Monday morning he will address the Detroit Pastors' Union at the Y. M. C. A. auditorium. Raymond B. Fosdick, of New York, will also speak to the Pastors' Union, before addressing the mass meeting of the noon luncheon clubs at the Statler Hotel.

8 NEGRO PREACHERS HERE.

Eight Negro preachers of Detroit will address white congregations Sunday in observance of race relations day.

Sunday morning the Rev. Joseph Gomez, of Bethel A. M. E. Church, will speak at Westminster Presbyterian Church. At the same hour the Cass Avenue M. E. pulpit will be filled by the Rev. E. W. Daniels, of St. Matthew's Episcopal Church. The Rev. H. S. Dunbar of the colored Y. M. C. A. will speak at the Northwestern Baptist Church; and at the Temple Baptist Church the preacher will be the Rev. S. L. La Viscount, of Plymouth Congregational Church.

TO FILL PULPITS.

The First Baptist congregation will hear the Rev. R. L. Bradby, of the Second Church. The Rev. Charles A. Hill, of the Hartford Avenue Baptist Church, will speak at the Asbury M. E. Church.

Sunday evening at the Fort Street Presbyterian Church the Rev. Milton Thompson, of St. John's Presbyterian Church, will preach, and at the same hour the Rev. Gloster R. Bryant, of the Hartford Avenue Baptist Church will preach in the Bethel Evangelical Church.

The Rev. M. C. Pearson, of the Detroit Council of Churches, Dr. H. C. Gleiss, of the Detroit Baptist Union, the Rev. William Beal Gantz, of the Presbyterian Church Extension Board, and other denominational officials will preach in the pulpits left vacant by these ministers who are visiting the white churches.

DETROIT IN NATIONS LIMELIGHT IN IT'S RACE TROUBLES, SEEKS WAY OUT, MAYOR APPOINTS MIXED BOARD

(Staff Correspondence for the Associated Negro Press)

Detroit, Mich., Sept. 19.—Let's talk about Detroit. The limelight of public interest is focused on this "City of the Straits," "Fourth City," "Motor City," "Auto City," "Renaissance City," or any other of many names by which it is designated in words and print, here, there, and everywhere.

A doctor purchases a home in a "white neighborhood,"—what does that may mean—crowds gather around it daily; on one specific night there is a fusillade of shots, one white man is killed, a second seriously wounded, the doctor, his wife and nine others, colored, arrested and charged with first degree murder; not a single white arrested.

Mayor John Smith, native of Detroit, seeking re-election this fall, comes out on the following Saturday with a lengthy statement to the commissioner of police, declaring that all citizens must be protected, under the Constitution of the United States, the State of Michigan, and the charter of Detroit. The commissioner is held responsible. The mayor injects a "personal" observation that he hopes, under the circumstances, the thinking colored people will not move into "white neighborhoods." He charges that there is a conspiracy of agitation to defeat him; and charges further that the Ku Klux organization has hired Negroes to work for his opponent, and foment trouble. Twenty-four hours after the mayor's letter appears—even less time—there are placed in mail boxes all over Detroit, an anonymous letter practically calling the mayor a liar, and asking him to present his proof of Negro employment. But, later, it does state that the klan is cut to beat the mayor at any cost.

Mayor a Real Politician

Mayor Smith is a real politician. He is of the Hylan type in New York, and the Thompson type in Chicago. He knows how to "play for position." He has appointed more colored citizens

to office—not necessarily outstanding ones—than any other mayor in the history of the city.

Like Thompson and Hylan, he once "played with the colored boys" in his youth, and there are old timers who call him yet by his first name, "Johnnie," and it goes.

The daily newspapers of Detroit, all of them, come out endorsing the mayor's stand on law and order, and they declared, in unison that there must not be a "race riot in Detroit." Public sentiment is determined on this. Yet, Detroit is in the midst of the most serious crisis of its career.

There has not yet been a real riot in Detroit, as Chicago and Washington know riots, but Detroit is dangerously on the edge of one and there is no question about that. Public sentiment, no doubt, will save the day.

The Kluxers of Detroit seem hell bent on defeating Smith for mayor. His opponent is said to be a Kluxer, although he has publicly denied it. He is a native of Michigan, but not of Detroit. He is supported by the klan openly. He has not repudiated the klan. Draw your conclusions.

Whites of the South, as well as blacks, come to Detroit, New York, Chicago, Cleveland, Pittsburg, Philadelphia, Boston and all other northern centers, may well hearken to conditions in Detroit. The same conditions prevail in all of these centers as prevail in Detroit, and the same forces are at work fomenting trouble. Any of these other cities may be the next in turn.

Twenty years ago there were not 10,000 Negroes in Detroit. Today there are more than 85,000. The majority of them are employed in the automobile industries. It is a serious economic matter with the employers, and they are deeply concerned on this point, as well as for the good name of the city of Detroit. Practically all of the automobile industries employ Negro help. The Henry Ford interests employ the largest number, and pay the highest wage; Ford employs almost 14,000 here in Detroit, with a minimum wage of \$6 a day. Many of

them are foremen and skilled mechanics, and it is the policy to advance the men in any lines for which they are best fitted.

Along with the blacks who have come to Detroit, there have been tens of thousands of whites from the very depths of the South. They have brought with them their hates, prejudices and propaganda. They have them organized and at work 24 hours a day. This is one of the outstanding results of the great migration. There were fourteen southern state societies organized here in the last five years. They have gone into one mighty union called the Southern Society of Detroit, and the new organization is ably officered and financed.

Colored Detroit is not organized, not for the purpose of meeting the responsibilities of these new conditions, with kind. There are, of course, the Urban League, the Y. M. C. A. and N. A. A. C. P., of which Rev. Dr. Bradby is president, pastor of the largest Baptist church, and so on. But there is not that important unified interest working with a vision and an understanding, backed by proper finances.

The business men of Detroit have not even the semblance of an organization. The organizations already in existence work largely along individual lines. There is no clearing house for big things in a big way. It is a real case of "Everybody for himself and the devil take the hindmost."

There is one racial newspaper, the Detroit Independent, which has displayed an amount of independence not usually found under the circumstances. In a current editorial it comes out defying the suggestion of Mayor Smith that Negroes remain out of "white neighborhoods," and takes the position that as American citizens, black people will continue to buy wherever money can be spent, and the places found.

Separate Schools Are Urged

Hard upon the heels of the suggestion of certain white organizations that Negroes be prevented from buying in "white neighborhoods" is the further suggestion from these same organizations that Detroit henceforth establish segregated schools. "This is the natural sequence of laying down," declared one citizen to The Associated Negro Press. "Keep on, they will want separate street cars, separate streets and separate everything," he continued.

Mayor Appoints a Race Commission In this fluid state of racial strife and unrest, in the world's greatest automobile city, Mayor Smith has appointed a race commission to look into conditions and present a report. The

commission is composed of four whites and four colored, all well-known to the people of Detroit.

The chairman of the commission will be Tracy W. McGregor, well known philanthropist; Fred C. Gilbert, president of the Detroit Citizens' League; Jefferson B. Webb, president of the Detroit Bar Association. The Negroes on the commission are W. Hayes McKinney, attorney; Dr. E. A. Carter, Lewis Marshall, a social worker among the employes of the Ford Motor Company, and Walter Stowers, well-known attorney.

Meetings, Conferences, etc.

MINNEAPOLIS MORN. TRIB

MARCH 17, 1925

Inter-Racial Council Will

Give Entertainment Today

Members of the Inter-Racial Service council and the men's division of the Y.M.C.A. will join in presenting an entertainment at 8 p. m. today in the main gymnasium of the central Y. M. C. A. Some of the city's leading artists will present the program.

MINNEAPOLIS MORN. TRIB

Inter-Racial Council to

Hold Patriotic Service

In the Central Y.M.C.A., Tuesday night the Inter-Racial Service council will hold patriotic exercises and a recital.

The artists to perform will be Mme. Annete Yde Lake, mezzo-soprano; the Beethoven string quartet; Richard Lindenhahn, French horn; Engelbert Roentgen, cello; Karl Scheurer, piano and violin; Herman Scheurer, violin, and Mrs. John F. Dahl, accompanist.

The exercises will include an address, "Unblazed Trails in Internationalism," by George E. Goss and the candle and flag ceremony, in which members of the council, who are naturalized citizens, surrender the flag of their country to Miss Columbia who in turn presents an American emblem.

MINNEAPOLIS MINN EVE. TRIB

MAY 14, 1925

Inter-Racial Service

Council Plans Program

A program of national music and folk dances with an address by Dr. Walter E. List, superintendent of the General hospital, will be given by the Inter-Racial Service council at 3 p. m. Sunday in the auditorium of St. Mary's Greek school, Tenth avenue south and Lake street. Following a patriotic candle and flag ceremony, musical numbers will be given by Italian, Greek, Finnish, Norwegian and Ukrainian performers and Danish folk dances by a group of Danish Young People's society.

Race Relations - 1925

Missouri.

Meetings, Conferences, etc.,

WHITE AND COLORED MINISTERS' CONFERENCE

Last Monday morning at the Third Baptist Church at Grand and Washington avenue, the colored and white Baptists organized a conference to meet regularly. There was a good attendance on the part of both colored and white *St. Louis*

The Rev. R. E. Lee, President of the Colored Baptist Union was elected chairman. Rev. Dr. Watson, pastor of Grand Avenue Baptist Church (white) and J. L. Cohron, secretary of the Colored Baptist Ministers' Union, were elected secretaries. The putting on of another *1-16-25* wide simultaneous Soul Saving Campaign among the white and colored Baptist Churches, was decided upon. *St. Louis*

Five white and five colored ministers were appointed *no* as a committee to arrange for the campaign. The colored members of the committee are Revs. R. E. Lee, O. C. Maxwell, J. T. Caston, S. A. Mosely and J. L. Cohron.

The Rev. J. L. Cohron made the address last Monday morning at the Third Church.

Meetings, Conferences, etc.,

Morning World-Gerald.

NEED INCLINATION ONLY

Ten-Day Notice No Longer Hindrance to Marriage.

Lincoln, Neb., June 19 (A. P.)—County Judge Robin Reed announced today that no applications for marriage licenses will be received after tomorrow morning. The new law abolishing the ten-day notice requirement will go into effect July 1, and applications made before that date would be useless and unnecessary, Judge Reed said.

LEAGUE OF GOOD WILL ORGANIZED IN OMAHA

To Unite Loyal Americans of All Religious and Political Creeds.

"ABOLISH INTOLERANCE"

The American League of Good Will, intended as a patriotic organization national in scope, was formed in Omaha Friday at a meeting of representative men and women at the chamber of commerce.

The parent body here is sponsored by a committee of more than 1 hundred Omahans, in response to a proposal by the Rev. Thomas E. Barr, pastor of the Presbyterian church in Osceola, Neb.

The league, Mr. Barr said, is something he has had in mind for twenty-five years. He already has organized a local body in Osceola, which will be a chapter of the newly formed parent body here.

Its object, he explained, is to unite all loyal Americans on a platform broad enough for all religious creeds and political parties, bound together in a spirit of tolerance and good will. It must not engage or be involved in matters of parties or sectarian religion, and there must be no secrecy in the conduct of the organization, according to the constitution adopted.

Pledge of Members.

Its members take a pledge to "deal with my fellow citizens at all times and under all circumstances on the

basis and in the spirit of good will. Especially I will seek fairness and justice in all transactions, and will uphold the laws, and seek redress for my wrongs in lawful ways. I will do whatever is in my power to expel the spirit of intolerance and lawlessness, and to teach true Americanism."

The plan of work contemplates an "educative propaganda," carried on by address and through the press to religious, fraternal, commercial and other organizations, and to the general public.

The work is to be "for the sake of the republic."

A board of control was elected at the meeting, as follows:

Judge A. L. Sutton, president; the Rev. Thomas E. Barr, executive secretary; H. Malcolm Baldrige, vice president; Harry Lapidus, secretary; Howard Kennedy, treasurer; Major General George B. Duncan, W. C. Fraser and J. O. Detweiler.

Mullen Indorses Principles.

"America can hold together only in a family spirit that embraces all its

citizens," said the Rev. M. Barr in outlining the purposes of the league.

Arthur Mullen said he indorsed the league's principles. "This is a day of intolerance in religion, in politics and in business," he said. "It is time we come to a realization that

we all have a great deal in common."

J. R. Cain, jr., Judge Sutton and N. H. Loomis also voiced approval in short talks.

The sponsoring committee of Omahans was announced by the Rev. Mr. Barr as follows:

Carl R. Gray
Walter W. Head
N. H. Loomis
Robert Smith
Rev. Edwin Hart
Jenks
Dr. Stuart B. MacDiarmid
Judge A. L. Sutton
Frank O. Malm
H. E. King
E. J. Phelps
Henry Monsky
Louis O. Nelson
William L. Holzman
Charles Herron
Judge Jas. M. Fitzgerald
Frank W. Judson
John W. Gamble
Dr. H. von W. Schulte
Frederick A. Sedlack
Carl S. Baum
Thomas C. Byrne
Dr. E. C. Henry
Rabbi Frederick Cohn
F. H. Gaines

Ford E. Hovey
H. M. Baldrige
J. E. Davidson
Max I. Walker
Leo R. Wilson
General G. R. Duncan
John L. Kennedy
John H. Beveridge
Judge Charles A. Goss
Judge W. G. Hastings
Judge A. C. Troup
Arthur F. Mullen
Judge Chas. Leslie
Charles Kavanaugh
Allen T. Hupp
Judge L. B. Day
J. O. Detweiler
Clinton Brome
Charles E. Black
W. C. Fraser
L. J. TePoel
Harry H. Lapidus
Leo Bonzeli
Roy A. Swanson
Rev. A. A. DeLarme
J. R. Cain, jr.
John F. McCormick

Mrs. Harvey E. Newbranch
Mrs. Arthur B. Dunbar
Will H. Wood
W. B. Cheek
Gould Dietz
W. E. Reed
E. E. Grimes
A. E. Rogers
H. H. Roberts
E. W. Cahow
Thomas H. Lindley
Dave Rosenstock
W. T. Cox
W. F. Bavinger
Mike F. Gullfoyle
J. G. Martin
T. H. Fonda
E. A. Rose
George E. Mickel
Edwin Dale White
Mrs. F. W. Carmichael
Mrs. H. E. Sumney
Mrs. E. E. White
Mrs. A. F. Mullen
Mrs. Lena Miskowsky

Mrs. A. H. Fethers

Race Relations - 1925.

Meetings, Conference, etc.,

NEW JERSEY CITY N. J. JOURNAL

JANUARY 31, 1925

RACE RELATIONS SUNDAY MEETING IS FEBRUARY 8

Sunday, February 8, has been set apart by the Federal Council of the Churches of America as "Race Relations Sunday" for discussion and better understanding of inter-racial relations problems. This meeting is sponsored by the Y. W. C. A., co-operating with the churches. The First Congregational Church will open its doors for a meeting at 3 p. m. Rev. Albert H. Stanton, pastor of the Bergen Baptist Church, will preside.

Jersey City residents will have occasion to hear two noted speakers, one of the white race and one of the negro race. L. Hollingsworth Wood, president of the National Urban League, one of the trustees of Fisk University, will speak on "Our Opportunity with the Negro." Eugene Kinckle Jones, executive secretary of the National Urban League, says of him, "I doubt whether there is any white man in America who exerts larger influence on the welfare of and helpful thought towards the negro than Mr. Wood."

Mrs. Elizabeth Ross Haynes, author of "Unsung Heroes," who is also the first and only negro representative on the National Board of the Y. W. C. A. will speak on "International Cooperation."

A splendid musical program has been provided, including an octette from Salem M. E. Church, New York City, and two local soloists, Mrs. Rena Jones and Miss Lillian Matthews. The Girl Reserves of the Y. W. C. A. will attend in a body. Tickets of admission are now being distributed through the Y. W. C. A. and the churches.

Lions Consider Race Relations

Loyalty of Colored Race to America Extolled Before Club

"No colored man has ever raised his hand against the American flag," declared L. Hollingsworth Wood, extolling the virtues of the colored race at the weekly dinner meeting of the Lions Club in the Breakers yesterday.

Mr. Wood, the speaker at the meeting, dwelt on "Race Relations," an interesting subject dealing with the affairs mutually concerning the white and colored races.

The speaker further elaborated on the topic by saying: "We do not want the mixed habitues of dives to think out our racial problems for us; what we do want is the constructive thinking of intel-

Mr. Wood has spent thirty years in the study of racial problems and may be quoted as an authority on all matters pertaining to this subject. He is on the committees of the more important research organizations engaged in the study of the races and their problems.

Dr. David B. Allman opened the meeting with the singing of the "Star Spangled Banner," in which the entire assembly joined.

Little banks, in the forms of lions, were distributed among the members to be filled with "conscience money." This bank gets a contribution whenever a member swears or does anything against the well known Golden Rule. The proceeds of the money is to be turned over to the boys of the Jamesburg State Home for Incurable Boys.

Members of the club who gave brief talks were: Joe Wagenheim, "Paying Bills Promptly"; Rev. Louis Wein, "Sharing Charity"; Edward Yard, "Banks for Money"; Albert Bell, "The Need for Making a Will"; Bennett Cramer, "The Wisdom of Owning Your Home"; Sidney Straus, "Keeping a Budget"; Gene Beckman, "Building Loan and What It Does for Us"; W. Elmer Brown, "Service to the Community of Clubs of the Y. W. C. A. and Kiwanis."

ATLANTIC CITY N. J. REVIEW

FEBRUARY 7, 1925

Interracialists Meet Tomorrow

Interesting Innovation Will be
Tried Out at Union Baptist
Temple

New Jersey.

An inter-racial meeting has been planned for tomorrow evening at the Union Baptist Temple of which the Rev. J. P. Gregory is pastor, under the auspices of the Arctic Avenue Branch Y. M. C. A.

This service, which will begin at 8 o'clock, is the observance of Race Relation Sunday, a national movement promoted by the race relation committee of the Federal Council of Churches of Christ, and is meant to promote a better racial understanding. The following program will be carried out: "America"; invocation; introduction; address, "Some Contributions of Negroes to American Art, Literature and Music," by Mary J. Washington; negro spirituals; address, "The Present Provision for Negro Education," Prof. George Johnson; address, "Mutual Interests of the Races in Health and Other Community Welfare," Dr. P. L. Hawkins; solo, selected, William McIntosh, Jr., baritone; address, "What White and Negro Races Owe Each Other in America," Hon. Walter Gill; address, "The Opportunity of the Church in Promoting Better Race Relations in America," A. E. Chamberlain, general secretary of the Y. M. C. A.; remarks by Dr. Gregory and others; singing, "Lift Every Voice," led by I. B. C. Gould and played by Milton Satchell; benediction.

A special invitation is extended to the white people of the city who will get a better understanding of the negro's aspirations and aims.

BROKEN N. J. OBSERVER
FEBRUARY 4, 1925

CHURCHES PLAN FOR RACE RELATION DAY

Race Relation Day has been set apart by the Federal Council of Churches of America to be observed Sunday, February 9. In order to get together both races in Jersey City, a joint committee have arranged for a meeting at 3 p. m., February 8, in the First Congregational Church, Bergen and Boyd avenues.

L. Hollingsworth Wood, president of the National Urban League of the United States, and a member of the Board of Trustees of Fisk University, will speak upon "Our Opportunity with the Negro." Mrs. Elizabeth Rose Haynes, the only colored representative on the National Board of the Y. W. C. A. will speak on "Inter-racial Cooperation." She is the author of "Unsung Heroes." A colored octette from Salem M. E. Church, New York, will sing the negro spirituals Mrs. Rena Jones and Miss Lillian Matthews of Jersey City will render solos.

ROOKER'S EAGLE

MARCH 12, 1925

Joint Interracial Meeting

Dr. S. Parkes Cadman will make an address of welcome in the Central Congregational Church, of which he is pastor, at 8 o'clock Friday evening, March 20, when the Brooklyn Urban League and Lincoln Settlement Association hold their annual joint public meeting there.

Other speakers will be Dr. John Hope, president of Morehouse College of Atlanta, Ga., and Dr. Thomas J. Riley, general secretary of the Brooklyn Bureau of Charities. Music will be furnished by Lyndon Caldwell, pianist, and Alexander Gatewood, the young colored baritone who recently won a \$1,000 scholarship from the Juilliard Music Foundation.

NEW JERSEY JOURNAL

FEBRUARY 5, 1925

RACE RELATIONS DAY.

The question of race relations, in the judgment of many of the leading social economists of this country, is far from the least of the vexing problems confronting us as a people; but the fact that its solution is constantly being approached with greater fairness and finer friendliness all over the land makes us optimistic enough about it. The radicals among the colored people themselves, the fantastic Marcus Garveys and freaks of their kind, have hardly contributed in constructive idealism what Booker T. Washington and Paul Lawrence Dunbar have done, what all the splendid educational institutions for their race are now doing!

Recalling so many of the able colored men and colored women of Jersey City who have made their impress upon the professional and intellectual life of the town, and others who have done their share of the burden-bearing with better grace than most of us, inclines one to the opinion that in this community at least they are not denied admission to our finest aristocracy—and that is the aristocracy of the best service, such as every conscientious citizen must render, no matter what his creed, color or circumstance.

There is one day in the year that our colored friends have asked all of us to visit with them and get their viewpoint on this question. This year it is Sunday, February 8, in the First Congregational Church, Bergen and Boyd Avenues, at 3 in the afternoon, under the auspices of the Young Women's Christian Association, when a company of our own citizens will gather to hear the beautiful Negro "spirituals" sung, and to listen to addresses such as are rarely heard here. Besides one by Mrs. Elizabeth Ross Haynes, who, by the way, is a gifted writer and a member of the National Y. W. C. A. Board, there will be an illuminating discussion of "Our Opportunity with the Negro," by F. Hollingsworth Wood, president of the National Urban League. It will be an appreciated courtesy to spend that afternoon with them.

THOMAS TO N. JERSEY

TELLS RICH WHITE SET WHAT
CONSTITUTES RACIAL GOOD-
WILL

Prof. Neval H. Thomas of Washington spoke before the Chamber of Commerce at Atlantic City Yacht Club, Atlantic City, New Jersey on Thursday night. He took for his subject "Inter-racial Good Will." This body is composed of the richest people of the resort, the proprietors of huge hostels that line the ocean front.

Mr. Thomas told his audience of the value of good will between races, not only to the submerged group, but to the dominant as well. He told them of the aspirations of colored people, and of the vast services they had rendered the nation in all fields of endeavor. "The Colored people in America," he said, "are simply seeking justice and all that the term means. ~~They love the country in which they came even before you of the more favored race. They know no other land, and they want to work out their destiny here. They know that by yielding each man his full civil and political rights, and untrammelled economic opportunity, and equal protection of the laws they will be able to grow to full stature and make their maximum contribution to the common good. If, with half an opportunity we have been able to outstrip other races in taking on the best things in civilization, as we have done in these sixty years, how much more could we have given to our country if we had all of the rights and opportunities willingly accorded to every other group that goes to make up our population?"~~

Continuing he said, "The granting to every man his due is the only solution of the American race problem, and the only hope for inter-racial peace. Good will between the two races who are here to stay is not only noble sentiment but practical business sense. Dividends cannot flow from business in mob-stricken communities. On the other hand property is destroyed. Neither can labor yield its maximum output unless there is an esprit de corps in its ranks, a feeling that is born of fair dealing by the dominant majority."

Race Relations-1925

Meetings, Conferences, etc.,

Columbus, Ga. Enquirer-532

NOV 30 1925

NEGRO AND EDUCATION DISCUSSED AT COURT MEET

At the College Student Conference held in Atlanta, November 6-8, for the purpose of acquainting college students with the international views upon the World Court which is to be brought before Congress December 17, another factor was strikingly apparent, a factor which throws light upon the result of the solution of the racial question by "educating the negro."

In numbers the negro students attending this conference was about equal to that of the white. These negroes, representative of their colleges in Georgia, Alabama, South Carolina, Florida, convened with the white students, actively participating in all questions and entering into all debates on the subject discussed. The spirit displayed by them was the essence of what the negro, educated and helped by the white, might be. They were enthusiastic, interested, but as the kind old Southern gentleman would say, "knew their place." They were the first on their feet to question and from their reports, evidently were more informed on the World Court than many of the white colleges. Remember, these negroes were of the South, educated in the South, by the South. Their splendid appearance was a credit to their birthplace.

In observing negroes in the East, Boston and New York, in the middle West, Chicago and Cleveland, and the South, one is greatly impressed with the visible difference in attitude, position, and characteristic manners of those in the different sections.

The negroes in Boston and New York are for the most part citizens of those states. He has lived there some time and has become educated and northernized. He is completely different from the negro who "went north" to "Nigger Heaven," Chicago, a few years ago. It is that truly uneducated, ignorant southern negro who has just left the South with the idea so unfortunately gathered, thus causing him to estimate himself as in his imagination his "northern brother" does. It is that type of negro who has gnawed upon the nerves of the southerners, and northerners as well. Since the great influx of the colored race and the springing up of "nigger-towns," is the heart of prominent districts in Chicago and other cities, the northerners are giving the South the credit due her. They fully appreciate that the negro belongs to the South and should be in the South.

The educated negro of the South

will be an asset. He will become a useful citizen, and the progress he will make was exemplified by the presence and interest of these college students. Their minds were open, keen and receptive. The propaganda spread in the past years as to interracial contacts and associations will never be tolerated in the South, but the strictly defined feeling which existed in the older generation is waning in its boundaries.

Which call the attention to the significant change in idea of the younger generation. Sitting next to the colored student was the white, at this convention. The two races met from an educational viewpoint and upon a seemingly unbiased basis. The spirit which prevailed between these students might be said was from a broadened, modern, and democratic mind. Perhaps so, but it even bespeaks further. One could almost see the dawn of a new South, a new energy aroused, and was gratified on the first sight of the result of the slogan, "Educate the negro."

TENSE SCENES MARKED WORLD COURT MEETING

Election Of Howard University Girl Percipitates Sectional Row
12-19-25
Baltimore

LOUISIANA UNIVERSITY
FIRST TO WITHDRAW

Conference Accepts And
Refuses Five Times To
Change Its Mind

By LOUIS R. LAUTIER
Washington, D. C.—"I really think that race prej-

udice was dealt a severe blow."

That was the terse comment of Miss Mabel Holloway, senior Liberal arts student at Howard University, whose election as a member of the executive committee of the National Students Federation caused the withdrawal of the Louisiana State University representatives from the federation.

Miss Holloway talked freely about the National Collegiate World Court conference, which was held at Princeton University last Friday and Saturday and at the close of which the National Students Federation was formed. She was a member of the executive committee that planned the world court conference. But she avoided telling about the stirring drama in which she was the principal figure. It was Miss Marion Thompson, a junior liberal arts student and one of the Howard University representatives at the conference who gave a detailed story of the affair.

At the closing session of the National Collegiate World Court Conference at Princeton University last Saturday night, the feasibility of establishing a permanent federation of American students was discussed, and it was decided to form such an organization. The principal officers were elected. G. H. Goodman of Lincoln University was a member of the committee that drafted the constitution.

It was decided to divide the United States into seven regions and to select a person from each region to represent it as a member of the executive committee. Nominations were made by a nominating committee. The delegates had the privilege of making additional nominations from the floor.

The nominating committee nominated Miss Holloway to represent the southern schools on the executive committee. K. C. Kiser, white, of Louisiana State University was nominated from the floor. R. P. Daniels of Virginia Union University called attention to the fact that southern white students already had a representative in the person of P. S. Green of the University of Georgia, who had been chosen vice president of the federation. Mr. Daniels declared that a colored student should be selected in order to link up colored students with the organization. Miss Holloway was elected.

After the selection of representatives from the other regions, Mr. Kiser told the gathering that he

thought that the purpose for which he had come had been defeated, and he withdrew Louisiana State University from the conference. The conference voted to accept his withdrawal.

Miss Thompson told the conference that she was proud of the fact that she could return to the Howard University campus and tell the students there that an organization had been formed that stood for the principles of democracy in fact and not in theory only.

A representative arose, and in a wave of emotion, stated that the conference had passed a motion, the seriousness of which had not been realized. He referred to the motion to accept the withdrawal of Mr. Kiser. He declared that the secretary should be instructed by a vote of the conference to write the Louisiana State University and express the regrets of the conference that its delegate had found it necessary to withdraw and extend the university an invitation to come back into the conference.

About this time, representatives of southern schools began to realize fully what had happened and opened the fight to oust Miss Holloway from membership on the executive committee.

The first proposition offered was that there should be another election since there was discontent. It was voted down.

The second proposition was that there should be two representatives from the South on the executive committee. It was voted down.

The third proposition was that Miss Holloway should represent colored students and another representative should be chosen to represent white southern students. It was likewise voted down.

The fourth proposition was that Washington be not considered a southern city. This would have disqualified Miss Thompson, but it was voted down.

P. S. Green of Georgia questioned the validity of the election and demanded a recount. He failed in this effort. He then requested the conference to ask Miss Thompson whether or not she wanted a co-worker. The conference would not permit her to answer this question.

During the discussion a Kansas University representative denounced race prejudice. Students from several colleges spoke of the fact that the organization had been formed for the purpose of promoting friendship and good will and that it was faced with its first concrete problem. They urged the organization not to submit to race prejudice. Miss Rachel Dunaway of the University of Texas was among those who supported Miss Holloway and denounced race prejudice.

A Dartmouth College representative declared that if the South was allowed two delegates, he would withdraw Dartmouth from the conference. A Leland Stanford University representative told the

conference that he could not go back to his school and tell the students there that the conference had condoned race prejudice.

When disruption threatened permanent organization, a compromise was effected by the conference voting to have two representatives from each region on the executive committee.

Both Miss Holloway and Miss Thompson spoke in the highest terms of the treatment accorded the colored students attending the conference. They declared that there was no segregation or discrimination and that colored students were treated cordially by all with whom they came in contact.

Among the representatives of colored schools who attended the conference were William P. Stevenson, G. H. Goodman and F. S. A. Johnson, Lincoln University; Misses Mabel Holloway and Marion Thompson and Theodore George, Howard University; C. W. Johnson, Shaw University; C. W. Caldwell, Morgan College; L. J. Carter, Cheney State Normal; R. A. G. Foster, Livingstone College; Charles W. Florence, Virginia Normal and Industrial Institute; R. P. Daniels, Virginia Union University; and R. H. Rynum, Rust College.

At the close of the conference, Lewis Fox of Princeton University invoked Divine aid in combating race prejudice.

ELECTION OF NEGRO FAILS TO DISRUPT STUDENT PARLEY

University of Georgia
Man Named To Serve on
Executive Committee
With Negro Girl.

Princeton, N. J., December 13.—(AP) Despite the withdrawal of one southern delegate last night when a negro girl was elected to the executive committee, the National Student Federation, formed at the National Collegiate World Court conference, indicated today that it would continue to function.

The original executive committee of seven members met this afternoon with the four national officers, and announced that the second conference would be

held next fall at the University of Michigan, Ann Arbor.

A letter was sent to K. C. Kizer, representative of Louisiana State university, who withdrew, asking him to reunite with the federation. Kizer's withdrawal came at the height of a flurry which followed the election of Mabel Holloway, negro, representative of Howard university, of Washington, D. C., to represent the entire south on the executive committee.

Although protests from several other universities were made at last night's meeting, the executive committee announced today that no other withdrawal had been made. Before the conference adjourned last night, it was voted to have two representatives from each of the seven districts of the country, and today Charles G. Reaves, of the University of Georgia, was selected to represent the south along with the Holloway girl.

Social Standards.

The executive committee also passed a resolution urging that "artificial social standards as evidenced both in over-emphasized fraternity life and discrimination between individuals on bases other than individual worth," should be done away with in educational institutions.

Officials of the federation, although admitting that the conference hall was in a flurry after the election of the negress, denied today that the adjournment last night indicated a disruption of the federation's planned work. Announcement was made by the executive committee of entrance of the United States into the world court. The poll, which the said was the largest ever held among college students, indicated that 100,943 favored entrance into the court on plans thought to be favorable to the present administration at Washington, and that 7,930 favored entrance on the Senator Borah reservations and 19,805 opposed the court on any plan.

Those favoring the court on other than the Borah reservations voted as follows: 39,701 for the Harding-Hughes-Coolidge plan, 21,738 on the "harmony plan" and 39,504 for the court without designing any reservations.

Four colleges out of 333 canvassed gave a majority against the court. They were: Gallaudet college of the District of Columbia; Galesburg college of Illinois; Coe college of Iowa, and the Virginia Military institute.

The executive committee passed a resolution urging greater exchange of students between eastern and western universities on visiting scholarships, and advocated that the present arrangement of exchanging students with European universities be amplified.

The committee also urged a campaign to oppose the idea that the athletic stadium is more vital than the class room, which it said was widespread in American institutions.

The officers, as selected last night and appointed today, are:

President, Lewis Fox, of Princeton. Vice president, P. S. Green, of the University of Georgia.

Secretary, Miss Margueretta Fleming, of Ohio State university.

Treasurer, John Elliott, of the University of Michigan.

Representatives of the executive committee include:

For southern states: Mabel Holloway, of Howard university, and Charles Reaves, of the University of Georgia.

For southwestern states: Dwight Ingamells, of Washington university, St. Louis, and Miss Rachel Bunaway, of the University of Texas.

The Men Quit, But Women Didn't



Princeton, N. J.—Election of Mabel Holloway of Howard University to the executive committee of the World Court Conference for College Students caused K. C. Kizer of Louisiana State University and Wm. Webb of Brenan University, Gainesville, N. C., both white, to quit.

Miss Holloway was elected to represent the South. The men quit, but the women didn't. Above is shown part of the executive committee and next to Miss Holloway is a girl from Texas.

Photo shows left to right, front row: Harriette Hopkins, of Bryn Mawr, Mildred Worswick, Stanford University; Dorthy Mason, of Wellesy; Katherine Fite, of Vassar College; Marion Breckenridge of Vassar; Marion Lewis, of Mills; Second row: Helen B. Wehmann, Univ. Of Cincinnati; Edith Jones, Wellesley; Mabel Hollowell, of Howard University; Miss Rachel Dunaway, Univ. of Texas; Edna Trull, of Barnard and Marcie Hays of Mills.

Race Relations - 1925

Meetings, Conferences, etc.,

MUCH A-DO ABOUT NOTHING

On last Sunday morning our neighbor, the Atlanta Constitution, announced in a glaring headline, in a front page article, that the National Student Federation formed at Princeton, N. J. last Friday had gone to pieces on a rock, and the rock was a Negro. To quote the Constitution, it said, "Student Federation Wrecked as Negress is placed on Board; race distinction ruins conference; conference breaks up in a row."

Monday morning our neighbor follows up its sensational headline with another front page story to the effect, that "The election of Negro fails to disrupt Student parley;" "University of Georgia man to serve on Executive Committee with Negro girl." Our neighbor made no effort in Monday's paper to explain these contradictory statements, but simply stated them for what they were worth. The person reading the Sunday story and not reading the Monday story would be of the opinion that the conference was wrecked and 500 white men and women quit the conference because they themselves, elected a worthy and deserving Negro woman to membership on the Executive Committee. One reading the Monday story without a knowledge of the Sunday story would wonder what all the noise was about. In the Sunday story the headlines did not cover the text of the article, or state fairly the truth of the situation at Princeton, when it was announcing that Miss Holloway had been chosen as a member of the Executive Committee to represent the South. The Sunday dispatch said two delegates withdrew, but the Constitution said in its Monday story only one delegate withdrew when told that Miss Holloway had been elected to the Executive Committee.

The whole thing is not worth writing about, further than it shows the folly and to what extent

race prejudice will lead a man. In this conference there were quite 300 representatives from the leading Colleges of America, assembled at Princeton, N. J., for the purpose of forming a National Student Federation. Miss Holloway hails from Howard University, Washington City, and because of her superior learning, great culture and wonderful mental and moral equipment, she was elected as the Southern member of the Executive Committee of this great educational movement. One white man from Louisiana, and another from Georgia it seems took exceptions, leaving out all consideration of the woman's worthiness, and blinded by their ignorance, attempted to withdraw from the conference. Their effort was of no avail. The conference went on, the Colored woman was retained and a Texas

white woman rose in defense of Miss Holloway, and said, "she worked with Miss Holloway on the Executive Committee which made plans for the conference, and could testify to her ability." It was simply a question of race prejudice, not one of fitness. The Louisiana delegate who withdrew and was invited back must have felt ashamed of himself when he found himself all alone in the midst of 300 students more or less. His explanation shows how he felt when he said, "I cannot return home and face my people and tell them I voted for a Negro. That is as much to say, I would rather have a weight of ignorance and prejudice about my neck than to vote for character and ability. That character, ability, genius and culture become naught, and counts for nothing in the summary of what men do, when possessed by a Negro. But the spirit of the Conference is hopeful, and holds out great encouragement to the Negro. The lesson the Negro gets from the action of this Conference, is, that worth and ability will in the end triumph over race hatred and intolerance. It was a compliment for

Miss Holloway to be chosen as the lone Southern representative of the Executive Committee, the Committee consisting of seven persons. But we think it was wisdom on the part of the Conference to increase the membership to fourteen and to give the South one Negro and one white member. Some so blinded by prejudice and racial hate undertook to rule Washington City out of the South in order to get rid of Miss Holloway. They attempted the physical impossibility of placing the District of Columbia in the North. Professor Fox promptly ruled the question of location did not enter the equation for the reason the District of Columbia was in the South.

But the point we desire to call the attention of the public to above all others, is, the readiness and willingness of the white press to take from the Negro his achievements and to hold him up to public ridicule and contempt, in order to keep him down. Instead of recognizing Negro achievement, a contribution worth-while, it takes every opportunity to belittle his efforts and obscure his virtues. It is cursedness abominable, and race hatred petrified to refer to Miss Holloway as a Negress. As intelligent as any white woman who attended the Conference, as cultured and as useful as any other delegate, the white press in handling her name calls her plain Mable Holloway, and refers to her personality as a Negress. The word lady, or woman is omitted from her name. This brutal coarseness and ungentlemanly demeanor towards Miss Holloway in no sense detracts from her achievements, or lessens the worth of her character and personality among gentlemen and ladies of culture; but only demonstrates the crude and coarseness of the press which demonstrates their unfitness to wear the honor and esteem which they deny a woman so cultured and refined.

The Negro is given no consideration for his financial and economic contribution to the white press. He

reads it, supports it and is a large part of its clientele, yet the hand that feeds and builds up the press is chopped off in conduct, by the newspapers that it contributes so much to make them great. Our best men and women are treated in the columns of many white papers as alley-bats and inhabitants of the under world, yet in spite of this persecution and misrepresentation the Negro is often seen with his hat in hand, running after a little white boy to pay him five cents for a newspaper whose policy is to belittle him, and lessen in the world his worth and usefulness. But there is a spirit growing in this country which was manifested at the Princeton Conference, that a better day is coming for the black man, and like Miss Holloway, in spite of prejudice, race hatred, and a spirit of intolerance he is coming daily, into his own, and he is going to take heart and lift himself above the prejudice of that element of white men that hate us and seem to dominate those who love us by our own bootstraps. The whole affair at Princeton hardly amounted to a "Tempest in a Teapot"; or it might be better stated, that it was "Much A-Do About Nothing," and the Southerner who finally withdrew, felt ashamed of himself and possibly came back and re-united himself with a conference of culture and Christian precepts.

Student World Court Fight Over Negress Amicably Adjusted

Roanoke, Va., December 28.—(P)—Charles L. Gleaves, of Roanoke, representative of the University of Virginia at the student world court convention held recently at Princeton, received a letter from Lewis Fox, president of the National Federation of College Students, stating that the controversy over the election of a negro to represent the south on the executive committee had been amicably adjusted according to the plan offered by Mr. Gleaves at the convention. He proposed that a negro girl serve separately to represent her race. A new committee was chosen composed of two delegates from each of the seven districts of the country. Charles L. Gleaves, University of Vir-

ginia, and Thomas Green, University of Georgia, are the southern representatives on the committee.

Southern Students Protest Selection

Naming of Negress on New Athletic Board Starts Furore; L. S. U. Upholds Kizer

ATLANTA, GA., Dec. 16.—Student circles in the South continued to seethe today in the furore that has followed the selection of Mabel Holloway, a negro, as a southern representative on the executive committee of the newly organized student conference at Princeton, N. J.

"Vicious protests" of her selection by other southern delegates is predicted by Charles L. Gleaves of the University of Virginia in a statement issued on his return from the meeting. Gleaves said the election of the negro woman was done in haste and a misunderstanding on the part of the delegates.

At the same time Gleaves was issuing his statement, President Tom Boyd of the Louisiana State University, was putting the touch of official approval on the action of Holand C. Kizer, representative of that institution, in withdrawing from the conference.

Gleaves declared that he learned for the first time on his return to the university of his election to a committee post with the Holloway woman, and declared it his intention to remain on the committee until a "sensible settlement" was made in which the two races will be represented separately on the committee.

He attributed her election to the votes of other sections of the United States who voted where only southerners were supposed to vote. He said her election was due principally to a stirring appeal by another negro for representation of the race on the council. A heated debate followed, he said, which resulted in a haphazard compromise.

In upholding Kizer of the L. S. U., President Boyd said his action also had the approval of the faculty and the entire student body of the institution.

STUDENTS VOTE A WORLD COURT ALMOST AS ONE

NEW YORK CITY WORLD
DECEMBER 12, 1925

**Delegates From 245 Colleges
and Universities at Confer-
ence in Princeton Go on
Record Overwhelmingly
After Hot Debate**

**CHOICE OF NEGRO GIRL
NEARLY WRECK'S BODY**

**Two Southern Delegates Walk
Out When She Is Placed on
Executive Committee**

Developments yesterday showing crystallization of sentiment in favor of the entrance of the United States into the World Court and indicating speedy action were as follows:

Representatives of 245 colleges and universities throughout the country voted overwhelmingly in favor of the court at a conference in Princeton, N. J.

From Washington came news that opponents of admission have let it be known they will not resist cloture if Administration leaders desire it. Consequently a vote will be sought by the middle of January.

In a speech in New York, Senator Lenroot of Wisconsin, Administration spokesman, predicted action on the World Court at the present session of Congress.

Student delegates from 245 colleges and universities throughout the country to the National Collegiate World Court Conference at Princeton, N. J., yesterday afternoon declared themselves overwhelmingly in favor of en-

trance of the United States into the World Court on the basis of the so-called Hughes-Harding-Coolidge reservations. The vote was 244 to 6.

The conference, resounding with idealism, was nearly wrecked early this morning, however, on the rocks of race prejudice.

The storm came when Miss Mabel Holloway, Negro delegate from Howard University, Washington, was named a member of the Executive Committee of the new-born National Federation of Students of America, designed to unify student opinion and to permit "the youth in revolt in America" to make its voice heard.

Southern Delegate Quits

The names of C. R. Kiser, a student at Louisiana State University, and Miss Holloway had been offered for the place of Southern representative on the Executive Committee. Miss Holloway was elected. Kiser, lame and supporting himself with a cane, rose to his feet.

"The purpose of my attendance at this conference has been defeated," he said. "I cannot go back to my university and report. I request permission to withdraw from the conference."

His withdrawal was accepted, and, stamping his cane heavily on the floor, he left the hall, slamming the door behind him. Confusion followed his departure. A dozen speakers jumped up, shouting charges of "race prejudice," "race discrimination." Others shouted "Take it easy" and "No reason for excitement."

Lewis Fox, Princeton senior and newly elected President of the federation, rapped with gavel in vain for order. One Southern delegate shouted that both white and Negro representatives of the South should be named. He was howled down.

Fox, almost in tears, finally ended the discussion when comparative quiet had been restored by announcing that it was against all rules at Princeton for a meeting on the campus to con-

tinue after midnight. He then offered a short prayer and the conference adjourned.

The text of the resolution urging entrance into the World Court with the Harding-Hughes-Coolidge reservations was wired to President Coolidge by Lewis Fox and the Executive Committee.

Later, Fox issued a statement which said:

"Believing there is going to be misrepresentation of the spirit of the entire conference, the Executive Committee desires to express the true spirit of the conference. The meeting not only did not end in utter confusion and dissension but was closed by a prayer in which all joined."

It was also determined that the Executive Committee of seven should select seven other members of the committee. A motion to reconsider Miss Holloway's election was overwhelmingly defeated.

Threats of withdrawal from other student delegates from Southern universities were heard as the meeting broke up. Further action may be taken to-day, for most of the delegates will still be in Princeton.

Chairman Swamped

After a morning spent at "round table conferences," the students gathered in the afternoon to go on record with respect to the World Court. Delegate after delegate expressed his opinions, and before a half hour had passed a fog of divergent thought was clouding the meeting.

Harrison Elliott of the Union Theological Seminary, imported for the occasion as an expert in managing meetings, was swamped. He had replaced Lewis Fox of Hartford, Conn., a Princeton senior and the instigator of the conference, as Chairman. For hours the delegates wrangled over just what possible methods of entrance were to be voted upon until the meeting adjourned for dinner without steps toward permanent organization having been taken.

This proved a blow to Felix Cohen, No. 854 West 181st Street, editor of the student paper at the College of the City of New York. Cohen arrived at Princeton yesterday morning with Maurice Pepper, No. 41 Pinehurst Avenue. They were greeted with a measure of surprise by the committee in charge, since Pepper's name had been sent in advance as the official delegate of C. C. N. Y.

Cohen Misses Chance

Cohen, who became a figure on the City College campus through his editorial fight against compulsory military training, explained that Pepper had been selected by the faculty to come to Princeton as the college delegate. When the Student Council, although it expressed confidence in Pepper, heard of this, it designated Cohen to come as the representative of the students. Cohen said President Sidney E. Mezes of the college had forbidden him to come without giving a reason.

So both came, the student editor explained. He demanded to know whether the students or the faculties of American universities are to select delegates to undergraduate conferences. He pointed out that if the National Collegiate World Court Conference was to have any meaning, it should have delegates representing the students. Otherwise, at similar meetings planned for the future, faculty opinion instead of that of "youth in revolt" would be recorded.

During the debate on the form of indorsement of the World Court, Cohen sat in McCosh Hall, where the meeting was held, waiting for a chance to present his grievance. Although he asked later for a vote among the delegates as to whether "our future conferences are to be malfeasances of faculty control or a voice of American youth," the debate on the Court flowed on without further cognizance of his demands.

After the World Court vote he displayed the blue admission card of an accredited delegate and seemed to be satisfied that he had won his point.

Following Cohen's formal admission, a resolution was adopted that delegates to student conferences in America shall be chosen in the future by students, and not by members of the faculty. The delegates also voted to bring into being the National Student Federation of America. This, if the colleges and universities represented at the meeting ratify the organization, is to be an association which will meet at stated periods to discuss problems that affect student life and enable students of America to express a united voice on problems that concern the Nation and the world.

Only one representative from each college voted as an instructed delegate. After the balloting in this way a vote as individuals was taken. This time ten students were flatly opposed to the Court, twelve were for entrance without reservations, 193 favored the Hughes-Harding-Coolidge plan and nine favored the harmony plan.

Herbert S. Houston, member of the American Committee of the International Chamber of Commerce, and Dr. George E. Vincent of the Rockefeller Foundation, addressed the closing session of the conference last night.

Way Cleared in Senate For World Court Action

From The World's Bureau

Special Despatch to The World

WASHINGTON, Dec. 12.—Promise of early action on the World Court resolution in the Senate cheered its advocates to-day. Opponents of admission have let it be known they will not resist cloture if Administration leaders desire it. This attitude of irreconcilables clears the atmosphere and improves the situation in the Senate. A vote will be sought by the middle of January.

A vote for the World Court under the limited cloture rule of the Senate, it is argued, would take two live issues out of the coming Congressional campaign. That is the way Senators see it. If the court resolution is adopted—and there seems to be no question about sufficient votes to put it over easily—then it will be hard to use it as an issue to defeat a Senator, although he opposed it.

A pronounced change of feeling has come in the Senate. The plan now is to get the court proposal out of the way and turn to other matters, thus diverting the minds of the people who are being worked up over various peace projects.

Senator Lenroot, Administration spokesman, said in a speech in New York that he favored cloture if the debate is prolonged. Senator Swanson, Democrat, who is working with Mr. Lenroot, has asserted it should be used after free and full expression on the subject. Senator Borah, leader of

the opposition, is opposed to cloture and thinks talk of its application now is premature.

Polls on sentiment on the World Court resolution, the one introduced by Senator Swanson, show that from seventy-seven to eighty-one Senators can be depended upon to vote for it.

These Senators, who come up next year for re-election, are credited to the opposition: Moses (N. H.), Norbeck (S. D.), Nye (N. D.).

Men and women who have come to Washington to boost the court measure along were optimistic to-day over the outlook. Members of Congress who are used to propaganda campaigns assert they have never seen a more thorough organization than the one behind the World Court. Sentiment from the smallest to the largest community has been crystallized for admission.

Approximately 20,000,000 advocates are at work. Mrs. John D. Sherman, President of the General Federation of Women's Clubs, has called a meeting of representatives here for next week. Sixty-five members will attend.

"The Department of International Relations of the Federation," Mrs. Sherman pointed out, "works for a better understanding between peoples in every way—promotion of the International Court of Justice, the conference method between nations and establishment of women in the consular service."

Leaders of this campaign have taken nothing for granted, but have maintained an unbroken front against opponents. Here is the reason they have given for community action:

"Why, with all this authoritative support of the court throughout the country and in official circles is it necessary to obtain further expression of popular desire upon it?"

"The best answer is that the World Court has already been before the country for several years; that the opponents of the court have been few in number since the beginning, and yet no action has been taken upon it."

"It is almost three years since President Harding first urged Senate action on the World Court in February, 1923."

"Two Presidents and two Secretaries of State have made vigorous recommendations for Senate action on the court."

"Many resolutions concerning the court have been introduced in the Senate."

"But the court has never been debated on the floor of the Senate and a record vote has never been taken."

"The Isle of Pines treaty was before the country for twenty years."

"The present danger is not that the World Court will be defeated in the Senate on a record vote next December or January but that it may never come to a record vote."

Race Prejudice Is Dealt Severe Blow

By Louis R. Lauter

Washington, D. C., Dec. 16.—“I really think that race prejudice was dealt a severe blow.”

That was the terse comment of Miss Mabel Holloway, senior Liberal arts student at Howard University, whose election as a member of the executive committee of the National Student's Federation caused the withdrawal of the Louisiana State University representative from the federation.

Miss Holloway talked freely about the National Collegiate World Court conference, which was held at Princeton University last Friday and Saturday and at the close of which the National Student's Federation was formed. She was a member of the executive committee that planned the world court conference. But she avoided telling about the stirring drama in which she was the principal figure. It was Miss Marion Thompson, a junior Liberal arts student and one of the Howard University representatives at the conference, who gave a detailed story of the affair.

At the closing session of the National Collegiate World Court Conference at Princeton University last Saturday night, the feasibility of establishing a permanent federation of American students was discussed, and it was decided to form such an organization. The principal officers were elected. G. H. Goodman of Lincoln University was a member of the committee that drafted the constitution.

It was decided to divide the United States into seven regions and to select a person from each region to represent it as a member of the executive committee. Nominations were made by a nominating committee. The delegates had the privilege of making additional nominations from the floor.

The nominating committee nominated Miss Holloway to represent the southern schools on the executive committee. K. C. Kizer of Louisiana State University was nominated from the floor. R. P. Daniels of Virginia Union University called attention to the fact that southern white students already had a representative in the person of P. S. Green of the University of Georgia, who had been chosen vice-president of the federation. Mr. Daniels declared that a colored student should be selected in order to link up colored students with the organization. Miss Holloway was elected.

After the selection of representatives from the other regions, Mr. Kizer told the gathering that he thought the purpose for which he had come had been defeated, and he withdrew Louisiana State University from the conference. The conference voted to accept his withdrawal.

Miss Thompson told the conference that she was proud of the fact that she could return to the Howard University campus and tell the students there that an organization had been formed that stood for the principles of democracy in fact and not in theory only.

A representative arose and, in a wave of emotion, stated that the conference had passed a motion, the seriousness of which had not been realized. He referred to the motion to accept the withdrawal of Mr. Kizer. He declared that the secretary should be instructed by a vote of the conference to write to Louisiana State University and express the regrets of the conference that its delegates had found it necessary to withdraw and extend the university an invitation to come back into the conference.

About this time, representatives of southern schools began to realize

fully what had happened and opened the fight to oust Miss Holloway from membership on the executive committee.

The first proposition offered was that there should be another election since there was discontent. It was voted down.

The second proposition was that there should be two representatives from the South on the executive committee. It was voted down.

The third proposition was that Miss Holloway should represent colored students and another representative should be chosen to represent white southern students. It was likewise voted down.

The fourth proposition was that Washington be not considered as a southern city. This would have disqualified Miss Thompson, but it was voted down.

P. S. Green of the University of Georgia questioned the validity of the election and demanded a recount. He failed in this effort. He then requested the conference to ask Miss Thompson whether or not she wanted a co-worker. The conference would not permit her to answer this question.

During the discussion a Kansas University representative denounced race prejudice. Students from several colleges spoke of the fact that the organization had been formed for the purpose of promoting friendship and good-will and that it was faced with its first concrete problem. They urged the organization not to submit to race prejudice. Miss Rachel Dunaway of the University of Texas was among those who supported Miss Holloway and denounced race prejudice.

A Dartmouth College representative declared that if the South was allowed two delegates, he would withdraw Dartmouth from the conference. A Leland Stanford University representative told the conference that he could not go back to his school and tell the students there that the conference had condoned race prejudice.

When disruption threatened per-

manent organization, a compromise was affected by the conference voting to have two representatives from each region on the executive committee.

Denominational Race Relation Committees

By DR. H. R. BUTLER

Race relation committees have been organized in various sections of our nation which have worked and are still working, wonders in bringing about a better understanding between the white and colored people. This is a beautiful and helpful work, and yet, it ought not to be necessary in a free republic, such as ours ought to be; but it is necessary, I am sorry to say. How and why this misunderstanding came about would make an interesting story, but one too long to tell just now; I will say, however, that **IGNORANCE and INJUSTICE** played no small part in the program, and this splendid committee has set itself to the task of correcting things.

In this work are gathered people of all religions and colors, and people whose only religion is, “Do unto others,” as they would have others do unto them. These sons and daughters of education, truth and justice are blazing a way for a new and greater nation; they are laying a foundation upon which these United States must stand if it is to continue to go forward—hypocrisy is about on its last legs; it cannot hobble very much further.

I was thinking what a wonderful power for good and a great help in this work it would be, if there was an **INTERDENOMINATIONAL RACE RELATION COMMITTEE** in every Christian Community. What a power for good, and no harm at all, could come through a committee of one or two from each white Baptist church and a similar number from each colored Baptist church to

meet once a month and talk over their successes and failures. The white Baptist would find out what they could do, if anything, to help their colored brethren of the same faith put the devil out of commission; and the colored brethren could give their white brethren some points on this warfare also.

The same program could be helpfully put in service by the white and colored Methodist people. Nothing but good could come out of such an effort. The same would hold true with the white and colored Presbyterians, Episcopalians, Catholics, Congregationalists and others of the same faith. In this way they would be practicing what they are preaching. What is a similar faith worth if it will not bring its adherents closer together on earth; why work so hard for an after life that all we know about it is what some one has written?

I am firmly of the opinion that these racial groups of the same doctrinal faith, though worshipping separately, should have some point of contact which would prove to the unbeliever that, after all, there was some earthly good in that particular doctrine. As little as we might think about it, a whole lot of that heaven that we read about is right down here among us, provided that we have the spiritual vision to find it. I had much rather have a Christian handshake, a sympathetic smile and a God-bless-you from a white Christian here on earth than the loan of a pair of wings in heaven; here I need just those sympathies; over there I may not need any faster and faster these mists are clearing and the white Christian world is seeing and grasping its opportunities.

This was demonstrated very clearly at Princeton, N. J., December 12, 1925, when Miss Mabel Holloway of Howard University was elected the South's member of the executive committee of the National Collegiate World Court Conference. When the chair announced the choice of the convention, Mr. K. C. Kizer of Louisiana

State University withdrew from the convention, as did a Mr. William Webb of Brenau College, Gainesville, Ga. These gentlemen had a perfect right to withdraw from the conference if they desired. Nobody cared; no one was hurt but themselves; it was their Christianity that they crucified. One promising thing in this incident is, that there were some 244 delegates in that convention, and many of them from all parts of the South, that just did not think like these two gentlemen and refused to crucify their Christian religion on the cross of color. And so the two little gentlemen walked out and they and what they did will soon be forgotten, and the world will move on just the same. God is at work—there is no doubt about that. I would urge those two young men to go out in the quiet solitude at night and list to God in nature as did Shakespeare when he said long years ago:

"Tongues in trees, books in the running brooks,
Sermons in stones and God in everything."

Yes, it takes places like that to cause some people who think they know it all to find themselves and discern their littleness; what poor, insignificant little shrimps they are. Sometimes some people act before taking the time to consider whether or not what they do will hurt or help others. Along this line, here is what His Royal Highness, Prince Chandrat Chudhahain, of Bangkok, Siam, said twenty-two years ago at the World's Parliament of Religions at Chicago, Ill.: "Every act, speech or thought derived from falsehood or that which is injurious to others, is evil. Every act, speech or thought derived from TRUTH, and which is not injurious to others, is good." It would be well for some people to go to those they

call heathen for lessons in truth unto all people and wrong to none honesty and justice sometimes. And eternal happiness will come.

One of our evening papers has said "All humanity came into the world this to say about the 'Court Par through the same door and all ley Split' under date of December 12; 'Mabel Holloway of How death."

ard University, Washington, D. C., was named by the nominating committee as one of the seven members of the executive council to represent the South. She is a Negro. C. R. Kizer, a white man, a student at Louisiana State University, also was nominated from the floor to be the representative of the South. The woman was elected. Then the rest of the councilmen were elected. Kizer asked permission to withdraw from the conference. It was granted. Desire for office and a defeat lay at the bottom of the thing, further inspired by an undemocratic spirit and un-Christian soul.

Denominational Race Relation Committees would help so much in toning down such un-Christian conditions in whatever communities they might be. They are greatly needed in all parts of our nation. The Christian spirit is reviving here and there, but there is vast room for improvement. Protestant churches have come very near crucifying themselves on crosses of gold, silver, racial hate and hypocrisy. Here lies one of the many causes of the failure of the Protestant churches to reach and hold the people. The people are disgusted at those long-faced human beings who go to church on Sundays and pat themselves on the back and pass through the highways with a lot of Bibles and Hymnals under their arms, then the other six days in the week do unkind acts toward their fellow man and push him aside and hate him because of some physical condition over which he has no control. Mohammedans are Mohammedans, Buddhists are Buddhists, a Shintoist is a Shintoist and a Catholic is a Catholic, but when it comes to Protestantism we must stop and ask, "White or colored;" Bosh! What difference will it make when the cold earth is shoveled in on the dead body? It is better to live the simple, sweet life—doing good

Head of Mission Chapel Sees Need of More and Better Welfare Facilities for Colored

In connection with the observance of Race Relations Sunday, which was held yesterday in the Protestant Episcopal churches of the city, Rev. Norman Wilson, in charge of the Chapel of the Messiah, 206 E. 95th St., speaking of the present influx of colored people to Harlem, and the part which the churches can play in helping them to become an integral part of the city's life, said:

"This movement began about a year ago. The reason for it lies probably to a great degree in two very natural tendencies; first, the desire of the colored people to find better living conditions than the housing facilities in the former colored neighborhoods have provided; second, the inevitable desire of any race to concentrate its activities in this 95th street neighborhood. 'Indeed,' continued Wilson, 'real estate promoters have probably aided more than one of the colored people to find better tenement conditions.'"

Wilson, whose parish lies in one of the older colored neighborhoods, attributes much of the restlessness in these earlier settlements to the failure on the part of the landlord to keep up improvements in the tenements. Behind this, however, lies a tendency, he claims, on the part of real estate holders to sell expensive properties for the erection of expensive apartments, the rentals of which will be prohibitive for the former tenants.

Expects More Colored

He said: "It looks as if the next three or four years would see almost complete concentration of the colored people of New York in the Harlem area."

Wilson believes that the problem of church attendance will be greatly simplified in the Harlem concentration. At present many colored parishioners are so far removed from their original churches that the question of carfare for large families makes church attendance on Sunday almost prohibitive. "One family," outlines Wilson, "pays over a dollar in carfare to come to our chapel every Sunday from their new home in Harlem."

The Chapel of the Messiah, in which Wilson officiates, is maintained by the Episcopal City Mission Society and numbers at present about 500 members.

When Wilson took over the work of this parish, there were about 24 people who attended his first service. He set to work serving the people of the community and in a short time had built up a congregation numbering approximately 600 members.

Social Work

"In our activities at the Chapel of the Messiah since 1916," declares Wilson, "we have found that much of our work has been of a distinctly pastoral and social character. There is much destitution among the people of this community and there is great moral temptation in the social conditions of the neighborhood. We have sought to develop the community center idea, maintaining as best we could clubs for boys and girls, and vacation schools, in the very natural tendencies; first, the desire of the colored people to find better living conditions than the housing facilities in the former colored neighborhoods have provided; second, the inevitable desire of any race to concentrate its activities in this 95th street neighborhood. 'Indeed,' continued Wilson, 'real estate promoters have probably aided more than one of the colored people to find better tenement conditions.'"

"One of the great needs among the colored people in the city-at-large is a home for colored girls coming into the city from outlying districts, including the Southern States and the West Indies. Such a home should provide a brief course, perhaps only two or three weeks in length, where by these girls could be instructed in the essentials of domestic or office work, and be helped to find employment. There is yet much need of serious vice in this 95th street neighborhood. 'Indeed,' continued Wilson, 'real estate promoters have probably aided more than one of the colored people to find better tenement conditions.'"

Limited Employment

"One of the great difficulties among the colored young people is the limited avenues of employment. There are, of course, few places where the colored girls can work except as domestics or waitresses. There is a desire on their part to fit themselves for dressmaking and business vocations, but the opportunities are somewhat limited."

"All of these problems," concluded Wilson, "must, of course, be met in part by the churches. More churches must be built in the Harlem area, and to an increased degree. More churches must make the social life of the community so interesting that the young people will not fall into the evil ways which complicate racial problems."

Wilson came to the Episcopal City Mission staff in 1916 from the General Theological Seminary. He is the son of the Archdeacon of the diocese of Sierra Leone, who is also sub-deacon of the Cathedral of St. Georges, Free Town, Sierra Leone.

Wilson's grandfather was in line for succession to the throne of Nupe, an ancient country of between three to four million people, located in Nigeria. The grandfather, however, gave up his claim to the throne when he became one of the first Christian converts of the Missionary Society of the Church of England.

ROCHESTER N. Y. HERALD

JANUARY 31, 1925

RACE RELATIONS SUNDAY SET BY CHURCH GROUPS

In its effort to bring about a better understanding between the white and colored races, the Federal Council of Churches has issued a call to the churches to observe February 8 as Race Relations Sunday. This year will mark the third anniversary of the observance of the day.

The movement offers a great opportunity to the churches to quell all disturbances caused by "some organizations," to abolish old prejudices and misunderstandings, and to create a kindlier and more cooperative spirit between the two races. In many cases pastors will exchange pulpits and the congregations of the two races will send visitors to each other.

During 1924 the press and many of the outstanding religious organizations and societies did a fine piece of work by giving support to this movement.

In speaking of the misunderstandings and ill feeling between the white and colored people, the statement declares that migration and congestion in cities are playing a big part in sections of the country.

Dr. Haynes Retained as Interracial Secretary

New York, April 3.—Dr. George E. Haynes of this city has been retained as one of the executive secretaries of the federal council of Churches of Christ of America by Dr. S. Parkes Cadman, new president of the council, who recently reorganized the personnel of the various commissions. The other secretary, who was also reappointed, is Rev. W. W. Alexander.

Bishop George C. Clement, Louisville, of the A. M. E. church has been made chairman and Marion M. Jackson (white), an Atlanta lawyer, vice chairman.

N. Y. BRONX HOME NEWS MAY 17, 1925

Alderman Hannoch to Talk at "Inter-Racial Forum"

The Bronx Colored Voters' Democratic Progressive Association, of which Eugene McIntosh is executive leader, will inaugurate an "inter-racial forum" at its clubrooms, 287 E. 165th St., this afternoon at 4.

The opening address of the forum, it has been announced, will be delivered by Alderman Rudolph Hannon. His subject will be "Good Will Among Men."

The following Sunday afternoon, Judge Albert H. Cohen will make an address.

John H. Dyett, secretary of the club, will preside. Several hundred residents of the community are expected to attend. Admission is without charge.

N. Y. C. REVIEW APRIL 25, 1925

INTER-RACIAL MUSIC FESTIVAL BEING ARRANGED

Will Be One of the Features of Music Week on May 4-5

The Inter-Racial festival to be held during Music Week at International House on Riverside Drive and 124th street will take on the character of a national event with ambassadors and consular representatives of seventeen nationalities present. The festival will also employ in addition to the foreign singing groups of this city, the mixed choir of Hampton Institute of Virginia, an Indian group headed by Princess Atalie Unkalunt, Cherokee princess, Ratan Devi, singer of Kashmiri folk songs and Indian ragas, Mlle. Dhimah, Egyptian dancer, the National Polish Orchestra with its conductor Stanislaw Namyslowski and Mme. Catherine de Vogel, Dutch singer. Two concert artists will also assist, Alfred Gneisen, viola, and Horace Britt, Belgian cellist. Lewis Richards, the harp-

ichordist is in active charge of the Inter-Racial festival. The festival will be divided into two programs, one on Monday evening, May 4, and the second program on Tuesday evening, May 5. Seats for the festival are on sale at the headquarters of the New York Music Week association 299 Madison avenue.

The complete program for the festival as announced will make of the first evening a Spanish-English-Gaelic-Scottish, Indian, Hungarian, Ukrainian and Lithuanian program. The Scottish pipers will have as their leader Angus Mac Millan Fraser. The Ukrainians will feature their lore and folksways with an adult and also a children's chorus. The Hungarians will put on a Hungarian harvest festival. The high artistic excellence of our foreign singing groups was a dramatic sensation of Music Week at Aeolian Hall last year, and the short numbers from old world operas which they sang, made of the whole thing a super grand opera.

The second night of the festival on May 5 will bring forward the Armenians, Poles, the Polish National Orchestra, the Belgian, French and Dutch groups, Jugo-Slavs, Russian singers and dancers, Finnish group and Swedish choruses. Mr. Eustace Wyatt has been loaned by Winthrop Ames to recite a prologue to the Belgian number and will read the Poem Carrillon by Emil Cammaerts which has been set to music by the English composer Elgar. The Polish group includes Miss Lunianestor, a Polish danseuse and her ballet. They will dance Polish national dances and also one number, Chopiniana.

All Races to Participate in Inter-Racial Festival

international House to Be
Scene of National Event
as Part of Music Week
Celebration.

The inter-racial festival to be held during Music Week at International House on Riverside Drive and 124th Street will take on the character of a national event with ambassadors and consular representatives of 17 nationalities present. The festival will also employ in addition to the foreign singing groups of this city, the mixed choir of Hampton Institute of Virginia, an Indian group headed by Princess Atalie Unkalunt, Cherokee princess; Ratan Devi, an Indian singer of Kashmiri folk songs and Indian ragas; Mlle. Dhimah, Egyptian dancer; the National Polish Orchestra with its conductor, Stanislaw Namyslowski, and Mme. Cathedine de Vogel, Dutch singer. Two concert artists will also assist, Alfred Gneissen, viola, and Horace Britt, famous Belgian cellist. Lewis Richards, the noted harp-sichordist, is in active charge of the inter-racial festival. The festival will be divided into two programs, one on Monday evening, May 4, and the second program on Tuesday evening, May 5. Seats for the festival are on sale at the headquarters of the New York Music Week Association, 299 Madison Avenue.

The complete program for the festival as announced today will make of the first evening a Spanish-English-Gaelic-Scottish, Indian Hungarian, Ukrainian and Lithuanian program. The Scottish pipers will have as their leader Angus MacMillan Fraser. The Ukrainians will feature their lore and folkways with an adult and also a children's chorus. The Hungarians will put on a Hungarian harvest festival. The high artistic excellence of our foreign groups was a dramatic sensation of Music Week at Aeolian Hall last year, and the short numbers from old world operas which they sang made of the whole thing a super-grand opera.

The second night of the festival on May 5 will bring forward the Armenians, Poles, the Polish National Orchestra, the Belgian French and Dutch groups, Jugoslavs, Russian singers and dancers, Finnish group and Swedish choruses. Mr. Eustace Wyatt has been loaned by Winthrop Ames to recite a prologue to the Belgian number and will read the poem Carrillon by Emil Canmaerts, which has been set to music by the English

"Can't Know Negro by Talking to Bootblacks," Says C. H. Tobias

RACE PROBLEM

CHAUTAUQUA, N. Y., Aug. 31.—Channing H. Tobias, senior secretary of the Colored Work Department of the National Y. M. C. A., delivered an address here before more than a thousand persons in the historic amphitheatre of Chautauqua Institution on the subject "The Basis for a Forward Movement in Race Relationships." He declared that the first essential to proper interracial understanding was an open mind and deplored the existence of a closed mind on any public issue. The speaker also urged his white hearers that they become informed concerning the worth-while achievements of Negroes. In this connection he said:

"You cannot know the Negro by talking with your housemaid or bootblack. You cannot know him by communicating in person or through the written word with those who are capable of revealing the soul of their people. In order to accomplish this you must visit Negro homes and public institutions and become acquainted with Negro newspapers and magazines. As you begin to know the Negro in this way you will think of him less as a problem and more as a national asset."

The climax of the speaker's address was an appeal for a single standard of personality in American life, in which he reminded the audience that if a man is discriminated against because he is ignorant or poor he could overcome the handicap by acquiring learning and wealth, but if he is discriminated against because of color the discrimination is based upon something which the man is powerless to remove and which if he is at all self-respecting he would not remove if he could.

Following the address an hour was spent by the speaker in answering questions which members of the audience were led to ask.

NEW YORK CITY.—To advance better race relations, seven meetings will be held at summer homes of men and women prominent in social circles here during this month, it became known Tuesday.

The series of meetings, each of which will be dedicated to one phase of the general purpose of studying and discussing racial needs, will end up at the home of John D. Rockefeller, Jr., at Seal Harbor, Maine, on Aug. 24.

Bishop Jones Urges Readjustment of Racial Relations in America.

ROUND LAKE, N. Y., Aug. 1.—The foundations of American democracy are being shaken by race barriers and race antipathy, Bishop Robert E. Jones of New Orleans, the first negro to be elevated to the episcopacy of the Methodist Episcopal Church, declared in a discussion before the Men's Council here today. "The colored-natured negro is being transformed," Bishop Jones warned his audience. "His native smile is turning to a frown, his docility to fierceness and his heart of love to resentment and revenge. And what is true of the negro in America is more largely true of the darker races throughout the world."

"Let us hope that during this reconstruction period that there may be an adjustment between the white and colored races of America that will give us less friction and more cooperation, less suspicion and more confidence, less hatred and more of good-will."

"If we will keep in mind that the negro does not want philanthropy but justice; that the negro wants a chance and not charity, we shall have an approach to the subject of race relations that will give us finally an entirely different result to that which we have had heretofore."

ASKS RACIAL COOPERATION

Isolation an Impossible Condition
Rev. J. M. Pearson Says.

"We Nordics who are inclined to suppress the negro race forget that our own ancestors not many centuries ago were a horde of barbarians who swept across Europe to the Alps after destruction of the Graeco-Roman civilization," the Rev. John M. Pearson, associate pastor of the Madison Avenue Methodist Episcopal Church, Madison Avenue and Sixty-fourth Street, said in his sermon yesterday morning. "Christ's teachings were a Declaration of Independence for those of mankind who followed Him," he continued, "but in our independence we must not forget our interdependence. The individual who attempts to live by himself finds that in modern civilization this is impossible. It is equally impossible for nations and races, and though we must always cherish independence we must not belittle the possibilities of cooperation."

Meetings, Conferences, etc.

Inter-Racial Committee**Endorses School For N. C.****Delinquent Colored Girls**

Good Attendance at Meeting of the Inter-Racial Committee. \$100 was being allotted to the cause.

And Representatives of Both Races Lay Extensive Plans For Better Feeling.

(Special to The Journal and Guide.)

Greensboro N. C., Feb. 26.—

The annual convention of the

North Carolina State Interracial

Committee was held Wednesday,

February 18 in the Y. M. C. A.

Building and the entire day was

consumed with the reports, dis-

cussions and suggestions of

Representatives of both races

from over the State were in at-

tendance with Dr. W. L. Poteat,

President of Wake Forest College

residing.

The convention opened shortly

after 10 o'clock with devotional

exercises conducted by Dr. Poteat.

State Secretary Reports

The first report heard was that

of State Secretary R. W. Miles,

who has been in the work of inter-

racial committees throughout

North Carolina and an instance

where a young man at Salisbury

was saved from lynching through

prompt efforts of the committee

at that city. Mr. Miles stated that

the board of health had agreed to

cooperate with the interracial

commission again this year in the

clean-up week in April.

The report of Mrs. W. A. Lingle,

chairman of the women's section,

related incidents transpiring at

the meeting here in the Y. W. C.

building Tuesday of the women

of the interracial committee and

outlined the future plans of the

women's section.

Mrs. Lingle stated that at Tues-

day's meeting the bill providing

for a training school for delin-

quent race girls now pending in

the State legislature was heartily

endorsed and this endorsement was

included in her official report.

Dr. Newbold Tells of Education

Dr. N. C. Newbold, formerly of

Greensboro, told of the outlook for

race schools in the State and de-

clared that taken as a whole the

prospects were very bright. Go-

ing into details, Mr. Newbold said

that in the last four years, the

State had appropriated approxi-

mately \$15,000,000 for Negro edu-

cation and this year about \$4,000,

There are in the State, accord-
ing to Mr. Newbold, 12 standard
public high schools for our group
and 22 private. A total of about
6,000 race students are enrolled in
high schools and there will be more
than 700 who will receive diplo-
mas this year.

Further reports showed there
are nearly 700 students enrolled in
colleges for our group in the State
and while none are of grade A rat-
ing a number of them require a
full four-years work to complete
courses and it is expected that
several will be given A rating in
the near future.

SAYS RACE, IN SIXTY YEARS OF FREEDOM, HAS SET EXAMPLE

"Today we are proud of the way
the Negro has progressed in 60 years
of freedom. We have 65,000 business
men and women. Our people own
1,000,000 farms and 660,000 homes."

That was the statement of the Rev.
S. L. MacDowell, pastor of the White-
rock church in Durham, N. C., in a
plea for better relations between the
colored and white races at the Mon-
day luncheon of the Chamber of
Commerce.

"There are 11,000,000 Negroes in
the United States today. We have
answered every call of America, our
country, and we are proud of our
American citizenship," he continued.

"If this program for the better-
ment of relations of the two races
means anything, you and I must
unite to get a lot of good will towards
men in us."

The Rev. MacDowell told of the
difficulties of race relations work in
the South. The colored man who
shows too great interest in the work
is labeled the white man's Negro.

The white man who shows too much
interest in the cause of the colored
man is called the Negro's white man,
he said.

"If Americans will treat the
Negro half way right, he will be
satisfied. We love our country as
do you. Truly, if the brotherhood of
man can be worked out in this

country it will be an example to the
world and will promote an under-
standing by which the races of all
mankind can live in common unity."

The Rev. B. F. McWilliams pre-
sided as chairman of the meeting.
He introduced Attorney Albertus
Brown, the Rev. J. C. Taylor, the
Rev. Horace Westwood, Grove Pat-
terson, the Rev. W. F. Fitzpatrick,
W. C. Fox and Mrs. Ira Stewart, who
sat at the speaker's table. The
Abyssinian male quartet sang several
of the old spirituals.

Knute Rockne, famous coach of
Notre Dame football teams, will be
the speaker at next Monday's
luncheon.

Race Relations - 1925.

Meetings, Conferences, etc.

NEWARK NEWS
MARCH 26, 1925

COOLIDGE FOR RACE EQUALITY

President Indorses Work
of Conference; Churches
Interested.

CINCINNATI, O., March 26 (AP).—The movement for adjustment of race relations was indorsed by President Coolidge in a letter read before the National Inter-Racial Conference, which opened here last night. Addressed to George E. Haynes, secretary of the commission on the church and racial relations, and federal council of churches of Christ in America, the letter read:

"The evidence of developing public opinion in support of co-operation among the racial groups in this country is a matter of satisfaction to all who have the nation's best interests at heart. The evident development of the inter-racial understanding through co-operative plans and the action of leaders of the races in local communities has contributed largely to this increasing good will.

"I feel that the National Inter-Racial Conference called to bring local leaders from many states to exchange experiences and compare policies and plans, is worthy of endorsement and support by all who are interested in effective adjustment of race relations. I send my wishes for success to the two commissions and to this inter-racial conference."

Race Relations Conference

THE first National Interracial Conference to be held in America was held in Cincinnati, Ohio, March 25th-27th. The meeting was arranged by the Commission on Race Relations of the Federal Council of Churches, jointly with the Commission on Interracial Cooperation, with headquarters in Atlanta, to enable white and colored people in different communities, who are wrestling with problems of organization, methods and programs for improvement of interracial relations and for community welfare to learn from each others' experiences. There were 216 delegates, from seventeen states, and of these 114 were colored. The following topics were considered in open forum sessions of about three hours each, with full and free discussion by delegates on the floor, this type of discussion taking most of the time: "Publicity and Race Relations," "Health and Race

Relations," "Housing and Race Relations," "Growth of the Interracial Movement," "Social Agencies and Race Relations," "The Courts and Race Relations," and "Schools and Colleges and Race Relations," "The Church and Race Relations," and "Industry and Race Relations."

NEWARK NEWS

MARCH 26, 1925

Inter-racial Conference
Is Indorsed by Coolidge

CINCINNATI, O., March 26 (AP).—The movement for adjustment of race relations was indorsed by President Coolidge in a letter read before the National Inter-racial Conference which opened here last night.

"The evidence of developing public opinion in support of co-operation among the racial groups in this country is a matter of satisfaction to all who have the nation's best interests at heart," he wrote. The development of the inter-racial understanding through co-operative plans and the action of leaders of the races in local communities has contributed largely to this increasing good will.

"I feel that the national inter-racial conference called to bring local leaders from many states to exchange experiences and compare policies and plans is worthy of indorsement and support by all who are interested in effective adjustment of race relations.

"I send my wishes for success to the two commissions and to this inter-racial conference."

Dr. Carter G. Woodson Speaker At Race Relations Meeting

Preston News Service

Columbus, O., Nov. 19.—Dr. Carter G. Woodson, editor of the Journal of Negro History of Washington, D. C., and Dr. Harry F. Ward, professor at Union Theological Seminary and executive secretary of the Methodist Federation of social workers, were the principal speakers at the race relations meeting held Sunday afternoon in the auditorium of the Chamber of Commerce. The meeting was held under the auspices of the Urban League of which Nimrod B. Allen is executive secretary.

Interracial Committee
to Hold Meeting Dec. 15

Cleveland, Ohio, Dec. 11.—The interracial committee of the Federated Churches will have a special meeting Tuesday noon, Dec. 15, to consider the law enforcement situation in Cuyhoga county as it affects members of our Race.

Alexander H. Martin, chairman of the commission, will preside and an

Ohio.

address will be made by Rev. Mordecai W. Johnson, D. D., pastor of the First Baptist church of Charleston, W. Va.

The report on law enforcement will be made by S. H. Chauncey of Mt. Zion Congregational church. The report of courts and penal institutions will be made by Clayborne George of Antioch Baptist church. The general situation in Cleveland will be presented by the chairman.

Plans for the observance of inter-racial Sunday, Feb. 14, providing for an exchange of pastors of the white and churches of our Race, will be presented by Rev. John Prucha.

A number of pulpit exchanges already have been arranged. The program for the day has been prepared by Rev. George E. Haynes, director of the interracial commission of the Federal Council of the Churches of Christ in America.

In Masonic auditorium in the evening Dr. Johnson will make an address to the constituency of the Federated Churches. Rev. William E. Barton of Boston, Mass., will also speak. The St. John's A. M. E. choir will sing a number of spirituals.

Meetings, Conferences, etc.

National Interracial Conference

Two hundred and five white and colored representatives of local and national organizations actively at work to improve interracial relations, from seventeen Northern and Southern states, attended the National Interracial Conference held in Cincinnati, O., March 25-27, under the auspices of the Commission on Race Relations of the Federal Council of Churches and the Commission on Interracial Cooperation. A discussion committee had been appointed in connection with each topic on the program, which included race relations in connection with health, housing, publicity, schools and colleges, industry, courts, churches and social agencies, and the aims and methods of the interracial movement. Questions had been sent several weeks in advance to the prospective delegates to stimulate their thought and inquiry, so that they would be prepared to contribute to the discussion.

Six open forum sessions of approximately three hours each were devoted to discussion. The first part of each discussion period was used to elicit from the delegates information about actual problems their communities had faced, the methods or plans of meeting them and experience in getting results. With these contributions of the discussion before them, the discussion committee withdrew to summarize and evaluate the points made and later returned with a statement of agreements in opinion and recommendations on points for further discussion. During the time the committee was deliberating a short address was made by a qualified person on the topic of the period and questions raised by the address were included in the subsequent discussion. The participation of members from the floor was frank and enthusiastic. Frequently several persons were on their feet ready to speak. The effectiveness of the new conference technique as an aid in facing interracial problems was amply demonstrated.

The practical nature of the discussions is illustrated by that on race relations in industry. Exclusion of Negroes from labor unions was reported; it was stated, for instance, that a Negro cannot get into the machinists' union anywhere in this country; also, that the plumbers' union in Philadelphia excludes Negroes. It was said, "If he undercuts the white man it is for self-preservation." A delegate raised the question: "Can the Negro afford to yield up the whip hand, that is the power he now holds of being able to supply labor in times of strikes, before he is sure of what the union will do for him?" A well known labor leader, who has been active in stimulating organization among Negro workers, especially moulders, said that for the present Negroes should develop their own unions. He said, "If they join the white man's union they immediately lose their jobs, because employers are unwilling to hire Negro laborers unless they can exploit them to the white man's disadvantage." Instances were cited in which Negroes are being employed in large numbers under conditions satisfactory to their employers and to themselves.

The participation in the meeting of the twenty-three student delegates from colleges North and South indicates that there is keen interest among students in the question

of relations of white, Negro and other non-white students, and that they are making vigorous and direct attack upon the problems involved. After the discussion on "Schools and Colleges and Race Relations" a committee composed largely of teachers and students submitted the following report:

This Committee believes:

1. That the causes of racial antagonism arise fundamentally from social conditions; and that as such they are remediable through social changes.
2. That the major factor to be utilized in bringing about social changes in this, as in any other realm of life, is education.
3. That the educational institutions of this country, from kindergarten up, therefore, constitute the strategic centres of approach in developing constructive interracial attitudes.

The Committee therefore recommends:

- I. To all persons who have any part in directing the educational policies of this country:

That everywhere Negroes be provided with educational facilities and opportunities equal to those extended to white students; and that where separate schools now exist, equal standards of education be adhered to in all respects.

- II. To leaders of the colored people:

That every encouragement be given and legitimate means be employed to induce the Negro people everywhere to avail themselves of the maximum educational opportunity, to the end that the difference in cultural level between the two races be reduced as rapidly as possible.

The Committee further expresses its conviction that a large part of the interracial prejudice manifested is due to the failure of the two groups to have an adequate understanding of each other. It therefore recommends:

- III. To educational authorities and to student bodies, both of public schools and of institutions of higher learning throughout the country:

That opportunity for sympathetic interracial contact and first hand knowledge of each other be made possible and encouraged in every reasonable way.

It suggests specifically:

1. The presentation of material and courses which will give a fair interpretation of each race to the other; in particular that meritorious material of Negro origin be as freely used as any other.
2. That competent representatives of the two races be interchanged.
3. That Negro students in mixed schools be admitted to representation in the general student activities as rapidly as favorable student opinion can be developed.
4. That the method of interracial conference, which this and many other conferences have shown to be psychologically sound as a means to better understanding be used as fully as possible by the student bodies of the country.

Local interest on the part of the general public in Cincinnati was indicated by the large audiences at the public meetings held on two evenings. At the first session a letter of endorsement of the conference and its aims, and of the two Commissions under whose auspices it was held, was read from President Coolidge. The local press gave unusual attention and space to reports of the sessions, interested in the problem.

SCHOOLS, COLLEGES AND RACE RELATIONS

(By The Associated Negro Press)

Cincinnati, Ohio, April 16.—At the national conference held here, the last hours of the session were given to the discussion of Schools, Colleges and Race Relations.

There were 15 student delegates at the conference representing colleges and universities from all over the United States where interracial work is being carried on. They were permitted to select four representatives from their group to become a part of the committee to plan the discussion.

Dr. E. E. Eubanks, professor of sociology at the University of Cincinnati, was chairman of the discussion committee. The first topic was "Separate Elementary and High Schools and Race Relations." The second topic was "Mixed Elementary and High Schools and Race Relations" and was opened by a white principal from Des Moines, Iowa. The questions raised in connection with these topics were:

1. What contributions they can make toward better race relations?
2. How can they co-operate to help better the present situation?
3. What are the advantages and disadvantages of separate and mixed elementary and high schools?

The third topic was presented in a forceful manner by Ernest L. Ackley, a young southern white man representing Vanderbilt University, Nashville, Tenn. Under the topic of "Separate Colleges, Universities and Race Relations" he raised these questions:

1. How can interracial work be carried on in southern colleges, since all interracial work must be intercollegiate?
2. What does the conference expect of these white and Negro students who are doing interracial work?
3. What suggestions has the conference to make as to how southern students influence their communities?

Mr. Ackley convinced the conference that young southerners are actively

Northwestern Co-eds Ask Questions
The last topic was "Mixed Colleges University and Race Relations."

Miss Blanche Dix, a colored girl representing Northwestern University, opened it, asking the conference to give suggestions on:

1. How can the Negro student in these colleges become a full part of the institutions?

2. How can we get the white students to have a positive constructive attitude on the race question?

3. How can we get northern students and faculty to cease giving over to what they concede to be southern sentiment and to think through their own problem?

The vigorous discussion which followed centered around the problems of the colleges. An able address was delivered by President John Hope, of Morehouse College, Atlanta, Georgia, while the committee gathered the suggestions made by the conference.

The following are some of the concrete recommendations:

1. Courses on race appreciation should be given in colleges and universities.
2. Literature and achievement of the Negro should be recognized for its value and included in curriculum.
3. Programs may be given between schools.

4. Lectures on race questions can be given by qualified speakers of both races.

5. The interracial discussion groups now existing on many campuses should be encouraged.

More time should be given in the next conference for this topics.

The young people brought to the conference the enthusiasm so characteristic of youth and carried away some of the wisdom obtained from men and women who had more experience than they and thus both contributed to this great question of race adjustment that the world is facing today.

NATIONAL INTERRACIAL CONFERENCE IN SESSION

Cincinnati, Ohio, April 3.—It was fitting that this city should have been chosen for the place of meeting of the national interracial conference just closed here, where creed, color and religion know no differences. It is the city just across the river," which saying spelled freedom to those of other days who were trying to escape the shackles of slavery.

The conference is the first of its kind ever held in this country. It was called jointly by the commission on the church and race relations of the Federal Council of Churches and the commission of interracial co-operation.

The session was formally opened in the assembly room of the Plum St. temple, Eighth and Plum Sts., Wednesday evening, when Bishop George C. Clement, Louisville, Ky., of the A. M. E. Zion church, presided. He read a letter from the president of the United States addressed to George E. Haynes, praising the efforts of the two commissions and indorsing their action.

The opening session was devoted principally to an open discussion of the question of publicity. Many delegates claimed that acts of violence committed by members of the race are given front page space while deeds of heroism or other worthy acts are scarcely given any publicity.

Arthur E. Hungerford, New York, publicity director of the federal council of churches, met the issue squarely by declaring: "The average newspaper is honest; it has to be in this day and age or it would soon perish from want of public support."

"Publicity, as all of you will some day discover, is a two-edged sword. Some think that publicity can do everything, but the truth is that unless a subject is worth while and has an efficient organization to back it the press cannot afford to give its space for it, for the press must cater to the widest possible range of readers."

"The average managing editor welcomes suggestions and ideas and it has been the experience of many that when a newspaper suppresses news it will soon hear from the people who are affected by such suppression and in no uncertain manner."

"The cry that criminal news is given first page position and worth while reading matter relegated to the inside pages is not heard as often as formerly. The truth is that if sensational things happen, the newspaper is duty bound to publish them."

It would love to hear more of those rare instances where men live 40 years with one wife, rear a notable family, never get into debt and have their funerals attended by all the pious folks in the town—but the truth is that those things do not often occur."

George E. Haynes, secretary of the commission on church and race relations, declared that the object of the meeting was to bring together persons from various communities that they might exchange experience in dealing with church and race relations.

"While we are highly satisfied with the progress made by the interracial commissions since their organization following the World war, we must point out the danger that communities, organizations and individuals may lose sight of the truth that the problems are concrete in relation to the race question. The danger is that such a movement may become more or less theoretical and generalized rather than practical and local."

The day sessions of the meeting were held at the Methodist Book Concern, 420 Plum St. Health and race relations and housing and race relations were discussed Tuesday morning, with Miss Edith Campbell, director of vocational bureau, board of education, presiding. Miss Mary VanKleeck, director, division of industrial studies, Russell Sage foundation, presided at the Thursday afternoon meeting, when growth of the interracial movement and social agencies and race relations were discussed.

Dr. Herbert A. Miller, professor of sociology, Ohio State university, Columbus, Ohio, made the principal address at this session, when he declared: "Race problems may be influenced by three methods, evolution, religion and the application of a scientific process. Evolution requires centuries and there is of little use at the present. Religion is often bigoted and involves great danger of taking up false ideas. The latter method, that of psychoanalysis, is the most practical and the most effective."

"Race problems are the product of pathological conditions. Psychoanalysis cures pathological conditions by explaining them. The belief in the inferiority of the Negro and the unassimilability of the Japanese is at present the honest rationalization which the facts do not support. Take, for example, the prevailing idea about Negro criminality. It is proven by statistics that excessive Negro criminality is a myth."

Dr. Alva W. Taylor, secretary of the board of temperance and social welfare of the Church of Christ, Indianapolis, Ind., and Dr. C. V. Roman, lecturer on public health at Fisk university and Meharry Medical college, spoke at the night session.

Dr. Taylor stated that "If God made of one blood all nations and Christianity designs a universal brotherhood, then the Christian leadership in that church must accept the task of developing that brotherhood in actual and concrete reality within the church here and now. It cannot all be done in a day, but every day can see something done."

"It is within the church that brotherly relationships begin to knit disciples together without reference to race, color or previous condition of servitude. The church can stand for exact and equal justice and opportunity for all men without reference to color, tongue or state of being at birth. Race prejudices

often demand exact and equal justice. They limit opportunity in school, trade, occupation and home-making."

"They condemn the weaker, whose need is the greater, to a lesser help in the ministrations of charity. The gospel that says, 'Inasmuch as ye do it unto the least of these, ye do it unto me,' gives divine imperative here. It is a matter of small moment as to whether one man and another shall eat or go to the same church or school, but it is of great moment that each shall have equal opportunity for food, service, education and worship. Here lies social justice and the church can stand for nothing less than that and honorably wear the name of Christ."

Dr. Roman asserted that "we Christians" have morals with reservations. We preach one thing and practice another. Among the possible attainments of mankind is a creed that will control mankind and a government that will do justice and give fair play. The future is hopeful, but the greatest gains will be opened step by step and by each race recognizing the humanity of the other."

Industry and race relations, the courts and race relations, the schools and colleges and race relations were the topics discussed Friday. Forrester B. Washington, executive secretary of Armstrong association; John Hope, president of Morehouse college, Atlanta, Ga., and Judge John F. Hager, Ashland, Ky., were the principal speakers.

Judge Hager declared: "It is coming to be widely realized that a constitution to be loving people must give not merely concede the abstract rights of the Negro, but his actual constitutional rights as well. . . . Constitutional rights and privileges of every citizen being sacred, must be sacredly upheld. Upon no other postulate can the existence of a free republic be predicated."

The conference closed Friday evening with a public mass meeting at Trinity M. E. church, with Dr. Will W. Alexander, commissioner on interracial co-operation, Atlanta, Ga., the parent group of the entire movement, and Dr. Sherwood Eddy, secretary national council Young Men's Christian association, were principal speakers.

The resolutions adopted by the conference were unanimous. The provisions were interchange of pulpits of the white and Negro churches; that the general boards of all the church denominations represented at the meeting of the national interracial conference be advised of the action.

Study of race problems in the local communities under guidance of leaders reversed in the subject. General boards of all church denominations represented at the meeting be advised and informed of the crucial importance of the race problem. The honorary chairmen of the conference were Dr. S. Parks Cadman, president of the federal council of the churches; Dr. Ashby Jones, chairman commission interracial co-operation, and Bishop George C. Clement, chairman commission on the church and race relations; Max Hirsch, chairman executive committee of conference, and Prof. Monroe N. Work, statistician of conference.

Among the delegates present were Bishops C. H. Phillips, N. C. Cleaves, W. J. Wall, Revs. Charles B. Schwartz, P. C. Childs, Gilbert S. Cox, George L. Paines, H. S. Lieper, P. R. Flack, B. F. Williams, W. H. Fowler, L. R. Mitchell, Clayton B. Wells, F. C. Locust, P. B. Fitzwater, J. S. Belboder, D. A. Walker, C. J. Isom, C. H. Parrish, G. David, R. O. Ficken, J. W. Robinson, W. B. Curry, W. H. Jarnagin, G. M. Clarkett, C. W. Burton and D. H. Anderson. Profs. M. M. Work, A. H. Maurey, C. H. Johnson, Gilbert H. Jone and John Hope; Drs. McGranahan, H. E. Kleinschmidt, W. S. Kellar, S. J. Watkins, B. A. Rose, J. B. Plus, W. J. Weston, James Bonds, E. H. Oxley, J. Foote, W. A. Page, P. E. Clarke, V. Nelson and A. W. Jackson.

Philo C. Dix, Bertha Howell, F. E. DeFrantz, Eva Bowles, Mrs. L. E. Ineed, S. Joe Brown, Alexander Martin, George A. Arthur, Blanche Dix, Mrs. I. A. Hunt, Nahum D. Brascher, Len. Grent Gordon, Lulu E. Lawson, Chand

er Owen, May B. Belcher, Mrs. T. J. Smith, Mrs. W. H. Fouse, Cyrus T. Green, Robert Eleazer, Mrs. J. M. Norcom, Mrs. Etta C. Forte, Jennie Porter Elizabeth Elliott and Mrs. Estelle Davis

Students Of Both Races And Both Sexes In Big Banquet At Interracial Meeting

Action of Youngsters Paves Way For Abolition of Old Southern Bugaboo.

Forrester B. Washington, executive secretary Armstrong Association, Philadelphia, referring to the International Conference on Interracial Relations in Cincinnati, said the following:

"The outstanding feature to me in the whole conference was the position taken by student delegates. There were between 18 and 25 white student delegates from southern and northern colleges. These students came out of their institutions from little inter-racial bodies that they had formed on the college campus mostly without the knowledge and in many cases against the wishes of the faculties. These interracial bodies paid the expenses of the representatives to the conference, while the old delegates to this conference wouldn't dare to eat with the colored delegates. It was the students, white girls and boys, that could see the idea of breaking down one of the old taboos of the South, namely, that against Negroes and whites eating together. These students backed up by all of the other student delegates of the South and, of course, those from the North obtained the dining room in one of the largest hotels in Cincinnati and put over a big dinner. For three days these young people, both white and black, more from the the South than from the North, lunched together and discussed the various problems. Surely there is hope for the future when young people take this attitude."

Race Relations—1925.

Meetings, Conferences, etc.

Columbus, Ohio, Feb. 14, 1925.—A Street Methodist Church Sunday evening Race Relations Program is being taken seriously in Columbus, Ohio, if the currences of last week are an indication Sunday, February 8th, has been designated by the Commission on Church and Race Relations of the Federal Council of Churches of Christ in America as Race Relations Sunday. The Race Relations Committee of the Columbus Urban League, acting for the Federal Council of Churches, took the initiative in observing this program. Letters and literature were sent by them to all Ministers in the city, white and colored, asking their cooperation in making this occasion a success. Instead of Race Relations Sunday, it was Race Relations Week in Columbus. No small amount of the success of the Race Relations Work in Columbus is due to the fact that the Department of Sociology of Ohio State University is so well represented in the person of Dr. Herbert A. Miller, Chairman of the Committee, and Dr. C. C. North, Vice Chairman. The week began with the Annual Meeting of the Columbus Urban League at the Indianola M. E. Church (white), where 150 persons in equal number, of white and colored, were present. On Sunday evening, February 1st, Dr. Miller, who had made several other addresses before groups such as the College Fraternities and Sororities during the week, spoke at the North Congregational Church (white) on Race Relations and a group of colored students from the Pilgrim School sang Negro Spirituals. On the following Tuesday evening, Dr. Miller addressed the International Forum of the Spring Street Branch Y. M. C. A. On Saturday evening, 200 white and colored students met in a Luncheon representing 14 nationalities at Indianola M. E. Church under the auspices of the Student Center of that church. The meeting was addressed by Dr. W. S. Sheldon, National Secretary of the Wesley Foundation. An organization to promote cooperation and understanding on the Campus was perfected. Rev. Wilbur H. Fowler is the student Pastor of the Center. On Sunday, February 8th, exchange of pulpits took place. Bishop R. E. Jones of the New Orleans Area of the Methodist Episcopal Church preached at the Indianola M. E. Church Sunday morning, and at the Broad

Ohio.

Street Methodist Church Sunday evening. Rev. Wilbur Fowler preached at Mt. Pisgah C. M. E. Church (colored), in 1000 miles of the place" the Bishop declared. "It's easy to treat your equal or your superior with respect, but it takes a big man and a real Christian to respect your inferior," he continued under the auspices of the University Student Class of that church. On Sunday evening, Rev. Daniel Rittenhouse of the First Baptist Church (white) broadcasted a sermon on Race Relations. The climax of the day was in the Race Relations Meeting on Sunday afternoon when Bishop R. E. Jones spoke to an audience of 1150 colored and white persons at the Chamber of Commerce under the auspices of the Race Relations Committee of the Columbus Urban League. Judge Florence E. Allen of the Ohio Supreme Court, named as one of the seven great women of America, also spoke. Bishop R. E. Jones laid all his cards on the table in an appeal for a "square deal" for the Negro. With "pride in his Negro ancestry," and a statement of the real feelings and convictions of the colored race, he asked neither for sympathy, pity, nor help, but "for the rights which our Constitution grants to every citizen, regardless of race color or previous condition of servitude." Woodrow Wilson overlooked an opportunity to give the American Negro a square deal, said Bishop Jones. "Mr. Wilson's southern ancestry, the fact that he was a Democrat, and his written and spoken pleas for racial equality, gave him powers no other ever had to advance the Negro a century in a day," the Bishop asserted. Judge Florence E. Allen of the Ohio Supreme Court condemned racial discrimination from the viewpoint of the law. "A clearer understanding of the facts in the case," Judge Allen said, "is the only thing that will bring about toleration."

At the Broad Street M. E. Church (white) on Sunday evening, after the address of Bishop Jones, a very fitting and spontaneous close of the meeting was had. In the choir loft was the church choir (white) and the Cosmopolitan Singing Club (colored), in the audience were white and colored people and at the suggestion of the pastor Dr. C. J. McCombe, the meeting closed with all standing, while he clasped Bishop Jones' hands in his, with his arm around his shoulders, they sang "Blessed be the Tie that Binds." Other sermons were preached throughout the city on Race Relations. The Race Relations Committee of the Columbus Urban League, of which Nimrod B. Allen is Executive Secretary and Dr. Gilbert S. Cox is President, have been the recipients of many congratulations of the greatest demonstration of racial desire for understanding that has ever been exhibited in Columbus.

CINCINNATI O. TRIBUNE
FEBRUARY 16, 1925

White and Colored Pastors Exchange Pulpits in City's First Observance Of National Race Relations Sunday

Charles P. Taft II. Addresses Negro Y. M. C. A.—Most Important Problem of Day, Rabbi Heller Declares.

"Race Relations Sunday" was observed by churches and other organizations for the first time in this city yesterday. Despite the fact that time for the preparation of plans was short, the message of the day was carried to a large portion of the representative organizations of the city.

The program was prepared by the Federation of Churches and the Negro Civic Welfare Association and through the efforts of their executive secretaries, the Rev. H. P. Atkins of the church body and James Robinson of the welfare association, the regular observance of Race Relations Sunday here is assured.

The Rev. Mr. Atkins addressed the congregations of St. John M. E., Zion, St. Andrews Episcopal and the Carmel Presbyterian churches, all colored, pointing out the efforts that are being made by groups of both races to bring the two into closer harmony.

Taft Speaks at Negro "Y."
At the Negro Y. M. C. A. on Ninth street the dedication of the boys' department building was combined with the Race Relations service. Charles P. Taft II. delivered the principal address.

Rabbi James Heller, pastor of the Plum Street Temple, addressed a gathering of negro men and women at the colored Y. W. C. A. on West Eighth street. He declared there was no more important question than race relations before the American people at the present time.

"Justice to the negro means three things: full political rights for him in the South; abolition of restrictive social laws, and the removal of economic barriers that compel him to remain in a state of semi-servitude with no opportunity for either social or economic advancement," Rabbi Heller said.

Negro in Exile.
James Robinson, Executive Secretary of the Negro Civic Welfare Association, spoke last night at the Mt. Washington Presbyterian Church, on invitation of the Rev. A. E. Williams, pastor. Mr. Robinson's theme was "By the Rivers of Babylon," in which he declared that the negro, although legally free, was in exile so long as prejudice exists between the races.

Mr. Robinson said that the negro has within him great possibilities for good, not only for his own development but for humanity in general.

He asserted that all that was lacking to bring to the fore this talent and enterprise was a more tolerant attitude in race relationships.

Other churches where the day was observed were Church of United Brethren, which was addressed by the Rev. B. W. Overton, colored; the Walnut Hills Congregational Church, where Mrs. Josephine M. Norcum, Chairman of the Committee of Social Service, colored, spoke on the conditions in the West End of the city as related to the negro population, and the State Avenue Methodist Church, whose pastor, the Rev. C. L. Myers, invited the Rev. William Page, pastor of the Union Baptist Church, colored, to address the congregation on the significance of Race Relations Sunday.

WHITE AND COLORED EXCHANGE PULPITS ON NATIONAL RACE RELATION SUNDAY

Cincinnati, Ohio, Feb. 19.—"Race Relations Sunday" was observed by churches and other organizations for the first time in this city Sunday.

Despite the fact that the time for the preparation of plans was short, the message of the day was carried to a large portion of the representative organizations of the city.

The program was prepared by the Federation of Churches and the Negro Civic Welfare Association and through the efforts of their executive secretaries, the Rev. H. P. Atkins, of the church body, and Jas. Robinson of the welfare association, the regular observance of Race Relations Sunday here is assured.

The Rev. Atkins addressed the congregations of St. John M. E. Zion St., Andrews Episcopal and the Carmel Presbyterian churches, all colored pointing out the efforts that are being made by groups of both races to bring the two into closer harmony.

Taft Speaks at Negro "Y"
At the Negro Y. M. C. A., on Ninth St. the dedication of the boys' department building was combined with the Race Relation service. Charles P. Taft II delivered the principal address.

Rabbi James Heller, pastor of the Plum St. Temple, addressed a gathering

ing of men and women at the colored Y. W. C. A. on W. 8th St. He declared there was no more important question than race relations before The American people at the present time.

"Justice to the Negro means three things: Full political rights for him in the south; abolition of restrictive social laws; and the removal of economic barriers that compel him to remain in a state of semi-servitude with no opportunity for either social or economic advancement," Rabbi Heller said.

Negro In Exile

James Robinson, Executive Secretary of the Negro Civic Welfare Association, spoke Sunday night at the Mt. Washington Presbyterian church on invitation of the Rev. A. E. Williams, pastor. Mr. Robinson's theme was "By the Rivers of Babylon," in which he declared that the Negro, although legally free, was in exile so long as prejudice exists between the races.

Mr. Robinson said that the Negro has within him great possibilities for good, not only for his own development, but for humanity in general. He asserted that all that was lacking to bring to the front his talent and enterprise was a more tolerant attitude in race relationship.

Other churches where the day was observed were: Church of United Brethren, which was addressed by the Rev. B. W. Overton, the Walnut Hills Congregational Church, where Mrs. Josephine M. Norcum, chairman of the committee of Social Service, spoke on the conditions in the West End of the city as related to the Negro population, and the state Ave. Methodist Church whose pastor the Rev. C. L. Myers, invited the Rev. William Page, pastor of the Union Baptist Church to address the congregation on the significance of Race Relations Sunday.

Prominent People Of Both Races Confer To Better Relations Between Races

Assert That Racial Prejudice Is Myth—President Coolidge Promises Co-Operation in Letter—College Students of Both Races and Both Sexes Hold Banquet.

CINCINNATI, O., Apr. 2.—The National Inter-Racial Conference held in Cincinnati, Ohio, was the first of its kind anywhere. The purpose as stated for such an assembly was to have in conference, delegates from many parts of the country to exchange experiences in their efforts to meet problems on racial relations.

A letter from President Coolidge, which gave great impetus to the conference reads as follows:

"The evidences of development among the racial groups in this country is a matter of satisfaction to all who have the nation's best interests at heart. The development of the inter-racial understanding through co-operative plans and the action of leaders of the races in local communities has contributed largely to this increasing good will. I feel that the National Inter-Racial Conference called by the Commission on the Church and Race Relations of the Federal Council of Churches and the Commission on Inter-Racial Co-operation to bring local leaders from many states to exchange experiences and compare policies and plans, is worthy of indorsement and support by all who are interested in effective adjustment of race relations."

"I send my wishes for success to the two commissions and to this inter-racial conference." Among the speakers of national reputation who took part in the conference were Dr. Sherwood Ed-Young Men's Christian Association; Dr. Alva W. Taylor, Secretary, Temperance and Social Welfare, Indianapolis; Miss Mary VanKleeck, Russell Sage Foundation, New York; Edith Campbell, Director, Vocation Bureau, Cincinnati; Dr. C. V. Roman, Fisk University; Dr. John Hope, Morehouse College; Miss Eva Bowles, Secretary, National Board, Young Women's Christian Association. Some other home environment with attendant speakers were Mrs. Lena Trent-Gordon, Philadelphia; Mrs. Elizabeth Elliott, Cincinnati, and Mr. Lester B. Washington, Philadelphia. According to information given at the conference, racial prejudice is a myth, and the results of prej-

ference are due to the attitudes of the public mind which is a changeable quantity, a quantity which cannot be eradicated away, but which can be improved by education. By education is meant a better understanding of problems affecting both groups in sections where Negroes live in large numbers. Delegates from many parts of the South were present to attest their success in such efforts, and gave several instances of how lynchings have been averted. Mr. Arthur Hungerford, Director of Publicity of the Federal Council of Churches of Christ, in his speech at the session on "Publicity and Race Relations," pointed out the fact that a newspaper that habitually colors the news it receives, or purposely gives an article a twist calculated to convey a meaning prejudicial to one or more persons involved cannot survive long. Great value was also placed on the co-operation of the public press in presenting fair and adequate news on matters affecting racial relations, and should be resorted to frequently by persons interested in maintaining a spirit of good will between the groups.

interesting experiences in their efforts to get a better understanding of the race group on the part of the white students in the South. Dr. George E. Haynes, secretary of the commission on race relations, and that their efforts had resulted in having members of faculties of the best Negro colleges and universities address white students in northern educational institutions. He read at the opening meeting an inspiring message from President Coolidge which indorsed the conference had been made a part of the curriculum of the Department of Sociology in some of the State universities of the South.

Somewhat of a different picture was presented by delegates from institutions of learning where Negro boys and girls are admitted alike. Ohio State University organized a short while ago an interracial forum governed by a board of six whites, six blacks and three Orientals. Delegates of both races were loud in their praises of the results of their efforts to change the attitudes of students of all groups creating an atmosphere of good-will on their campus.

"Race prejudice is based on false attitudes," declared the superintendent of public schools of Des Moines, Iowa, and the best time in a child's life to create the proper attitude is while it is in the grades.

As a side light to the conference student delegates, including both groups from all sections, had acquainted supper at one of the leading hotels in Cincinnati.

Many churchmen took an active part in the work of the delegates to this most interesting conference as it closed everyone left with a more definite knowledge of the task before him. There was a feeling that the task would neither be accomplished at this conference nor in this generation, but at least a goal was set up toward which generations of whites and blacks may work in the building of a monument of good-will-one-to-the-other.

NATIONAL INTER-RACIAL CONFERENCE GETS UNDER WAY

(By The Associated Negro Press)
Cincinnati Ohio, April 2.—The first national conference on inter-racial adjustment got under way here this week with two notable meetings, one held in Plum Hall, a Jewish edifice, and the other in the home of the Methodist Book Concern. The various subjects relating to race relations were entered into with zest, interest and understanding by delegates from among the hundreds from all sections of the country and various kinds of civic and social welfare organizations who are in attendance here.

Race Relations - 1925.

Pennsylvania.

Meetings, Conferences, etc.

PHILADELPHIA, PA., FEBRUARY 9, 1925

RACE RELATIONS SUNDAY

Churches Building Up Public Opinion for Fair Play to Others

Yesterday was observed as Race Relations Sunday in churches throughout the country. A program to build up local and national public opinion to give Negro citizens and other racial groups in America "full-fledged opportunity" has been undertaken by the Federal Council of Churches.

It was the third year that Race Relations Sunday was observed by churches. Many Philadelphia pastors took advantage of the proximity of the birthday of Abraham Lincoln to speak upon the subject in their morning sermons.

A statement of the Commission on Race Relations of the Federal Council said: "We should become better informed, each race about the other, and be inspired to greater effort in spreading the gospel of peace and good will. The duty of the Church impels it to such moral and religious action."

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J. PRESS

FEBRUARY 5, 1925

Inter-Racial Meeting

Dean Johnson, of Lincoln University, Chester, Pa., will address the inter-racial meeting to be held next Sunday evening at the Union Baptist church upon the subject, "The Present Provision For Negro Education." Dean Johnson, who is a white man, has devoted his entire career to the higher education of the Negro youth and few men, if any, are in a better position to discuss the subject than he.

Other addresses will be made by Miss Mary J. Washington, Walter Gill, Dr. P. L. Hawkins, Dr. Thomas J. Cross and others. A special program of Negro Spiritual will be rendered by the senior choir under the direction of Prof Ashton.

This service is under the auspices of the Arctic Avenue Branch Y. M. C. A. Walter J. Buzby will preside.

Race Relations - 1925

Pennsylvania.

Meetings, Conferences, etc.,

PHILA. LEADER LIDGER

MARCH 9, 1925

Inter-racial Co-operation Topic

Dr. George Edmond Haynes, secretary of the Federation of Churches of Christ in America, who is recognized as one of the foremost Negro orators in America, discussed "Inter-racial Co-operation" at the Germantown Theatre yesterday at a meeting under the auspices of the Germantown Y. M. C. A.

Meetings, Conferences, etc.,

WORLD CONFERENCE IS TOLD THAT COLORED RACE ASKS ONLY CO-OPERATION

**Dr. Wm. Bell Of New York
In Meeting At Stockholm,
Tells Clergymen From Ev-
ery Nation Stand Of The
Colored Man.**

STIRS UNIVERSAL BODY

**German Delegate Predicts
Catastrophe Unless The
Church Becomes An Agen-
cy Of Reconciliation.**

STOCKHOLM, Sweden, Sept. 2—

The question of race relations oc-
cupied much attention at the Uni-
versal Christian Conference on Life
Work held here last week. Clergy-
men who were in attendance from
all corners of the earth discussed
the problem from both a national
and international standpoint.

St. Louis, Mo. 9-4-25
Spokesman For Negro

In a forum on the racial ques-
tion Dr. William Bell of New York
spoke for the colored race. In his
speech he declared:

"We are entering upon a new
era of racial relations in America.
We refused to be considered as an
inferior race that cannot be trusted
after dark. We do not desire racial
amalgamation and are just as an-
xious to preserve our racial integ-
rity. We ask only mutual co-
operation. The Conference was
much moved by the colored man's
address and gave evidences of hear-
ty agreement. The German dele-
gates, however were opposed to the
social application of Christianity.

Following Dr. Bell, Miss Fan, a
Chinese delegate, spoke on racial
conditions in China. She deplored
the white race's feeling of super-
iority. She declared it would be
fatal any longer to overlook the
solving of China's problem.

One Law For All Men

Dr. Sidney Gulick of New York
said: "We believe in one human-
ity comprising all nations and races.
We believe in one immutable moral
law for all mankind, obedience to
which is required of nations. We
believe the time has come for the

nations to abolish the war system
and to establish a new system of
international relations, based on
reason, righteousness and good will.

Churches Must Co-operate

Sir Willoughby Dickinson of Lon-
don in the course of his remarks
declared that there "was hardly a
spot in the world where the seeds of
peace had taken root." "On the
contrary," he continued, "the
world is ripe for war; human pas-
sions are rising and hardly anyone
is trying to calm them. Unless the
so-called Christian civilization can
be made really Christian, it will go
the way of other civilizations, long
since decadent. To fulfill its re-
sponsibility the churches must act
together."

Dr. Lynn Hough of Detroit fol-
lowed with the declaration that a
provincial church cannot be the in-
strument of the progress of God for
international good will.

Dr. Julius Richter of Berlin said
that "unless the churches act as the
agency of reconciliation and peace
on the basis of a better understand-
ing and mutual esteem, a further
catastrophe cannot be avoided."

Meetings, Conferences, etc..

DIXIE'S INTER-RACIAL AMITY PROGRAM.

The second Sunday in February has been designated as the day for stressing the program of inter-racial amity and good will in the South, and to that end a special program has been suggested in all churches of the colored and white races in the Southland.

This year the occasion will be observed Sunday, February 8, and the program calls for an interchange of pulpits and choirs among the churches—the white ministers filling colored pulpits and the colored ministers supplying the white pulpits; colored choirs singing at white churches and white choirs singing at colored churches.

Working on the theory that the white people seldom come in contact with the better and best classes of colored citizens and have their opinion formed of the race largely and mainly by what they read about our criminal element in the daily white publications, this program has been suggested in order that the better types of both races can see and know the better side of each race.

Of course, the colored people know the better and best side of white people, but these same types of white people do not know the better and best types of our people; for they seldom come in contact or touch with real colored people. Houston Informer

By exchanging pulpits and choir stands, as well as sponsoring programs before white congregations and audiences, it will afford our race an excellent opportunity to sell its better and best side to our Southern neighbors, and boost our racial stock considerably along the lines of better understanding, amity and good will between the two races.

Just how far this program will be observed in Houston and Texas, The Informer is unable to state; but this paper does know that neither race will lose anything by observing such a program.

For, after all is said and done, if the Christian church can not discard prejudice, hate, bigotry, class and caste distinctions and labor amicably and friendly for the betterment of humanity and the alleviation of the ills to which mankind has fallen heir, then the church has failed in its real mission and purpose, and should be scrapped and consigned to the junk-pile.

RACE RELATIONS DAYS

Race Relations Day was observed in several Southern communities last Sunday, when there was an interchange of pulpits by white and colored ministers, and programs were held where the white people were afforded an occasion to see and come in contact with the best element of the colored race.

In this city the Samuel Coleridge helped considerably and much of the Taylor Choral Club, with Mrs. P. O distrust, mistrust and antipathy, re-Smith as directress, rendered a musical moved, if races, as well as individuals, program at the white Young Women's would follow the principle laid down Christian Association and, in applause in the Golden Rule. and encores are a true and accurate There is more truth than fiction in barometer, the race's stock was given the following lines:
a considerable boost in his community. "If I knew you and you knew me, last Sunday afternoon. If both of us could clearly see:

If the white people of the best type could come in contact more with the best type of colored people, there would be less friction and prejudice between the races, and the cause of Christianity and amicable race relations would be advanced tremendously. 2-14-25

In a very able talk, Mrs. Burkhead, one of the leading white workers who has been largely instrumental in securing for the colored branch substantial support, drew home the truth of

RACIAL LEADERS TO EXPLAIN WORK OF COMMISSION

A great mass meeting and educational program of the Committee on Interracial Co-operation will be held at Antioch Baptist Church, Rev. E. I. Harrison, pastor, Sunday, May 31 1925, 3 p. m.

Purpose of the Meeting.

This meeting is called for the express purpose of making known to the general public the work of the committee; what it has done, what it is doing, and what it hopes to do in the future, in the interest of peace and good will between the races in the city of Houston and Harris County.

The committee feels that if the people are informed along the lines upon which it is working, they will be in sympathy and perfect accord with its endeavors and will co-operate with it to the end that justice and fair play shall be meted out to all alike.

This being the objective of its endeavors, the committee is earnestly seeking to enlist the co-operation of every agency in Houston and Harris County, which has for its object a like purpose.

Program.

(Ten minutes will be allowed to each subject.)

1. Opening Song, "America".....
.....Led by the Antioch Choir
2. Invocation.....Rev. A. Hubbard
3. QuartetMt. Corinth
4. Introductory Remarks
.....Master of Ceremonies
5. "The Need of Co-operation"....
.....Prof. E. O. Smith
6. QuartetBabee Tabernacle
7. "Benefits to be Derived from the
Right Kind of Co-operation"....
.....Prof. W. L. Davis
8. Musical Selection
.....By Antioch Men's Orchestra
9. Personnel of the Interracial Com-
mitteeProf. I. M. Terrell
10. Selection.....I. L. A. Quartet
11. "How May the Interracial Com-
mittee be Helpful to the Business
Interest of Our Group".....
.....Mr. N. Dudley, Jr.
12. Solo.
13. "Freedom of Speech in the Ses-
sions of the Interracial Cimmit-
tee".....Prof. J. D. Ryan
14. Quartet....Bethel Baptist Church
15. "The Need of a Central Office for
our Group".....Prof. R. L. Isaacs
16. Musical Selection.....
By the A. M. B. A. Female
Orchestra.

17. Report of the Work of the Committee
.....Rev. S. W. Johnson, Chairman
 18. Voluntary Expressions from those who have been benefited by the actions of the committee either personally or in a general way.
 19. Closing Song.
- Benediction.....Rev. H. R. Johnson
- Program Committee: Dr. R. F. Ferrill, W. M. C. Dickson, Prof. I. M. Terrill, Prof. W. L. Davis, F. Everett, A. W. Carr. Master of Ceremonies: W. M. C. Dickson.

PROGRESS IN RACE RELATIONS

Progress in the work of the Inter-racial Committee in Texas is indicated in the reports made at its regular meeting here last week. Workers interested in the various lines of that endeavor spoke of lessened instances of lynching, improvement in schools, progress in housing and in health and sanitation, told of the substantial progress which had been made, even in smaller towns in the attitude which both races were taking toward their joint responsibilities in these regards. It is probable that the two most interesting reports were made by Mrs. Ames, leader of the work in Texas who told of the lessened lynching in Texas and discussed the reasons for it, and Elmer Scott, head of The Civic Federation of Dallas who told of the progress which this city was making in the matter of housing conditions for Negroes.

Mrs. Ames, in discussing the lessening of lynching in Texas made it plain that this was true, not so much because of the lessening of the points of friction which usually lead to lynching as numerous as they are. She ascribed the decrease of the fact that sheriffs in larger numbers were coming to the point of realizing that they had a duty to perform in regard to Negro prisoners as well as white and that they were performing this duty with more zeal than in former times. If she implied that there was a stronger public sentiment in favor of this performance on the part of sheriffs than ever before.

The report of Mr. Scott included several striking recommendations as to the housing needs of Negroes which the outgrowth of a survey made by the Dallas Inter-racial Committee several months ago. These recommendations include provision for additions for homes which would be suitable for decent living purposes, a housing code which would prevent the erection of such hovels as are now erected for Negro tenants and the prevention of exploitation of Negroes by white real estate dealers who extort more than the actual worth of property because of the scarcity of decent home sites for them.

These two bits of improvement and the fact that they are being helped toward success by the general public sentiment molding leaders is reason enough for a belief in the gradual improvement of conditions in Texas. More and

more it seems evident that there is a growing desire on the part of thinking members of both races to face their common problems with a view to handling them in the common sense, Christian way. Texas generally will benefit from the improvement which is noted in the reports of these workers; and Texas, realizing that they are performing a duty from which the commonwealth will benefit largely, should be more ready in the coming year to cooperate with them than it was during the year just past. Society cannot be separated into its component parts and one part exist independent of the other. All of its classes and races must rise or fall together. Health, education, housing, all apply with equal force, are equally needed, must be equally furnished for all, if the general whole is to reach the desired degree of efficiency. These workers have evidently realized the truth of this fact. It is natural for those interested in the development of their civic units to hope that they speedily convert the majority of their fellows to the same idea. It is well worth while

DALLAS, TEXAS, NOV 7 - 1925

NOV 7 - 1925

Negro Race Betterment Investigated

Texas Year's Record in
Lynching Clean, Com-
mission Learns.

Mobs Forestalled

Housing Survey Recom-
mendations Are Made
by Elmer Scott.

Betterment of social and educational conditions that surround the negro population of the Nation was the theme of the annual conference of the Texas commission on interracial co-operation in Dallas Friday.

The conference, held in the City Temple Presbyterian Church, consumed the better part of the day. The meeting was presided over by A. S. Cleveland of Houston.

Reports and discussions of the conference covered a wide field of work that is being carried on to help the negro race and to improve the relations between the two races. Persons prominent in the affairs of both groups and deeply

conference.

Irritation Eliminated.

That good progress is being made in achieving the aims of the interracial commission was indicated in recital of accomplishments. Reports presented concrete examples of favorable results toward erasing many points of irritation and toward obtaining for the negro many of the social advantages that have been denied him in other eras.

Mrs. Jessie Daniel Ames of Georgetown, director of the Texas commission, gave an exhaustive report on the work of the organization in the last year. She covered the work that is being done in the counties having large negro population, the activities of local committees and cited the co-operation that the commission is receiving from other welfare and church organizations.

"A definite goal of the commission," said Mrs. Ames, "is to bring on the first year in which there shall have been no lynchings south of the Mason and Dixon line. Last year had one lynching. As far this year Texas has a clean record."

Mobs Forestalled.

"This has not been so long as there have been no outbreaks, because the Sheriffs, backed by people and the press, have stood firm against mobs. This has been a good year for mobs and lynchings, since over half the territory suffering from the recent devastating drouth has a heavy negro population dependent almost entirely upon cotton for a living. Altogether this year has been a fairly good test of Texas public opinion on mobs and lynchings."

Miss Mattie Middleton of Waxahachie, in describing the work in that city, said one prominent family there had donated a recreational park for the use of negroes.

Leaders of the conference emphasized the point that if the big purposes of the work are accomplished, the little ones will follow and make it unnecessary to quibble over matters that are controversial.

Recommendations on housing surveys were presented by Elmer Scott of Dallas. He urged the following:

"A zoning agreement which would assure negro home buyers or renters not only permanent security but the character of ground area which would lend itself to a respectable home life and accessible to municipal conveniences.

"The creation of public sentiment for a sanitary and housing code which would prevent the existence of hovels and shacks and the absence of decent conveniences and conditions which so frequently prevail in negro districts.

"The prevention of various sorts of exploitation and extortion often practiced by white real estate operators and property owners in the form of excessive prices in sales, exorbitant rentals and the actual creation of bad feeling between the races by cunning and unscrupulous dealings.

"The local interracial committee may well arrange for and direct the surveys.

"The subsequent results of the surveys in definite measures for betterment may well be under the direction or with the co-operation of an official municipal advisory committee."

Committees Make Reports.

Reports on the work of local committees were made by Mrs. L. P. Smith, Dallas; Mrs. A. V. West, Dallas; Mrs. F. M. Burkhead, Houston; Mrs. J. B. Covington, Houston; S. W. Johnson, Houston, and A. S. Cleveland, Houston.

Reports on educational work in city schools were made by L. W. Rogers, Austin, and Mrs. J. C. Frazier, Dallas. Mrs. J. L. Brock of Bryan submitted a report on church work. The report of the treasurer was made by Mrs. B. A. Hodges, Waxahachie, and A. S. Cleveland reported for the committee on finances. The budget proposal for the coming year was adopted.

G. B. Dealey lauded the efforts of the commission, and R. B. Eleazer of Atlanta, Ga., educational director of the general committee, told of the work of his department in spreading useful information among newspapers of the South.

Health Discussed.

Dr. Rivers Barnwell, Dallas, spoke on health and sanitation work, and Miss Annie Mae Mathis of Austin told of the results being obtained in teaching negro women health and sanitation and in the care and feeding of babies. Her work is in rural districts, where the more deplorable cases are found, she said.

Mrs. Maggie W. Barry of College Station reported for the resolutions committee.

The following were elected members of the executive committee for the year: A. S. Cleveland, Houston; W. P. Meroney, Waco; J. L. Clark, Huntsville; L. W. Rogers, Austin; Mrs. L. B. Smith, Dallas; Mrs. J. L. Brock, Bryan; Mrs. B. A. Hodges, Waxahachie, and Mrs. J. W. Fincher, Houston, and Dr. M. W. Dogan, Marshall; S. W. Houston, Huntsville; S. J. Johnson, Houston; J. D. Ryan, Houston; Mrs. M. E. Hunter, Prairie View; Mrs. J. B. Covington, Houston; Mrs. J. C. Frazier, Dallas, and Mrs. D. M. Mason, Dallas.

ATLANTA, GA. CONTINUED
NOV 22 1925

Splendid Work Among Negroes.

The South Georgia Conference Woman's Missionary society is doing some splendid things in social service this year under the leadership of Mrs. J. A. Thomas, of Savannah, conference superintendent.

In the inter-racial branch of this department, a mass meeting was held for negroes to hear the mayor of the city speak on citizenship. A government worker was engaged to speak to the negro mothers on "Motherhood and the Home." Teachers have been supplied for mission and Bible classes in negro churches. Books and flower seeds have been given to the negro children to improve their homes.

Under the head of legislation the leaders of these committees have worked for passage of a bill pertaining to child welfare, to prohibit dancing in public places on Sunday and other important measures.

In many cities where other workers are not available, the state welfare board uses the social service superintendents of the Methodist churches of the conference to do investigation work in connection with unfortunate children and women.

One auxiliary attended the juvenile court trials and when one very young girl was sentenced to the detention home, this group of Methodist women appealed to the judge to let them adopt her. This was allowed and now the girl is attending one of our best church schools instead of serving in the detention home.

Race Relations - 1925.

Meetings, Conferences, etc.

INTER-RACIAL COMMITTEE

SEVEN SUB-ORGANIZATIONS
HEADED UP FOR BIG
WORK

"Work in the Inter-Racial Commission was given an impetus that will push it along toward a constructive policy at the meeting held Sunday afternoon in the parlors of the Colored Young Men's Christian Association," declared Dr. J. A. Lester, the chairman of the Davidson County Committee. A notice of the meeting had already been sent out by Mr. J. R. Turner, the secretary. The response brought together a splendid gathering who went over plans for the enlargement of the work.

There are to be seven sub-committees working in conjunction with the Commission in doing the Inter-Racial work. These committees are to have a chairman for each committee and in addition to the chairman there are to be six committeemen making the seven committees of seven members each, forty-nine executive workers augmented by the executive committee. All of these will work in the interest of the session. These Committees are the: Publicity Committee, that is to keep the work prominent before the reading public of Nashville; Henry A. Boyd was named as chairman; the Educational Committee, fostering educational work and paying their respects to the educational institution; this is to be headed up by D. Wesley Crutcher. The Committee on Health will specialize in relieving unsanitary conditions throughout the city and county, and to work in conjunction with the National Health Societies. It is understood that Dr. T. G. West will head this up, having six other physicians working with him. The Justice At Court Committee that will keep its activities confined to the courts of Nashville, is to be headed up by Mr. Calvin McKissack. The Committee on Houses and Housing Conditions is to be headed up by Mrs. J. H. Hale; the Committee on Parks and Recreation Grounds will be piloted by Mrs. M. L. Crosthwaite, while the Committee on

Charity will get the benefit of the splendid experience possessed by Mrs. Elizabeth Kelly. These chairmen and their co-workers are to hold regular meetings and keep the executive committee informed as to their activities. A complete list of the various sub-committees will be published from time to time with an outline of the work that they are to do.

NEGROES TO OPEN BETTERMENT DRIVE

5,000 Members Will Be Goal
in Campaign.

Co-operation between races, a betterment of conditions among negroes and a realization of benefits derived from upholding the law will be sought by the Inter-Racial league, of Memphis, which meets Thursday afternoon in the negro hotel men's headquarters, on Beale avenue at 4 o'clock.

Five thousand negro members will be set as the goal in a campaign to be conducted under Rev. T. O. Fuller, chairman of the membership committee. Another campaign will be conducted later to enlist the services of the white citizens of this community.

Better educational, charitable and playground facilities for negroes are two important aims of the league, city and county negro teachers, federated negro women's clubs, churches, ministers, lodges, trainmen and other negro groups have been organized to aid in the membership campaign. Anticrime movements will be stressed. Four-minute speakers, accompanied by musicians to assemble crowds, will be sent into different parts of the city, where talks will be given against law breaking.

Reports will be made by units and groups at the meeting Thursday. Prizes of \$10 in gold will be given the division which has enrolled the most members and \$5 in gold to the unit, a club or lodge, reporting the greatest membership.

Tennessee.

Inter-Racial Secretaries Plan Campaign

Secretaries J. D. Burton and R. E. Clay, of the state Inter-Racial Commission, were in the city last Thursday in conference with W. L. Porter, chairman of the Knox County League and other local leaders with a view of perfecting arrangements for a membership drive that will continue for ten days beginning April 26.

The campaign will be conducted along the lines similar to those which the two secretaries have staged at the cities of Memphis, Nashville, Chattanooga and Jackson and which have resulted in the addition of a large number to the membership.

While here Mr. Clay visited with Prof. C. W. Cansler, Dr. H. M. Green, Mrs. Cora E. Burke, Miss Hattie Ellis and Prof. J. G. Beck and were assured of their heartiest co-operation in assisting in putting over the campaign. Messrs. Clay and Burton will return to the city on April 7th and hope to meet a representative group of the local citizenship of both races to further plan for the campaign which will start the following week.

INTER-RACIAL MEETING

SEC'Y CLAY AND PRES. HALE
SEND OUT CALL

U. S. Senator, J. B. McKellar, Governor Austin Peay and Commissioner P. L. Harned are listed among the principal speakers who are to appear on program at the Sixth Annual Inter-Racial League meeting, according to the announcement made in a statement sent out by President W. J. Hale and Secretary R. E. Clay. The call has been issued for the Sixth Annual State

Inter-Racial League meeting to be held at the A. & I. State Normal Friday. Much interest has been centered in this coming meeting because it will be featured by a report of the achievements of the League and it will further map out the future program for constructive work within the next year.

A note of optimism has been sounded throughout the state and the workers representing the League from both races, according to a statement of J. B. Burton, the state secretary, will gather here in large numbers. The divisional captains from Middle, West and East Tennessee are to make full reports. Every officer of the League will present a resume of the work done in his or her respective territory.

The executive secretary, Mr. R. E. Clay of Bristol, has made a thorough canvass of the state. He has worked, so President Hale said this week, from Shelby to Carter touching practically every county in the volunteer state since the last meeting of the League held. Special conferences have been conducted for the benefit of race relations. It has not been confined to race relations alone, but has gone over and out into race betterment, educational advancement, civic improvements and recreational activities.

The one day session today is expected to develop new features. The closing paragraphs of the appeal and the notice signed by President Hale and Secretary Clay says:

Dear Friend:
"The Sixth Annual State Interracial League meeting will be held at A. and I. Normal College, Friday, June 19. Prominent white and colored leaders will be present and give addresses. U. S. Senator K. D. McKellar, Governor Austin Peay and Commissioner P. L. Harned are among the principal speakers.

The meeting will be featured by a report of the achievements of the League and the mapping out of a definite program for constructive work next year. While the League has no available funds to defray the expenses of delegates, we are sure that your unselfish interest in the objectives of the organization will prompt you to be present at this meeting. Demonstrate your interest in racial cooperation and goodwill in Tennessee

by taking part in the state-wide meeting.

Yours for service,
W. J. Hale, President.

R. E. CLAY, Executive Secretary.
DISCUSS RACIAL PROBLEMS.

The first semi-annual meeting of the Shelby County Interracial League was held at the First Baptist Church yesterday afternoon, with Rev. T. O. Fuller, pastor, in his opening remarks. He said there are 1,200 members in Shelby County. The membership is made up of some of the most prominent citizens of the county. Rev. Sutton E. McGee made the welcome address, in which he declared the purpose of the league was to make the building made possible by the large contributions received from white friends. Racial problems were discussed.

Launch City-Wide Drive For Inter-Racial Members

A large audience assembled at East Knoxville Logan Temple Church on last Monday evening in attendance at the mass meeting held in connection with the launching of the membership campaign to be conducted for two weeks under the auspices of local committee of the Inter-Racial League. 4-16-25

Editor W. L. Porter, of The East Tennessee News presided at the meeting and introduced Dr. M. F. Haygood, Mrs. Cora E. Burke, Dr. H. M. Green, Mrs. Neal Spahr, Director Frank Bane, of the city department of public welfare, and Secretary R. E. Clay, of the state inter-racial committee, who delivered excellent addresses outlining the need for such an organization and encouraging support for the membership campaign.

Following the speaking Miss Hattie Ellis took charge and issued an appeal for members at which time a large number of those in attendance readily responded with their membership fees.

House to House Canvass For Members Being Waged.

The finance committee under the direction of Miss Ellis as chairman and Mrs. A. S. Page as secretary held a meeting on Monday afternoon at which time a group of workers was selected to make a house to house canvass of the entire city with a view of bringing in the required number of members. The list of captains selected and representing every section of the city follows:

East Knoxville
Mesdames Franklin, Lee, Drake, Gray, Copeland and Miss Cunningham.

Mechanicsville
Mesdames Johnson, Floyd, Pearl Sharp, Martha Thomas, Morris and Miss Rowan.

Park City
Mesdames Hattie Johnson and Rosa Smith.

West End
Mesdames Gertrude Ambrister and Sarah White.

Lonsdale
Mesdames Lydia Stephens and Lulu Meeks.

South Knoxville
Mrs. Madge Swaggerty.

Edgewood
Mesdames Ella Taylor and Estherlina Montgomery.

New Hope
Mrs. Mamie Tate and Rev. Allen

Lyons View
Mesdames R. H. Johnson and Aurelia Murphy.

Fountain City
Mrs. Ara Hale

Oak Grove
Mrs. Patton

The different organizations, religious and fraternal have been requested to join in the movement and assist in the campaign and the following persons have been selected as chairmen of the committees to represent the movement before the organizations of which they are members.

MASONS— Charles Boyd;

EASTERN STAR— Mrs. Carrie Keith; ODD FELLOWS—Lee L. Star; HOUSEHOLD OF RUTH—Mrs. M. L. Floyd; KNIGHTS OF PYTHIAS—John J. Gamble; C. of CALANTHES—Mrs. Sarah Hooper ELKS—Dr. W. S. E. Hardy; GOOD SAMARITANS—Mr. Cruikshanks; Mrs. Hattie J. Brown.

ASHEVILLE, N. C., 1925

JUL 13 1925

RACIAL FEELING IN CITY IS DISCUSSED

Negroes Stage Mass Meeting to Discuss Needs for Colored Day Nursery—Many Present.

A large number of white and colored citizens were in attendance at a mass meeting in the interest of a Day Nursery for Negro Children under the auspices of the Federation of Colored Women's Clubs Sunday afternoon at 4 o'clock at the Mount Zion Baptist Church.

J. D. Carr, editor of the Asheville Enterprise, was called upon to make a few remarks after the conclusion of the musical program which consisted largely of spirituals and negro folk songs. In commenting on the interracial conditions of Asheville, Carr said that there was no real need for meetings to adjust inter-racial difficulties in this city because of the fine spirit exhibited by the entire population, white and colored. He further intimated that the greatest problems of the negroes here are confined chiefly among themselves and it is their duty to come together for the purpose of solving them for themselves.

Arthur Leon of the Enterprise staff introduced Charles Satchell Morris, Jr., of Virginia, as the principal speaker for the occasion. In his remarks Leon put Morris forward as one of the most thoughtful and eloquent orators of the American platform, and through the influence of his powerful discourses is doing much to cement the two races in America. Morris talked from the subject, "The Measure of the Man," in a tactful and masterly manner. He dwelt primarily on what he termed the five fundamentals of manhood—character, courage, faith, aspiration and loyalty. The large audience was impressed with the forceful delivery of the gifted young orator. In the height of his discourse, he stated that "any man that did not have the courage to fight for the sanctity of his home and the purity of his womanhood is not fit to live." He further urged negroes to keep faith in the nation, and in themselves and if

this is done, "there is no way to keep the negro down." They need, however, according to Morris' statement to lay aside superstition, and learn to denounce evil without and within the race.

The address was dispersed with many humorous stories which carried vital points and were well taken by his hearers. He claimed that the "big negro," with his attitude of isolation, was a great menace to the future development of the negro race in America, and is not contributing his share to the general uplift of his people—his chief concern seems to be to use the "little negro" to feed himself.

Morris will speak to a mixed audience at the Sixth Avenue High School at Hendersonville tonight and at the Calvary Presbyterian Church, Market Street, Wednesday night.

Race Relations - 1925

Meetings, Conferences, etc.,

After Race Police
In Texas City

The Inter-racial Committee of Houston, Tex., is bending its efforts toward securing from the city administration added civic recognition for the colored people in the form of five Negro policemen, the establishment of a high school and two junior high schools for colored children. A meeting at which it was decided to ask for this recognition was recently held in the Chamber of Commerce rooms of that city and it is reported was attended by a representative group of white and colored leaders, mostly business and professional men.

Among the white men present were the former secretary and president of the school board and one of the city's civil service commissioners. The colored group was represented by a number of teachers, ministers and physicians. The fullest freedom of expression was encouraged and committees were appointed to take up with the city administration the matters agreed upon. Editor Love, of the Texas Freeman, a local colored paper, commenting on the meeting says:

"The editor observed that the men constituting the committee were honest and sincere in their efforts to get together on a common level, to harmonize their differences, and to stamp out friction wherever and whenever it bobs up."

Meetings, Conferences, etc.

Urge Observance Of
Race Relations Day

Tomorrow is being generally observed throughout the country as Race Relations Sunday. This is the third annual observance of this day in the interest of a better understanding between the races. It is not known how many of the churches will recognize the day in Norfolk, but the Norfolk Council of Churches has sent to each of the white and colored churches a pamphlet containing suggestions and material for its observance together with the following covering letter:

To the Ministers of Norfolk—
Sunday, February 8, has been designated as Race Relations Sunday. Recognizing the potential value of such a day and desiring to call it to your attention, we are enclosing herewith a pamphlet, issued by the Federal Council of Churches, for such use as you may see fit.

Whether you devote a sermon to this matter or not, it is hoped that in some proper way each church in the city may at least recognize the day and thus make some contribution to the Christian solution of this grave problem.

BROOKLYN N. Y. EAGLE
DECEMBER 1, 1925

DESCRIBES EFFORTS
OF COMMISSION TO
END RACE PROBLEM

Efforts of the Inter-Racial Commission of the South to solve the race problem of the country were described last night by Mrs. Henry Lane Schmelz at the annual gathering of the Brooklyn Hampton Association, held at the home of Mrs. Stephen Loiner, 3 Pierrepont pl. Mrs. Schmelz, who was formerly a resident of Hampton, Va., spoke of the significance of Hampton Institute from a Southern woman's viewpoint.

Mrs. Schmelz emphasized the woman's viewpoint of the institute by telling of one of Hampton's "by-products"—a Hampton graduate who founded and is devoting her life to the Virginia Hampton Home for Delinquent Colored Girls, where 90 young girls who are judged not amenable to probation are taught to become useful members of the community.

This institution, which Mrs. Schmelz referred to as a "manufacturing plant where human lives are remade," was the first institution of its kind to be started in the South, and has become the model for other Southern States which have realized the need for homes of this sort to solve the problem of the colored girl delinquent who otherwise would be sent to jail. This institution, Mrs. Schmelz said, is being managed and supported by a joint board, composed of white and colored members.

A short business meeting preceded the arranged program. William Allen Putnam Jr., chairman of the nominating committee, presented the following slate: Alexander B. Trowbridge, president; Mrs. Tracy S. Voorheis, Mrs. Charles W. Ide, Lewis Witherbee Francis and Walter H. Crittenden, vice presidents; Henry Sherman Adams, secretary; Herman M. Howard, treasurer; Miss Isabel F. Ide, assistant treasurer; executive committee, Frank H. Parsons, Mrs. Glentworth R. Butler, Miss Brackett, Mrs. St. Clair McKelway, Mrs. Lewis W. Francis, Mrs. James McF. Baker, Mrs. George H. Southard, Mrs. Frank H. Parsons, Mrs. Adrian Van Sinderen, Mrs. Joseph H. Sutphin, Robert Ogden Purves, William H. Baldwin, Mrs. William Allen Putnam, Mrs. Willis McDonald Jr., ex-officio, Dr. James E. Gregg, principal, Hampton Institute, and Alexander Trowbridge, trustee of Hampton Institute.

Junior executive committee—Miss Mary Cauban, chairman; Lillian Harding, Isabel Ide, Helen Moorehead, Mrs. Gordon Thayer, Mrs. William Allen Putnam Jr., Mrs. William H. Baldwin, Mrs. Russel Hume, Miss Elizabeth Brown, Miss Catherine Van Brunt, Mrs. Meredith Langstaff, Miss Helen MacWilliams, Miss Jean Walker and Miss Jane Langthorne.